

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

Implementing the SDG Stimulus
Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards







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Implementing the SDG Stimulus. Sustainable Development Report 2023

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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

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By Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller and Eamon Drumm







#### Acknowledgements

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. Midpoint on the way to 2030, this year's edition takes stock of progress so far and discusses priorities to restore and accelerate SDG progress. More specifically, this year's edition focuses on the need to scale up development finance and reform the global financial architecture to support the SDGs. The SDR 2023 is published on the eve of the 2023 Paris Summit for a New Global Financial Pact and ahead of other major international summits this year, including the UN High-Level Political Forum in July and the SDG Summit at Heads of States Level in September, the September G20 Meeting under Indian Presidency, and the December COP28 in Dubai. The SDR 2023 also aims to provide significant contributions in the lead-up to the 2024 Summit of the Future, to enhance cooperation on critical challenges and address gaps in global governance.

The report was prepared by the SDSN's newly created SDG Transformation Center and coordinated by Guillaume Lafortune in cooperation with Jeffrey D. Sachs. Lead writers are Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, and Eamon Drumm. Members of the Leadership Council of the SDSN led the preparation of Part 1. "How to Achieve the SDGs: the SDSN Framework". The statistical work was led by Grayson Fuller, in collaboration with Leslie Bermont-Diaz and Samory Touré and under the supervision of Guillaume Lafortune. The interactive website and data visualization that accompanies this report was developed by Max Gruber and Ruben Andino. Other major contributors to the data and analyses in this year's report include Juliana Bartels, Grant Cameron, María Cortés Puch, Olivia Lee Cosio, Salma Dahir, Juliette Douillet, Guilherme lablonovski, Christian Kroll, Alyson Marks, Isabella Massa, Maryam Rabiee, Casteline Tilus, Emma Torres, and Patrick Paul Walsh. We also thank Minister Romuald Wadagni from Benin, Simona Marinescu and Peter Schmidt for their contributions.

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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.sdgtransformationcenter.org and www.sdgindex.org

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

The views expressed in this report do not reflect the views of any organization, agency, or programme of the United Nations.

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### **Executive Summary**

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, all of the SDGs are seriously off track. From 2015 to 2019, the world made some progress on the SDGs, although this was already vastly insufficient to achieve the goals. Since the outbreak of the pandemic in 2020 and other simultaneous crises, SDG progress has stalled globally. In most highincome countries (HICs), automatic stabilizers, emergency expenditure, and recovery plans mitigated the impacts of these multiple crises on socioeconomic outcomes. Only limited progress is being made on the environmental and biodiversity goals, including SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 15 (Life on Land), even in countries that are largely to blame for the climate and biodiversity crises. The disruptions caused by these multiple crises has aggravated fiscal-space issues in low-income countries (LICs) and in lower-middle income countries (LMICs), leading to a reversal in progress on several goals and indicators. Despite this alarming development, the SDGs are still achievable. None of their objectives are beyond our reach. The world is off track, but that is all the more reason to double down on the SDGs.

At their core, the SDGs are an investment agenda: it is critical that UN Member States adopt and implement the SDG Stimulus and support a comprehensive reform of the global financial architecture. To achieve the SDGs the world must both alter its current investment patterns and increase the overall volume of investments. The Stimulus' urgent objective is to address the chronic shortfall of international SDG financing confronting the LICs and LMICs, and to ramp up financing flows by at least US\$500 billion by 2025. This year's report also highlights six priorities to reform the complex system of public and private finance that channels the world's savings to its investments – what is known as the Global Financial Architecture:

- 1. Greatly increase funding to national and subnational governments and private businesses, especially in LICs and LMICs, to carry out needed SDG investments.
- 2. Revise the credit rating system and debt sustainability metrics to facilitate long-term sustainable development.
- 3. Revise liquidity structures for LICs and LMICs, especially regarding sovereign debts, to forestall self-fulfilling banking and balance-of-payments crises;
- 4. Create ambitious, internationally-agreed upon criteria for sustainable finance that are mandatory for all public financial institutions.
- 5. Align private business investment flows with the SDGs, through improved national planning, regulation, reporting, and oversight.
- 6. Reform current institutional frameworks and develop new mechanisms to improve the quality and speed of deployment of international cooperation, and monitor progress in an open and timely manner.

All countries, poorer and richer alike, should use the half-way momentum to self-critically review and revise their national SDG strategies and commit to strengthening multilateralism. National governments must ensure both domestic implementation of the SDGs, including the reduction of negative spillovers, and international implementation – by building a global governance and financial architecture that delivers the SDGs. Building on SDSN's global survey of government efforts and commitment to the SDGs and third-party data, we highlight major differences across countries, including G20 countries, in their SDG strategies and commitment. Achieving the SDGs requires global cooperation guided by the United Nations Charter. In 2022, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed a High-Level Advisory Board (HLAB) on effective multilateralism, with a mandate to develop a list of concrete, actionable recommendations to improve international cooperation and advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We introduce in the report this year a pilot index of countries commitment to and support of multilateralism under the UN Charter.

Further investment is needed in statistical capacity and data literacy to support long-term pathways for key SDG transformations. At the halfway mark to 2030, there remains a great deal of work to be done to improve the data and methods underlying the SDG indicator framework. Evidence suggests that since 2016 there has been only limited progress and convergence in countries' statistical capacity, including LICs and LMICs, and that international funding for data and statistics fell between 2019 and 2021. Also, in an information-rich and post-truth environment, citizens and decision-makers need knowledge and tools to transform data and science into evidence, actions, and long-term policies. According to major international studies, few teenagers can differentiate between a fact and an opinion. As underlined during the United Nations World Data Forum 2023 and in the 27 April Hangzhou Declaration, investing in statistical capacity, science, and data literacy are important priorities for achieving the SDGs.

#### The SDSN and its global network will double-down on efforts to implement the SDGs by 2030 and beyond.

The SDSN was created in 2012, soon after the Rio+20 Summit, to mobilize the world's universities, think tanks, and national laboratories on behalf of the SDGs. SDSN's mission was fourfold: (i) scholarly research, (ii) educational innovation and partnerships, (iii) convening power, and (iv) outreach to the public. We are proud of our efforts since 2012 in these four areas. The SDSN is now a global network of more than 1,900 member organizations, mainly universities, organized in 53 national and regional chapters. Via science-based pathways and analytics, the SDSN supports discussions on SDG implementation at the global, regional, and national levels. These are available on the newly set up, open-access, SDG Transformation Center Portal. All UN Member States and UN agencies can count on the continued efforts and energies of the SDSN around the world to support all governments, businesses, and civil society in embracing and aligning with the SDGs on sustainable development.

#### **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ΑI Artificial Intelligence

CAPI Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing

CEPEI Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional

CSA Central Statistics Agency (Ethiopia)

**CTGAP** Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data

**CTGAP** Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data DAC Development Assistance Committee of the OECD

DANE National Administrative Department of Statistics (Colombia)

DSSI Debt Service Suspension Initiative

EO Earth observation EU European Union

**FABLE** Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy Consortium

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

**FELD** Food, Environment, Land and Development Action Tracker

G20 Group of Twenty (intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union) G7 Group of Seven (intergovernmental forum comprising Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan,

GDP Gross domestic product

GeoGIAM Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative

GIS Geographic information system

HIC High-income-country

HLAB High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism

**ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization **ICLEI** Local Governments for Sustainability ICS International Continence Society

**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development

ILO International Labour Organisation ILO International Labour Organization **IMF** International Monetary Fund **IMF** International Monetary Fund

IMO International Maritime Organization

ITU and the International Telecommunication Union

LAC Latin American countries LIC Low-income country

Lower-middle-income country LMIC **LSMS** Living Standards Measurement Study MDB Multilateral Development Bank MENA Middle East and 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 Cit ies and Local Governments

UHC Universal Health Coverage **UMIC** Upper-middle-income country

UN DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UN The United Nations

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDP United Nations Development Programme UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

United Nations-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNWTO World Tourism Organization UPU Universal Postal Union **VNR** Voluntary National Review

**WBG** World Bank Group

WFP World Food Programme (). WHO World Health Organisation WHO World Health Organization

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization **WMO** World Meteorological Organization

WTO World Trade Organization



## How to Achieve the SDGs: The SDSN Framework

#### Part 1

#### How to Achieve the SDGs: The SDSN Framework

By Members of the SDSN Leadership Council

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#### Overview

This statement, issued by Members of the Leadership Council of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), builds on the work of the SDSN's Secretariat and its global programs, as well as the work of its 1,900 member institutions, spanning all world regions.

The grim reality is that at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs are far off track. At the global level, averaging across countries, not a single SDG is currently projected to be met by 2030, with the poorest countries struggling the most. And global cooperation has ebbed as geopolitical tensions have risen. In response to this situation, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has urged world leaders to come together at the 2023 SDG Summit in September to deliver a "Rescue Plan for People and Planet". SDSN offers the following recommendations to accelerate progress over the remaining seven years to 2030, and to set even more ambitious targets to be achieved by 2050 under the SDG framework.

As the world's nations prepare to meet in September to review the progress the world has made so far towards achieving the SDGs, at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, SDSN emphasizes six areas for immediate action.

- I. Most urgently, UN Member States should adopt an **SDG Stimulus**, to close the massive financing gap faced by many developing economies. As called for by United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres,<sup>2</sup> the SDG Stimulus plan has five main components:
  - 1. Increased funding from the multilateral development banks (MDBs) and public development banks (PDBs) to low- and middle-income countries, linked to investments in the SDGs:

- 2. Enhancement of relief for countries facing debt distress;
- 3. Expansion of liquidity by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and major central banks;
- 4. Empowerment and expansion of the specialized global funds; and
- 5. Expansion of private philanthropy with a focus on ultrahigh-net-worth individuals.
- **II.** UN Member States must endorse a deep and overdue reform of the global financial architecture. SDSN identifies six priorities for this reform:
  - 1. Greatly increased funding for national and subnational governments and private businesses in the emerging economies, especially the low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs), to carry out needed SDG actions;
  - 2. Revision of the credit-rating system and debtsustainability metrics to facilitate long-term sustainable development;
  - 3. Revision of the liquidity structures for LICs and LMICs, especially regarding sovereign debt, to forestall self-fulfilling banking and balance-ofpayments crises;
  - 4. Creation of ambitious, internationally-agreed criteria for sustainable finance that are mandatory for all public financial institutions in high-income countries (HICs), middle-income countries (MICs), and LICs alike.
  - 5. Alignment of private business investment flows in all countries with the SDGs, through improved national planning, regulation, reporting, and oversight.
  - 6. A reform of current institutional frameworks and development of new and innovative mechanisms to improve the quality and speed of deployment of international cooperation, and the monitoring of progress in an open and timely manner.

<sup>1.</sup> General Assembly Economic and Social Council, *Progress towards the* Sustainable Development Goals: Towards a Rescue Plan for People and Planet, Report of the Secretary-General, Special Edition, May 2023. https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/SDG%20Progress%20 Report%20Special%20Edition.pdf

<sup>2.</sup> United Nations Secretary-General's SDG Stimulus to Deliver Agenda 2030, Feb 2023. https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/ uploads/2023/02/SDG-Stimulus-to-Deliver-Agenda-2030.pdf

- III. All UN Member States should adopt long-term sustainable development pathways that provide a stepwise and medium- to long-term approach to guide their sustainable development policies, not only to 2030 but to 2050, with particular focus on gender equality, social inclusion, and the principal of 'leave no one behind'. We are facing a long-term set of challenges: resolving them must be the global priority for a generation to come. SDSN recommends that national pathways should include six key transformations:3
  - 1. Universal quality education and innovation-based economy: a massive increase in investments in quality education and in science and technology innovation systems;
  - 2. Universal health access and coverage: an expansion of health coverage to ensure universal access to both preventative and curative services;
  - 3. Zero-carbon energy systems: the transition by 2050 of energy systems to net-zero emissions;
  - 4. Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience: the transition to sustainable land use, healthy diets, and resilience to ongoing climate change;
  - 5. Sustainable cities: urban infrastructure and services to ensure productive, safe, inclusive, and healthful cities for a world that will be around 70 percent urbanized in 2050;
  - 6. Transformation to universal digital access and services: actions by governments at all levels to ensure universal access to digital services including online payments, finance, telemedicine, online education, and others, while ensuring privacy and online safety.

- IV. All UN Member States should present, at regular intervals, their national SDG frameworks in the form of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). To date, 188 of the 193 UN Member States have already presented VNRs. Five countries (Haiti, Myanmar, South Sudan, the United States, and Yemen) have yet to do so, and should prepare to do so with urgency.
- V. All UN Member States should recommit to **peaceful cooperation**, in the service of the SDGs and all other multilateral agreements. Current geopolitical tensions are hindering SDG achievement and diverting financial and human resources away from sustainable development. Global spending on armaments, estimated at US\$2.2 trillion in 2022, dwarfs financing for the SDGs and climate change. SDSN calls on all nations to renounce violence, live within the United Nations Charter, and settle conflicts through diplomacy, especially through the UN Security Council.
- VI. UN Member States should commit to accelerating SDG progress to 2030, and to setting even more ambitious **SDG targets to 2050**, incorporating the recent Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework and the High Seas Treaty.

The report that follows offers SDSN's update on the state of the SDGs at their mid-point, highlighting the growing dangers of adverse environmental, social, and economic "tipping points" and identifying key ways that the global community can and should accelerate SDG progress.

<sup>3.</sup> Sachs, J.D., Schmidt-Traub, G., Mazzucato, M. et al. Six Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Nat Sustain 2, 805–814 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0352-9

#### Introduction

The SDGs are facing strong headwinds. Despite significant efforts in some places, national governments on all continents have fallen short in integrating the SDGs into national policies and public investments. Moreover, societal polarization, populism, and growing geopolitical conflict are hindering the global cooperation needed to achieve the SDGs. Civil society, including academic institutions, is becoming more constrained in the midst of intensifying political tensions. The international financial architecture is failing to channel global savings to SDG investments at the needed pace and scale.

We emphasize that achieving the SDGs rests on five pillars of good governance:

- 1. Preparing long-term SDG pathways to guide public policy;
- 2. Ensuring SDG financing at the necessary scale and timing;
- 3. Promoting global cooperation and reducing geopolitical conflict and tension;
- 4. Supporting innovation to broaden social inclusion and environmental sustainability;
- 5. Regular reporting on SDG progress and performance.

The SDGs are not only a public policy framework; they are an ethical imperative. They are grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which celebrates its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year. The SDGs are based on its core premises; that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights ... and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood," and that "it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations."

As the Universal Declaration makes clear, and the SDGs make explicit, social justice and sustainable development require the full realization of the rights of all people. This includes equality of opportunities for girls and women (SDG 5), respect for the rights and voice of Indigenous peoples around the world, and a much larger role for young people, who will face the consequences of our (in) actions throughout the 21st century.

The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) is dedicated to finding and amplifying practical solutions to achieve the SDGs and closely-related global goals (such as the Paris climate agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework). We emphasize that all these global goals are interrelated and must be achieved together. Members of the SDSN Leadership Council offer the following assessments and recommendations to the UN Member States, the United Nations Agencies, international finance institutions, business, and civil society, based on more than a decade of research, measurement, advising, and partnerships across the world.

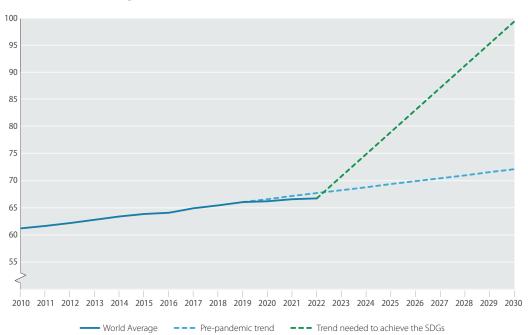
#### Dire shortfalls in meeting the SDGs

The SDGs are seriously off track (Figure 1.1). SDG progress was already very slow in the five years to 2020. According to the annual SDG Index, global achievement of the SDGs rose only slightly, from 64 percent in 2015 to 66 percent in 2019 – far too slowly to meet the goals by 2030, and with highly uneven progress within and between countries. Then with the onset of the pandemic, progress stopped. As of 2022, the global SDG Index is below 67%. At current trends, based on simple projections, there is a risk that the gap in SDG outcomes between HICs and LICs will be wider in 2030 (29 points) than it was in 2015 (28 points). This means that we are at risk of losing a decade of progress towards convergence globally (Figure 1.2). The multiple geopolitical crises in the world today will no doubt place further obstacles on the path to 2030. If we look at each of the 17 individual SDGs, not a single SDG is projected to be met at the global level.

The world is also seriously off track to meet the Paris agreement climate targets and SDG 13 (Figure 1.3). Global warming as of 2022 stood at 1.2°C, with warming continuing at more than 0.3°C per decade.4 At this rate, the likelihood of overshooting 1.5°C, even within a decade, is very strong. According to the UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2022, current policies put the world on track

<sup>4.</sup> Hansen, James et al. 2002. Earth's Energy Imbalance and Climate Response Time. http://www.columbia.edu/~jeh1/mailings/2022/ EarthEnergyImbalance.22December2022.pdf

Figure 1.1 SDG Index world average: pre-pandemic trend and trend needed to achieve the SDGs by 2030



Note: Pre-pandemic trend corresponds to the extrapolated annual growth rate over the period 2015–2019. See Part 2 for further details. Source: Authors analysis

to reaching a disastrous 2.8°C warming by 2100.5 Current Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets, if implemented, would still lead to around 2.4°C warming by 2100. Even taking the net-zero pledges of many countries into account, best-case scenarios given current pledges would lead to around 1.8°C warming by 2100.

Biodiversity targets (SDG 15 and targets agreed under the CBD) are also at grave risk. All dimensions of biodiversity, including species abundance, species diversity, and the functioning of ecosystems, are under threat. It has been announced that the current loss of species rate is 1,000–10,000 times more than the natural extinction rate. A combination of land-use change (e.g., dramatic increases of tropical deforestation), global warming, and pollution are driving more and more species, including entire families and orders of species, towards mass extinction. At the same time, Indigenous peoples who

Water scarcity affects more than 40% of the world's population. An estimated 1.8 billion people depend on drinking water contaminated by human waste. Unsustainable water management practices, including chemical discharges into water supply systems for irrigation, affect the functioning of ecosystems services.

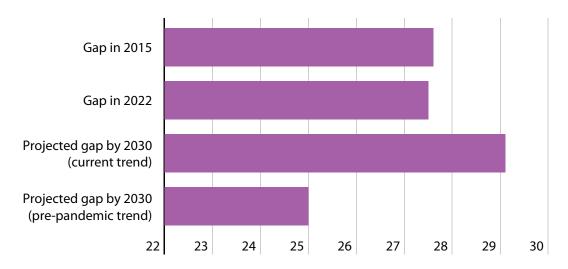
Global resource consumption assessments for rare earth elements are critical. Although reserves of these elements do not exist in concentrated clusters – which make them inefficient for mining – certain countries are quite dominant in this field, producing 98% of the world's supply. As demand for rare earth elements is increasing tremendously, their scarcity is becoming more evident.

Ocean goods and services (SDG 14 and the High Seas Treaty) are at severe risk due to full- to over-exploitation

have been safeguarding and stewarding these resources for millennia are facing greater threats than ever.

<sup>5.</sup> UNEP. 2022. Emissions Gap Report. Available at https://www.unep.org/ resources/emissions-gap-report-2022.

Figure 1.2 Observed and projected gaps in SDG Index score between HICs and LICs (in percentage points)



*Note:* Projected gap by 2030 is based on extrapolation of annual growth rate on the SDG Index over the period 2019-2021. Pre-pandemic projected gap is based on an extrapolation of SDG Index annual growth rates over the period 2015-2019. Source: Authors analysis

of nearly 90% of global fish stocks. The crises facing our oceans are unabated, multidimensional, and complex. These crises include the destruction of fisheries through over-fishing and the deployment of destructive technologies (such as ocean trawling); the destruction of coastal wetland ecosystems; the mass pollution of estuaries through fluxes of nitrogen and phosphorus (causing eutrophication) and other chemical pollutants; acidification of the oceans (with an increase of 30% over the last 50 years due to rising atmospheric concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub>7); pollution of the high seas (including plastic waste and microplastics in marine food chains); the slowdown of ocean circulation due to climate change; explosions of invasive marine species due to increased shipping facilities; and rising sea levels (including the growing possibility of a rapid, multi-metre sea-level rise caused by the disintegration of parts of the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets). Inland fisheries are also experiencing similar challenges.

The 2021 UN Food Systems Summit raised many urgent concerns around improving the sustainability, affordability, and quality of food across the world (SDG 2). Overall, the Food Systems Summit highlighted the need for an integrated and global approach to addressing food systems challenges, including food security, rural development, the reduction of food waste, transparency along the value chain, sustainable diets, and the fight against climate change.

Providing quality education (SDG 4) for all children is perhaps the single most important key to achieving sustainable development in the long term. The UN General Assembly's Transforming Education Summit held in September 2022 was a critical meeting to spur national and global efforts to transform education to give all people the skills and knowledge to end poverty, protect the environment, and build peaceful and inclusive societies.8 And yet, the truth remains that hundreds of millions of children are either out of school entirely or receiving such an under-funded and under-resourced education that they are failing to achieve basic literacy and numeracy even after several years of education.

<sup>6.</sup> The World Bank. 2017. Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals. https://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgatlas/archive/2017/SDG-14-lifebelow-water.html

Smithsonian Institution. 2018. Ocean Acidification. https://ocean. si.edu/ocean-life/invertebrates/ocean-acidification

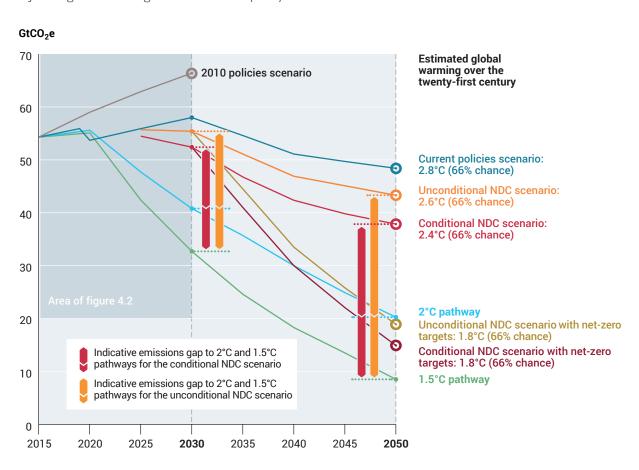
<sup>8.</sup> UN Transforming Education Summit, 2022, https://www.un.org/en/ transforming-education-summit

#### Planetary boundaries and geophysical tipping points

Humanity is eroding the biological and physical resilience of Earth's physical systems by transgressing environmental limits that endanger their functioning: the "planetary boundaries" that regulate the Earth system. The latest scientific assessments indicate that six of the nine planetary boundaries have been breached. The scientific evidence points to global risks well beyond climate change, including the loss of biodiversity and ecological functions, changes in natural land use configuration, overuse of both green and blue water, overloading of nitrogen and phosphorus, and widespread chemical pollution.

One of the most ominous aspects of this rampant, and still uncontrolled, heedlessness is the likelihood of reaching multiple dire tipping points in the Earth's physical systems. Scientists have identified a large number of extremely dangerous potential tipping points, with linkages and dependencies across the different planetary boundaries. Tipping points are characterized by a non-linear response to gradual human forcings. Human-induced global warming could hit several tipping points that may in turn lead to further feedbacks (amplifications) of the warming. For example, as the Earth warms, sea ice melts, reducing the reflectance of solar radiation back into space and accelerating the warming. Similarly, melting permafrost in the Tundra could release massive stores of CO<sub>2</sub> and methane, leading to rapid further warming. Another

Figure 1.3 Projected global warming under alternative policy scenarios<sup>9</sup>



Source: UNEP, Emissions Gap Report 2022

tipping point would be the collapse of the world's rainforests due to warming (and associated drying) in the Amazon, Congo, and other tropical regions, which would release a massive new load of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. Others include slowing or stopping the global ocean (thermohaline) circulation, and significant loss of coral reefs.<sup>10</sup> Each of these potential tipping points would lead to global disaster on an unprecedented scale.

The interconnected environmental, social, and health challenges can be characterized as a planetary health crisis, caused by human activities such as industrialization, urbanization, deforestation, and the burning of fossil fuels. The consequences of inaction in the face of this crisis are significant and far-reaching, affecting both the natural systems that sustain life on Earth and the wellbeing of human societies.

#### Grave dangers of social tipping points

Unless the SDGs are actively pursued, geophysical tipping points combined with technological disruptions could ignite disastrous social conflicts within and between nations. We must therefore acknowledge the real risk of negative "social tipping points" beyond which peaceful governance and co-existence breaks down, as it did in World War I and World War II.

We firmly believe that international cooperation together with the achievement of the SDGs is the best preventative to this dire and growing risk, and represent an opportunity to create positive social tipping points: for example, through equal access to high-quality education (SDG 4), and by fighting all forms of inequalities, including income and wealth inequalities (SDG 10).

We see across societies that inequalities are rising. Environmental crises weigh most heavily on the poorest and most marginalized individuals. At the same time, technological advances such as artificial intelligence and robotics have the potential to eliminate many workingclass and professional jobs. The COVID-19 pandemic also severely depleted trust in governments. Many societies, and not only the poorest ones, are facing increased crises of governance, marked by political and social instability, general strikes, and a further loss of public confidence in government. Although all governments are in principle committed to economic justice as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to the SDG tenets of 'leave no one behind' and 'reach the furthest behind first', too few are living up to these commitments, especially as powerful groups block adequate public support for weaker groups.

In her 2022 report on the SDGs, E. Tendayi Achiume – UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance - noted that racism and racial discrimination are key barriers to sustainable development, and called attention to the failure of some States to collect disaggregated data on race, ethnicity, indigeneity, and migration status in the context of the 2030 Agenda. She noted however that, while disrupting the dynamic of racially discriminatory underdevelopment may require a greater transformation than is possible at this moment, the SDGs held untapped potential to advance both development and nondiscrimination. The report's recommendations include calling for more racially-disaggregated SDG indicators and for dialogue with stakeholders on how to use these indicators to better allocate resources and prioritize the inclusion of marginalized peoples.11

The geopolitical situation today is certainly the most conflictual in decades, perhaps since World War II. The rise of China has led to great tension between it and the

<sup>9.</sup> UNEP. 2022. Emissions Gap Report. Available at https://www.unep.org/ resources/emissions-gap-report-2022.

<sup>10.</sup> David I. Armstrong McKay, et al., Exceeding 1.5°C global warming could trigger multiple climate tipping points. Science 377, eabn7950 (2022). DOI:10.1126/science.abn7950

<sup>11.</sup> Achiume, T. E. (2022). 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals and the fight against racial discrimination. Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, A/HRC/50/60 (13 June-8 July 2022), available from https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc5060-2030-agenda-sustainable-development-sustainable-development.

United States, and much of the world is trying to adjust to the strains between these two major economies. The disastrous war in Ukraine has further destabilized and divided the world's nations. There are calls in many countries to increase military budgets, even as the SDGs are woefully underfunded at home and internationally. New records on global military spending were reached in 2022, totaling US\$2.2 trillion, even as the most basic social services were under grave stress in many countries.

Economic tipping points could accompany or be triggered by environmental, social, governance, and geopolitical tipping points. Banking failures are a prime example of an economic tipping point: the national economy deteriorates to the point where a financial crisis is triggered, in turn pushing the economy into a massive downturn. This was seen in the Great Depression of the 1930s and the Great Recession of 2008. Similarly, extreme poverty can lead to a collapse of tax revenues, followed by government bankruptcy and further economic collapse, a syndrome that now threatens dozens of poor countries.

#### Investing in the SDGs

Despite this ominous news, the SDGs are still achievable. None of their objectives are beyond our reach.<sup>12</sup> Yes, the world is off-track, but that is all the more reason to double-down on the goals, rather than surrendering to human-made shortfalls in achieving them. Our future remains in our hands.

At their core, the SDGs are an investment agenda. In the most basic terms, the world must devote an increased portion of current output to building up sustainable capital assets for the future, and must deploy such assets effectively. Sustainable capital assets are long-lasting capital resources that can enable the world to meet the agreed goals of economic well-being, social justice, and environmental sustainability. The world must both shift its current investment patterns and increase the overall investment flow in order to build the future we want.

Development practitioners have identified eight major kinds of capital assets:

- 1. Human capital: The skills and health of a productive citizenry, supported by universal health access and coverage, quality education, shared data and knowledge, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship, and the appreciation of cultural diversity.
- 2. Infrastructure: Energy production and distribution, land and sea transport, telecommunications, digital information services, public buildings (e.g., schools and hospitals), and safe water and sanitation.
- 3. Natural capital: The capacity and healthy functioning of ecosystems, to be protected by ending humaninduced climate change, protecting biodiversity, sustainably managing freshwater resources, and eliminating toxic pollutants.
- **4. Innovation capital:** The stock of intellectual property and data resulting from public and private research and development, creative cultural works, and responsibly governed and managed emerging technologies.
- 5. Business capital: Goods and services of true social value derived from utilizing the machinery, buildings, information resources, and other capital assets that underpin business productivity.
- 6. Social capital: Social trust and pro-social values, good governance and justice, freedom of speech and the press, trusted scientific capabilities, and international cooperation.
- 7. Urban capital: Spatial human settlements, notably in urban areas, that drive and support productive and creative interactions across the other seven capital assets.
- 8. Cultural capital: Appreciation of the diversity of cultures, value systems, languages, the traditional knowledge systems of Indigenous peoples, and artistic expressions.

These capital assets are complementary; that is, they work together in a mutually-supportive manner. A business cannot be productive if its workers lack skills and health, or if there is no electricity, piped water,

<sup>12.</sup> Sachs JD, Schmidt-Traub G, Lafortune G., 2020. Speaking truth to power about the SDGs, Nature. https://www.nature.com/articles/ d41586-020-02373-7

transport, or digital access. A society cannot function peacefully if there is a breakdown of social capital. A city cannot function without water. Challenges such as decarbonization cannot be met with existing technologies alone, and so depend on continued innovation and scientific research, especially in countries where investment is low. There is no hope of achieving global food security for more than eight billion people unless Earth's natural capital is protected. And there is no hope for global peace unless there is respect for, and investment in, cultural capital and cultural diversity.

To achieve the SDGs, the world must invest boldly, amply, and consistently in all eight kinds of capital. These investments must involve both governments and corporations. For example, while business capital is mainly the purview of the private sector, human capital is mainly the purview of the public sector. Governments too must take the lead in protecting natural capital, while civil society especially must promote social and cultural capital, including mutual understanding across cultures and nations. Infrastructure capital and innovation capital tend to be financed roughly equally by the public and private sectors. For example, governments tend to finance power transmission grids, while the private sector tends to finance power generation. Governments generally finance basic scientific research, while businesses focus on applied R&D.

Parallel to investing in the SDGs, the world needs to stop investing in activities that threaten planetary boundaries, destroy human and natural capital, and harm social cohesion. Curtailing the extraction and use of fossil fuels is of paramount importance. To curb harmful investments, regulatory measures, including fair and sustainable taxation and the dismantling of unsustainable subsidies, need to be an integral element of the SDG investment agenda.

In 2022, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed a High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism, with a mandate to develop a list of concrete, actionable recommendations to improve international cooperation and advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Board's 2023 report lists six areas for action that are directly aligned with the SDGs and SDSN's recommendations: rebuilding trust in multilateralism, safeguarding our planet and its people, scaling up and improving the efficacy of global finance, improving data systems and their governance, and promoting peace.<sup>13</sup>

#### Failures (and some successes) of national SDG governance

The most important level of decision-making remains the nation-state. Nation-states hold the primary responsibility for achieving the SDGs. They are members of the United Nations and the signatories of United Nations treaties. They hold juridical responsibility for implementing treaty agreements and the rest of the United Nations architecture, including the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the SDGs. National governments must ensure both the domestic implementation of the SDGs, including the reduction of negative spillovers, and international implementation by building a global governance and financial architecture that delivers the SDGs. Crucially, national government must also work with subnational governments to implement the SDG agenda at the local level, including sustainable urban infrastructure, delivery of social services, and ensuring safe communities.

Virtually all governments of the world have embraced the SDGs in principle. 188 of 193 UN Member States have submitted VNRs for comment by the other nations. Only five countries, notably the United States, Haiti, Myanmar, South Sudan, and Yemen, have never presented VNRs. Four of these countries are wracked by violence and poverty. The case of the United States stands as a glaring exception.

The Nordic countries and European Union have shown considerable support for the SDGs. So too have many developing countries in the G20. However, many governments of developing countries have made

<sup>13.</sup> High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism (HLAB), 2022. A Breakthrough for People and Planet: Effective and Inclusive Global Governance for Today and the Future, https://www. highleveladvisoryboard.org/breakthrough

only low to moderate SDG commitments, although of course these countries have also not received the financing needed to support the Goals.14 In many cases, national SDG strategies remain disconnected from core government policies and priorities. These are some of the findings of SDSN's annual (2023) survey on government efforts and commitments for the SDGs, which is conducted in close cooperation with our global network of experts and practitioners. Of 74 governments analyzed, we see large differences in terms of government efforts and commitments (see Part 3).

The greatest responsibility for achieving the SDGs and safeguarding the planetary boundaries lies with the G20 members. These countries represent more than 80% of global GDP, around 70% of the world's forests, more than 60% of the earth's population, and more than 50% of its landmass. The G20 countries account for 90% of global lignite and coal extraction and more than 60% of global oil and gas production.

The United States, as the world's biggest economy in terms of GDP at market prices and its biggest oil and gas producer, has a responsibility both to itself and to the rest of the world to immediately embark on an ambitious transformation towards the SDGs, as well as towards other global climate and biodiversity goals. With the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act, the Biden government announced its intention to reduce carbon emissions by roughly 40 percent from 2005 levels by 2030, although there are growing concerns that outcomes will lag behind these goals, due in part to the legislation's lack of an agreed national financing strategy other than tax credits. This and other policy measures fall short, however, of the scope and ambition of the SDGs. Overall, the United States has so far shown very little commitment to the SDGs. We call on the United States to formulate an SDG action plan and to present a VNR to the High-Level Political Forum.

The European Union – the world's second-largest economy and its major lignite producer - has produced

14. Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., Bermont Diaz, L., Kloke-Lesch, A., Koundouri, P., Riccaboni, A. (2022). Achieving the SDGs: Europe's Compass in a Multipolar World. Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022. SDSN and SDSN Europe. France: Paris. https://eu-dashboards.sdgindex.org

the European Green Deal (EGD), which is exemplary in many regards. Many EU member states demonstrate a high or moderate SDG commitment. The EGD embraces an EU-wide set of goals, timelines to 2050, and financing strategies across major dimensions of the SDGs: energy decarbonization, climate resilience, circular economy (to cut pollution), sustainable agriculture (the "farm-to-fork" strategy), digital access, and innovation. EU-wide financial resources, notably the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility, were mobilized to support the EGD. The European Regional Development Fund, which provides the EU cohesion funds, is also directed towards the EGD. The Horizon Europe program and EU Missions in Horizon Europe catalyze the EU's efforts to stimulate innovation and identify concrete solutions for the EGD. However, the EGD and EU policies at large lack a comprehensive alignment to the SDGs, politically agreed targets for many SDG indicators, and clarity on how to achieve the SDGs.

The EU has also highlighted the strategic role of the private sector in achieving the SDGs, by implementing a new directive asking companies to publish sustainability reports and, in particular in the food sector, by promoting the "Code of Conduct on Responsible Food Business and Marketing Practices", a tool for setting out the actions that agri-food companies can voluntarily commit to in order to tangibly improve and communicate their sustainability performance. SDSN's Europe SDR emphasizes the importance of living up to the ambitions of the EGD and the SDGs, both inside the EU as well as in the EU's foreign actions, despite the multiple crises faced.<sup>15</sup> In July 2023, the EU is set to present its first Union-wide voluntary review at the United Nations. This presents a good opportunity for the EU to send a strong message to the international community, and to demonstrate its commitment to and leadership on the SDGs.

China, as the world's largest economy in purchasingpower-adjusted terms and its biggest coal producer, intends to implement the SDGs by integrating them into its medium and long-term national development strategies, such as its five-year plans. China has already presented two VNRs to the HLPF (2016 and 2021). The



<sup>15.</sup> ibid.

14th five-year plan referred to the 2030 Agenda mainly in the context of international cooperation. Recently, China has reiterated its support for the SDGs, such as in greening its Belt and Road Initiative and launching the Global Development Initiative as a worldwide effort. A key measure for China will be the explicit integration of the SDGs' domestic and international implementation into the 15th five-year plan (2026-2030).

Some other G20 countries have shown weak commitments to the SDGs in recent years. Many of the poor performers, such as Brazil, recently elected new governments that have staked out a far more ambitious position vis-à-vis the SDGs. We urge all G20 governments to show the leadership required of them.

Most of the low-income and lower-middle income countries, home to more than the half of humanity, face major challenges in achieving most of the SDGs by 2030. Many of them lack an adequately high SDG commitment, and almost all lack access to the necessary financial means to implement the SDGs.

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, all countries, poorer and richer alike, should use the half-way momentum to self-critically review and revise their national strategies, using the principles of the 2030 Agenda (transformative, integrated, inclusive, leaving no one behind) as a yardstick. Across the globe, we need to leave the comfort zones of political leaders and question the obstacles of outmoded ideologies, habits, and weak governance. We also need responsible business leadership leaving their comfort zone to establish SDG-compatible business models and appropriate business governance.16

#### Failures of global governance

Achieving the SDGs will require a transformative global approach. Yet current methods and mechanisms for implementing the Agenda largely reflect pre-2015 world realities and are far from meeting the universality and transformative ambition of the SDGs. Four basic failures stand out: First, implementation is largely left to the national level and on a voluntary basis, without effective multilateral enforcement mechanisms in place. Second, developed countries are not being held to account, neither for their adverse spillovers, nor for ensuring adequate flows of financing for sustainable development. Third, the rules governing trade and international finance are not geared towards the SDGs. For example, globalized trade rules for 'cleantech' could accelerate the energy transition and offer protections to workers, however such rules have not been negotiated or agreed upon. Unifying international business ecosystems could similarly improve industrial supply chains, particularly by leveraging artificial intelligence. And fourth, national governments typically lack 'vertical' coordination with subnational governments for SDG implementation.

Both the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement established mechanisms to encourage and monitor their implementation by nation-states. However, experience so far with VNRs and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), respectively, demonstrate that these mechanisms – despite some progress – have not delivered the effort necessary to achieve global goals. Even the progress on consistent national reporting on SDG indicators is inadequate. There are no assessments or recommendations by the respective secretariats or decision-making bodies on the adequacy or further enhancement of national implementation, let alone measures of enforcement. This is especially important for those SDGs where national (non-)compliance has significant externalities for the global community and avoiding threats to the planetary boundaries. There are lessons to be learned from international agreements in other fields like trade, human rights, or international peace and security; these can be translated and refined to support sustainable development.

<sup>16.</sup> Leisinger, Klaus M. Integrity in Business and Society, CRT publications, Minneapolis, United States, December 2021.

#### Failures of the global financial architecture

The "global financial architecture" (GFA) refers to the complex system of public and private finance that channels the world's saving to the world's investment. The GFA includes multilateral institutions (for example, IMF and World Bank), national and local budgets, public borrowing and debts, and private equity and debt financing. Financial institutions that intermediate savings and investment play a key role, including national and multilateral development banks (publicly owned banks that borrow from capital markets to on-lend funds to public and private entities), sovereign wealth funds, private-sector banks, insurance funds, pension funds, asset management funds, venture capital, credit rating agencies, and others.

The global financial architecture falls short in the following six ways:

- 1. Deep, chronic, and crippling under-investment in virtually all low-income countries (LICs) and lowermiddle-income countries (LMICs). In 2022, Investment per person in the LICs averaged a meagre US\$175 per person, compared with US\$11,535 per person in the HICs. (Table 1.1). In fact, investment as a share of GDP was lower in the LICs (20.9%) than in all other income categories. The poor are consequently languishing in poverty.
- 2. Most LICs and LMICs (and many small-island developing states [SIDS], including those that are UMICs) lack the credit ratings to borrow on acceptable terms (Table 1.2)
- 3. LICs, LMICs, and SIDS are highly vulnerable to selffulfilling liquidity crises and balance of payments crises, making it nearly impossible for these countries to implement a long-term sustainable investment strategy.
- 4. HICs are able to mobilize vast financial resources very quickly, as seen during the 2008 financial crisis, the pandemic, and the war in Ukraine. Yet they are not prepared to mobilize such resources for global sustainable development, despite the urgency and previous promises regarding development assistance and climate financing.

- 5. Private capital markets continue to direct large flows of private saving to unsustainable technologies and practices, delaying decarbonization of the world's energy system and underpinning destruction of the world's ecosystems.
- 6. International cooperation is trapped by bureaucratic institutional frameworks that reduce the speed, efficacy, and efficiency of funding to meet the SDGs, and that fail to provide the framework for large-scale SDG financing.

It is widely recognized that the world needs to overhaul the GFA. Such an overhaul should address the failures above and aim to achieve six objectives:

- 1. Greatly increase funding to national and subnational governments and private businesses in the emerging economies, especially the LICs and LMICs, to carry out the needed investments.
- 2. Revise the credit rating system and debt sustainability metrics to facilitate long-term sustainable development.
- 3. Revise liquidity structures for LICs,LMICs, and SIDS, especially regarding sovereign debts, to forestall selffulfilling banking and balance-of-payments crises.
- 4. Create ambitious and internationally-agreed upon criteria for sustainable finance that are mandatory for all public financial institutions in HICs, MICs, and LICs alike.
- 5. Align private business investment flows in all countries with the SDGs, through improved national planning, regulation, reporting, and oversight.
- 6. Reform current institutional frameworks and develop new, innovative mechanisms to improve the quality and speed of deployment of international cooperation, and monitor progress in an open and timely manner.

**Table 1.1**Global Population, Investment, and GDP by World Bank Income Category (% of World Total)

	Population	Investment	GDP
LIC	8.0%	0.4%	0.5%
LMIC	43.2%	11.9%	10.7%
UMIC	32.7%	37.4%	28.5%
HIC	16.1%	50.3%	60.3%

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2022

**Table 1.2**Credit Ratings by Income Category

	Number of UN Member States	Countries with a Moody's rating	Countries with an investment-grade rating	Countries with an investment-grade rating, %	Population with an investmentgrade rating, %
LIC	28	9	0	0.0%	0.0%
LMIC	54	36	3	5.6%	52.8%
UMIC	52	40	10	19.2%	70.2%
HIC	59	52	45	76.3%	98.3%
WORLD	193	137	58	30.1%	60.5%

Source: Moody's and World Bank (2023)

#### SDSN's strategy to achieve the SDGs

Overhauling global governance mechanisms and the global financial architecture is fundamental to unlocking needed investments for sustainable development and ending non-sustainable practices. The GFA includes not only strictly financial mechanisms, but also public policies regarding budgets and regulation. Moreover, public policies must be pursued at all levels: globally through treaties such as the UNFCCC; regionally, such as through the European Union, the African Union, and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); nationally, through national plans and budgets; and

locally, at the provincial and city level, including through city networks. The GFA also requires alignment of the private sector with the SDGs, brought about through regulation, incentives (such as tax incentives or carbon pricing), and management practices.

The SDG policy agenda is complex. The SDGs call for lasting, long-term, directed change. For governments to combine the objectives of economic development, social inclusion, transparency, energy decarbonization, climate adaptation, water resources and sanitation, biodiversity conservation, digital access, gender equality, circular economy, over-harvesting, universal

health access and coverage, and universal (preprimary, primary, and secondary) high-quality public education, is daunting. These challenges are far more complex than the typical aims of government. They are long-term, technology-based, and capital intensive, replete with technological and political uncertainties, inherently a blend of public and private actions, and in need of coordinated investments and planning with neighboring countries.

SDSN puts a great emphasis on long-term national planning, to coordinate public investments, regulations, and incentive structures over a time horizon of 20-30 years. Our special emphasis is on pathway analysis to help governments and business design long-term investment plans. For that reason, the SDSN first pioneered the concept of "Deep Decarbonization" Pathways" in the lead-up to the Paris Agreement, to show governments how they could plan their energy investments during the time period 2015-2050. The SDSN's initiative contributed to the concept of Longterm Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) built into the Paris Agreement (Article 4.19). All countries are to prepare and submit long-term LEDS for submission to the UNFCCC. SDSN also launched the Global Climate Hub to continue this work.<sup>17</sup> SDSN is also leading global efforts, in cooperation with the Food and Land Use (FOLU) Coalition and other partners, to define long-term sustainable food and land-use pathways via the Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium.<sup>18</sup> SDSN has joined the Group on Earth Observations (GEO)<sup>19</sup> as a Participating Organization, supporting the efforts of this voluntary intergovernmental community to focus national, international, and private sector investments in Earth observations on urgent SDG needs.

Long-term investment plans are essential for national success in meeting the SDGs. SDSN has recommended six inter-related long-term transformations:20

- 1. Universal quality education and innovation-based economy
- 2. Universal health access and coverage
- 3. Zero-carbon energy systems
- 4. Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience
- 5. Sustainable cities
- 6. Transformation to universal digital access and services

Each of these challenges will require large-scale public and private investments to mid-century, technological transformation, and a sound financing strategy. None can be solved by the private sector alone; indeed, governments will have to take the lead to design policy and financial frameworks within which business can profitably invest and innovate. The Sustainable Development Report 2023 identifies five levers to be deployed to bring about the necessary transformations: governance, economy and finance, individual and collective action, science and technology, and capacity building. The development of financing strategies could be supported by using the methodology of integrated national financing frameworks, whichare already being developed in more than 80 countries globally.

Planning for the long term, however, illuminates the global financial architecture's Achilles heel. While the high-income countries (HICs) and uppermiddle income countries (UMICs) can and should, in principle, finance these transformations via a combination of budget outlays, public-sector borrowing, and private financing (equity and debt), this is surely not true of the low-Income countries (LICs) and the lower middle-income countries

<sup>17.</sup> SDSN Global Climate Hub. Website. Accessed May 16, 2023. https:// unsdsn.globalclimatehub.org.

<sup>18.</sup> Mosnier, A., Schmidt-Traub, G., Obersteiner, M. et al. How can diverse national food and land-use priorities be reconciled with global sustainability targets? Lessons from the FABLE initiative. Sustain Sci 18, 335-345 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-022-01227-7

<sup>19.</sup> Earth Observations. Available at: https://earthobservations.org

<sup>20.</sup> Sachs, J.D., Schmidt-Traub, G., Mazzucato, M. et al. Six Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Nat Sustain 2, 805–814 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0352-9

(LMICs). Careful research by the SDSN and the International Monetary Fund has revealed the very large financing gap facing nations in the poorer half of the world.<sup>21</sup>

According to IMF estimates in 2019, the financing gap facing 57 low-income developing countries (LICs and LMICs that are eligible for IMF concessional financing) to cover very basic investments in health, education, power, roads, and water and sanitation was in the order of US\$300 billion to US\$500 billion per year.<sup>22</sup> Even the most basic economic needs are currently out of reach for roughly half the world. And these IMF estimates do not yet begin to include the full costs of energy decarbonization, climate adaptation, losses and damages from climate-related disasters, digital access, or urban infrastructure. Adding in these extra needs, the global SDG financing gap is perhaps US\$1 trillion per year, or roughly 1% of gross world product (GWP) at market prices. As a rough rule of thumb based on work by SDSN and the IMF, the LICs need roughly 20% of their GDP in increased SDG investment outlays while the LMICs need roughly 10%, though precise amounts vary by country.

To make sure that existing financial resources and the required additional resources are used for sustainable investments, international finance institutions must fully incorporate achieving the SDGs and safeguarding the planetary boundaries into their core mandates, and monitor these regarding all countries, poorer and richer alike. Global infrastructure programs like China's Belt and Road, the EU's Global Gateway, or the United States' Build Back Better World initiatives must be much better aligned with the SDGs and coordinated with each other.

#### The urgent need for an SDG Stimulus

In his opening address to the UN General Assembly on September 20, 2022, UN Secretary-General António Guterres called on the G20 to launch an "SDG Stimulus" to offset the deteriorating market conditions faced by developing countries and to accelerate progress towards the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement.<sup>23</sup> SDSN provided the Secretariat of a High-Level Informal Working Group for the SDG Stimulus (HLIWG),<sup>24</sup> that made the case for an SDG Stimulus of an additional US\$500 billion per year by 2025 of SDG finance. The SDG Stimulus plan recommended by the High-Level Working Group and introduced by SG Guterres last February<sup>25</sup> has five main components:

- 1. Increased funding from the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and Public Development Banks (PDBs) to developing countries, linked to investments in the SDGs, a need echoed in the 2023 report of the High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism<sup>26</sup>
- 2. Enhancement of the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) and debt relief for countries facing debt distress
- 3. Expansion of liquidity by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and major central banks
- 4. Empowerment and expansion of the specialized global
- 5. Expansion of private philanthropy, with focus on ultrahigh net worth individuals

<sup>21.</sup> Gaspar, Vitor et al. 2019. Fiscal Policy and Development: Human, Social, and Physical Investment for the SDGs. IMF Staff Discussion Note. https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Staff-Discussion-Notes/ Issues/2019/01/18/Fiscal-Policy-and-Development-Human-Socialand-Physical-Investments-for-the-SDGs-46444

<sup>22.</sup> ibid.

<sup>23.</sup> Guterres, A. The Secretary-General: Address to the General Assembly. New York, 20 September 2022. https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/ speeches/2022-09-20/secretary-generals-address-the-general-assembly

<sup>24.</sup> The High-Level Informal Working Group is co-convened by Ms. Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and Professor Jeffrey Sachs, University Professor, Columbia University. Members: Dr. Amar Bhattacharya, Brookings; Mr. Navid Hanif, UN DESA; Dr. Homi Kharas, Brookings; Dr. Mahmoud Mohieldin, United Nations; Mr. Remy Rioux, AFD; Dr. Rajiv Shah, Rockefeller; Mr. Achim Steiner, UNDP.

<sup>25.</sup> United Nations Secretary-General. 2023. SDG Stimulus To Deliver Agenda 2030. https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wpcontent/uploads/2023/02/SDG-Stimulus-to-Deliver-Agenda-2030.pdf

<sup>26.</sup> High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism (HLAB), 2022. A Breakthrough for People and Planet: Effective and Inclusive Global Governance for Today and the Future, https://www. highleveladvisoryboard.org/breakthrough

The urgent objective of the SDG Stimulus is to address – in practical terms and at scale – the chronic shortfall of international SDG financing facing the LICs and LMICs, and to ramp up financing flows by at least US\$500 billion by 2025. The most important component of the stimulus plan is a massive expansion of loans by the multilateral development banks, backed by new rounds of paid-in capital by HIC members. Working together with the IMF and the MDBs, the emerging countries also 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. The G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration noted another important point, which is the need to expand and enhance innovative financing mechanisms, including blended finance, as well as improving transparency and mutual accountability.

It is also vital to share fairly and globally the burden of financing for human-induced adaptation and losses and damages (L&D) among responsible countries, and to respond to the needs of vulnerable countries and small island developing states (SIDS).<sup>27</sup>

#### Enhanced global governance for the SDGs

The SDGs are not yet properly incorporated into global governance. Systems coherence, and ultimate success in meeting the SDGs, leads us to the following recommendations:

- 1. All United Nations agencies should put the SDGs at the centerpiece of their strategies, programs, and reporting.
- 2. The World Bank and the other MDBs should put the SDGs at the center of their financing strategies, performance reviews, and reporting.
- 27. Sachs et al. 2021. The Decade of Action and Small Island Developing States: Measuring and addressing SIDS' vulnerabilities to accelerate SDG progress. https://irp.cdn-website.com/be6d1d56/files/uploaded/ WP\_MVI\_Sachs%20Massa%20Marinescu%20Lafortune\_FINAL\_ cVeeBVmKSKyYYS6OyiiH.pdf

- 3. The IMF should build its national reviews (Article IV), debt sustainability framework (DSF), and country programming around the public policies and financing needed for national success in achieving the SDGs.
- 4. The G20 should organize its financial cooperation, reporting, and metrics around the reform of the GFA, as needed to achieve the SDGs.
- 5. All UN Member States should present VNRs at least once every three years. It is especially urgent that the five countries that have not yet presented VNRs should do so no later than 2024.
- 6. United Nations agencies, multilateral organizations, and Member States need to increase investment in, and coordination of, national and international data and statistical systems and scientific capacity to assess SDG progress and support sustainable development decision making and investment, including disaggregated data by region, social stratification, and other criteria as helpful.

#### Regional cooperation and sustainable development

One of the consistent findings of the SDSN is that SDG success requires strong cooperation at the regional level. Neighboring countries share ecosystems (rivers, forests, fishing zones, wetlands) and must cooperate to protect them. Strong regional partnerships are needed to achieve regional objectives. The great seas, such as the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, are under severe threat from chemical and plastics pollution, and must be protected by all countries whose rivers feed these seas. Moreover, regional cooperation is needed to promote technological and social innovations. For example, the Mediterranean region is a hot spot for climate change, threatened also by urbanization, economic pressures, and geo-political crises. Nonetheless, it is recognized as the birthplace of the "Mediterranean diet," with an

agri-food sector with the potential to meet the increased demand for healthy, sustainable foods in the future.

Transport, zero-carbon power, and digital (fiberoptic) backbones depend on regional-scale grids. For all of these reasons and more, neighboring countries must cooperate deeply to build infrastructure and share data and knowledge, and to implement sustainable development policies. Regional international policies and agreements should be based on available scientific knowledge.

SDSN calls for, and is actively supporting, the development of similar regional-based sustainability plans with associated financing. SDSN is closely following and supporting the EU's endeavors to achieve the SDGs, inter alia by the EU's European Green Deal. The EU Green Deal has great potential to bring about transformation both within the EU and beyond, including the larger European and Mediterranean region, and even Africa. SDSN is working with the ASEAN Secretariat and member states to help develop the ASEAN Green Deal, introduced in 2022 under the ASEAN Presidency of Cambodia. SDSN is supporting the African Development Bank to develop a strategic plan to accelerate Africa's sustainable development, with the aim of the African Union achieving high-income status and sustainable development by 2063, the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Organization of African Unity. SDSN is working with the Amazon Basin nations, through the Scientific Panel of the Amazon, to develop a regional strategy for the conservation and sustainable development of the Amazon. In that capacity, the SDSN is also supporting new partnerships between the rainforest countries of the Amazon Basin, the Congo Basin, and Southeast Asia for a global financing mechanism to protect all three tropical rainforest regions. Protection and sustainable management of rainforest ecosystems through related standardization will support their impact assessment on a global basis.

#### The sub-national level

Provincial, metropolitan, and city governments are typically at the front line in achieving the SDGs. Nearly 60 percent of the world population now lives in urban areas, and that proportion is likely to rise to at least 70 percent, and probably higher, by mid-century. Moreover, cities constitute at least 85 percent of total world output and energy use. What happens in cities will determine the future of the world, and the success or failure in sustainable development.

Local governments have the front-line responsibility for implementing universal health systems, places in school for all children, safe water and sanitation, public transport services, adequate housing, and physical safety in the local environment (from crime, toxic wastes, and natural hazards). This is why mayors and city councils around the world have rallied to the SDGs, even if their local leadership is sometimes under-appreciated and under-noted because national governments tend to hold the limelight at the United Nations, with the MDBs, and in the media.

Cities face one other chronic problem. While they are largely responsible for service delivery, it is national governments that, by and large, collect revenue to fund public investments and social services. Cities are therefore caught between front-line responsibility and back-of-theline access to the necessary public financing.

SDSN recognizes this gap in the practical means of implementation of city governments, and is currently working with the major urban think tanks and global urban networks (including the C40 and ICLEI) to address the challenge of sub-national financing of the SDGs. This initiative will be launched in Paris in during the June Summit for a New Global Financial Pact.

#### Global peace as the prerequisite for sustainable development

SDG 16 recognizes the vital role of peaceful and inclusive societies, and SDG 17 underscores the need for global outreach and cooperation to achieve the Goals. Peace and global cooperation must not become mere slogans. They are ever more vital to human survival in an age when both nuclear weapons and environmental devastation threaten the very survival of humanity. We recall in this context the powerful truth spoken by United States President John F. Kennedy more than 60 years ago, when he declared, "The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life." Peace and global cooperation mean nothing less and nothing more than choosing the end of human poverty over the end of human life.

We take note of the dire warning of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, which recently moved the hands of its Doomsday Clock to just 90 seconds from midnight, the closest to Armageddon in the Clock's 76-year history; "largely (though not exclusively) because of the mounting dangers of the war in Ukraine."We commend global leaders who "oppose the use of or the threat to use nuclear weapons"<sup>28</sup> and urge all sides to follow this call.

Had the negotiations underway in March 2022 between Russia and Ukraine been successfully concluded, countless lives would have been saved and the devastation of Ukraine's cities would have been spared. The world would have escaped the current tumult of soaring food and energy prices and other financial dislocations. We would not be even closer to nuclear Armageddon.

International relations scholars have powerfully described the "tragedy" of great power conflict. They warn that the jostling for power – or hegemonic domination – ends in tragic wars. We cannot afford such a tragedy in our world today. The world is indeed very different now, as we live under the threat of nuclear war, and even nuclear annihilation. We need not only technological know-how, but also diplomatic know-how, to respect global diversity and to settle international disputes peacefully.

#### The continuing efforts of the SDSN

The SDSN was created in 2012, soon after the Rio+20 Summit which mobilized the world's universities, think tanks, and national laboratories on behalf of the SDGs. SDSN's mission was fourfold: scholarly research, educational innovation, and partnerships, convening power, and outreach to the public. We are proud of our efforts since 2012 in these four areas.

The SDSN is now a global network of more than 1,900 member organizations, mainly universities, organized in 53 national and regional chapters. The SDSN convenes global university leadership on behalf of shared activities to support sustainable development. In 2022, hundreds of university presidents brainstormed and shared best practices in aligning their institutions with the SDGs. SDSN membership continues to grow rapidly, and new national and regional chapters are regularly launched.

We aim to ensure that institutions of higher learning and public policy research centres in all 193 UN Member States are actively part of the SDSN. The SDSN's flagship educational initiative, the SDG Academy, directly reaches hundreds of thousands of learners each year, with an expanding provision of free, world-class educational offerings. In 2023, the SDSN is working with universities around the world to launch further low-cost master's degrees in sustainable development, in an effort to dramatically increase the number of students reached each year.

SDSN is working closely with the UNESCO SDG 4 High-Level Steering Committee on these two major issues, via Mission 4.7 through an SDG Academy Partnership with the Open Education Resources Recommendation team at UNESCO.<sup>29</sup> The International Commission on the Futures of Education recognizes that open education resources are essential for supporting students, educators, and young professionals on their education for sustainable development (ESD) journeys.30 The UNESCO Recommendation on open education resources was endorsed by all Member States in November 2019. In September 2022, at the

<sup>28.</sup> Xinhua. 2022. Xi meets German Chancellor Olaf Scholz. https://english. news.cn/20221104/f544bca38c33443186d3de8b3d0a9a27/c.html

<sup>29.</sup> Mission 4.7. Available from: https://www.mission4point7.org

<sup>30.</sup> UNESCO, Futures of Education, International Commission. Available from: https://en.unesco.org/futuresofeducation/international-commission

Transforming Education Summit in New York, the United Nations Secretary-General announced a number of global initiatives. One of them is the International Financing Facility for Education.<sup>31</sup> Another is the Gateways to Public Digital Learning project<sup>32</sup> to ensure equitable access to and resources for digital learning.

The SDG Academy<sup>33</sup> is also building partnerships around professional training to upskill employees and make them future-ready for implementing the SDGs and Paris Agreement. Ideally, at every stage of life, individuals should understand how they coexist in harmony with people and the planet. We may not wish to harm people, or our common home, but all of us must "go back to school" and learn how to create positive linkages to people and nature in everyday activities, at home and at work. SDSN will endeavor to support professional training and lifelong learning across all sectors.

Another key dimension of the SDSN's work is supporting governments, at all levels, to understand the implications of policy choices and to make evidence-based and forward-looking decisions. SDSN engages in a wide range of intergovernmental processes, including the G20, G7, UNFCCC, CBD meetings, and World Health Assembly. These fora are critical to encourage international collaboration, promote peace, and implement the recommendations contained within this document, in particular on SDG finance. SDSN remains at the disposal of all stakeholders to analyze pathways and scenarios, and to leverage knowledge to make sound decisions.

All UN Member States and United Nations agencies can count on the continued efforts and energies of the SDSN around the world to support all governments, businesses, and civil society to embrace and align with the SDGs on sustainable development.

#### Sustainable development to 2030 and 2050

The tasks of sustainable development – ensuring material human well-being and security, social inclusion and justice, environmental sustainability, and global cooperation to secure peace and sustainable development – are not just tasks to 2030. They are the preeminent tasks of the coming generations, enshrined in several documents including the 2030 Agenda (2015) and UNESCO's Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations (1997). They are the work of the 21st century.

We conclude by underscoring the vital, life-affirming importance of four key international agreements: the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Framework for Biodiversity, and the High Seas Treaty. These are signal achievements of humanity, to have come together across all nations to adopt a common set of challenges. As we have emphasized in this statement, our major challenge today is matching these soaring ambitions with the means to achieve them, most importantly, the financial resources and regulatory conditions for the investments needed to achieve these goals.

At the mid-point of the SDG agenda, we are far off target. Yet we have gained ground. Almost all governments have committed to adopting SDGbased action plans; technologies have advanced that can support the goals (such as green energy, green transactions, green jobs, Earth observations, and artificial intelligence); and there is growing regional cooperation to achieve the goals on the ground, through shared investments, knowledge, and policies.

Achieving the SDGs requires more than "normal politics". Governments are only now learning how to design integrated strategies that address economic, social, and environmental objectives in tandem. Governments are only now mapping out pathways to mid-century to meet crucial energy, healthcare, and education objectives, among others. Governments are only now establishing R&D funds to promote breakthroughs in key technologies that will expand their power and

<sup>31.</sup> Guterres, A. Secretary-General's remarks to the Press on the International Finance Facility for Education [as delivered], 17 September 2022. https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/press-encounter/2022-09-17/ secretary-generals-remarks-the-press-the-international-financefacility-for-education-delivered

<sup>32.</sup> United Nations, Gateways to Public Digital Learning, 19 September 2022. https://www.un.org/en/transforming-education-summit/ gateways-public-digital-learning

<sup>33.</sup> SDG Academy. Available from: https://sdgacademy.org

reduce their costs. Governments are only now building the digital platforms and data networks that integrated strategies will depend on. And governments are only now, many years late, turning their attention to the chronic and deep shortcomings of the GFA.

Sustainable human development is a multi-dimensional process. The balance between the ecological, economic, social, and cultural spheres, together with political, ethical, and cultural aspects, must be nurtured. Open sharing of data and knowledge across these dimensions is essential to building trust and cooperation. People of good will must choose and act coherently in their private and in their professional lives to further the common good.

#### For these reasons, we end our message with two urgent and timely calls for action:

First, that UN Member States, at the 2023 SDG Summit and the 2024 Summit of the Future, recommit boldly, strongly, and proactively to the SDGs, accelerate progress to 2030, and adopt even more ambitious SDG targets and objectives to mid-century, also incorporating recent international agreements on oceans and biodiversity. As the aims of the 2030 Agenda are ever-evolving, and linked to many processes, we call on academia, civil society, and business to develop proposals on how this agenda can be enhanced and enforced in the decade(s) to come.

Second, UN Member States, starting with the G20 meeting this September in India, should adopt an SDG Stimulus to accelerate progress towards the SDGs by 2030 and enhance global governance for enforcing the implementation of the SDGs by all countries.



# The SDG Index and Dashboards

#### Part 2

#### The SDG Index and Dashboards

The SDG Index and Dashboards track the annual progress of all 193 UN Member States towards the SDGs (Box 2.1). At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, however, the SDGs are far off track. Despite the world improving on average half a point per year on the SDG Index between 2015 and 2019 (which was already too slow) progress has stalled since the outbreak of the pandemic and the onset of other overlapping crises. And while most high-income countries (HICs) were able to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of these multiple crises through automatic stabilizers, emergency expenditures, and recovery plans, there has been limited progress on environmental and biodiversity goals, including SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), including in countries that are largely responsible for the climate and biodiversity crises. The disruptions caused by these multiple crises also aggravated fiscal-space issues in low-income and lower-middle-income countries (LICs and LMICs), leading to a reversal in progress on several related goals and indicators.

#### 2.1 SDG Status at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda

Based on the pace of progress since 2015, none of the goals is on track to be achieved globally by 2030. Figure 2.1 provides a summary of the population-weighted world average performance by goal. Those related to hunger, sustainable diets, and health outcomes are particularly off-track, as are the goals concerning terrestrial and marine biodiversity, urban pollution, housing, strong institutions, and peaceful societies. Although on average the world has made some progress in strengthening access to key infrastructure, covered notably under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), this varies extensively across countries, and the world average remains too slow to achieve these SDGs globally by 2030. The education dashboard focuses on access to pre-primary and primary education, as well as on lower-secondary

completion rates. Due to limited data availability at the global level, it does not track the quality of education, equity in learning outcomes, or lifelong learning. The dashboard for SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) focuses on production-based nitrogen emissions, imported nitrogen emissions, and export of plastic waste, however we lack time series for several other indicators for this goal. Country-level information and regional averages are available in the country profiles.

We estimate that on average only around 18 percent of the SDG targets are on track to be achieved globally by 2030. These are notably related to basic health outcomes, such as neonatal mortality and under-5 mortality rates, as well as access to basic infrastructure and services – such as targets on mobile use, internet use, and the share of adults with a bank account. Other recent findings at the global and regional levels similarly suggest that less than 20 percent of the SDG targets are on track (United Nations 2023; UNECE 2023).

#### Box 2.1 The SDG Index and Dashboards

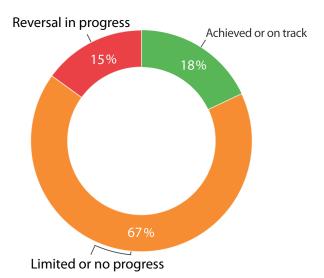
The SDG Index is an assessment of each country's overall performance on the 17 SDGs, giving equal weight to each Goal. The score signifies a country's position between the worst possible outcome (score of 0) and the target (score of 100). The dashboard and trend arrows help identify priorities for further actions and indicate whether countries are on track or off track to achieve the goals and targets by 2030, based on latest trend data. The 2023 SDG Index edition includes 97 global indicators. Two-thirds of the data come from official statistics (typically United Nations custodian agencies) with 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 and the global edition has been statistically audited by the European Commission in 2019 (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017; Papadimitriou, Neves, and Becker 2019). More detailed information is available in the Methods Annex, in the detailed methodology paper (Lafortune et al. 2018), and on our website (www.sdgtransformationcenter.org and www.sdgindex.org).

**Figure 2.1**World SDG Dashboard at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda



Source: Authors' analysis

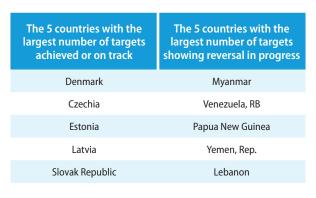
**Figure 2.2**Status on individual SDG targets at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda



Source: Authors' analysis

#### Table 2.1

The world's top five countries in terms of SDG targets achieved or on track, and those with the greatest percentage of targets showing a reversal in progress



Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.3 The 2023 SDG Index: score and rank

	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
<b>.</b>	1	Finland	86.8	45	Kyrgyz Republic	74.4
	2	Sweden	86.0	46	Cuba	74.1
	3	Denmark	85.7	47	Bosnia and Herzegovina	74.0
	4	Germany	83.4	48	Israel	74.0
111	5	Austria	82.3	49	Russian Federation	73.8
	6	France	82.0	50	Brazil	73.7
	7	Norway	82.0	51	Argentina	73.7
	8	Czechia	81.9	52	Costa Rica	73.6
	9	Poland	81.8	53	Azerbaijan	73.5
٨	10	Estonia	81.7	54	Albania	73.5
_/\/\*\	11	United Kingdom	81.7	55	Vietnam	73.3
• • •	12	Croatia	81.5	56	Armenia	73.3
	13	Slovenia	81.0	57	Fiji	72.9
	14	Latvia	80.7	58	Tunisia	72.5
ı⊾ ⊿ı‡	15	Switzerland	80.5	59	Cyprus	72.5
	16	Spain	80.4	60	North Macedonia	72.5
	17	Ireland	80.1	61	Bhutan	72.3
	18	Portugal	80.0	62	Dominican Republic	72.1
	19	Belgium	79.5	63	China	72.0
-7	20	Netherlands	79.4	64	Singapore	71.8
<b>(</b> )	21	Japan	79.4	65	Peru	71.7
¥	22	Hungary	79.4	66	Kazakhstan	71.6
•	23	Slovak Republic	79.1	67	Montenegro	71.4
	24	Italy	78.8	68	Maldives	71.3
	25	Moldova	78.6	69	Uzbekistan	71.1
	26	Canada	78.5	70	Morocco	70.9
¥	27	New Zealand	78.4	71	Algeria	70.8
	28	Greece	78.4	72	Türkiye	70.8
	29	Iceland	78.3	73	El Salvador	70.7
	30	Chile	78.2	74	Ecuador	70.4
	31	Korea, Rep.	78.1	75	Indonesia	70.2
-(0)-	32	Uruguay	77.7	76	Colombia	70.1
711	33	Luxembourg	77.6	77	Jordan	69.9
	34	Belarus	77.5	78	Malaysia	69.8
	35	Romania	77.5	79	United Arab Emirates	69.7
7	36	Serbia	77.3	80	Mexico	69.7
	37	Lithuania	76.8	81	Egypt, Arab Rep.	69.6
	38	Ukraine*	76.5	82	Jamaica	69.6
	39	United States	75.9	83	Sri Lanka	69.4
	40	Australia	75.9	84	Barbados	69.4
	41	Malta	75.5	85	Tajikistan	69.2
	42	Georgia	75.0	86	Iran, Islamic Rep.	69.1
	43	Thailand	74.7	87	Bolivia	68.9
•	44	Bulgaria	74.6	88	Paraguay	68.8
		<b>3</b>	• •		<i>J</i> ,	

Figure 2.3. (Continued)

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	
89	Cabo Verde	68.8	128	Pakistan	59.0	
90	Oman	68.6	129	Gambia, The	58.3	<b>(=)</b>
91	Turkmenistan	68.5	130	Syrian Arab Republic	58.2	
92	Suriname	68.2	131	Mali	58.0	
93	Mauritius	68.0	132	Eswatini	57.9	_
94	Saudi Arabia	67.7	133	Mauritania	57.2	<b>⊞</b> ⊿
95	Lebanon	67.5	134	Tanzania	56.8	
96	Guyana	67.4	135	Malawi	56.3	
97	Panama	67.3	136	Togo	56.3	
98	Philippines	67.1	137	Sierra Leone	55.7	
99	Nepal	66.5	138	Zimbabwe	55.6	
100	Qatar	66.2	139	Cameroon	55.1	<b>GU</b>
101	Bangladesh	65.9	140	Benin	55.1	
102	Brunei Darussalam	65.7	141	Uganda	55.0	
103	Cambodia	64.8	142	Guinea	54.9	
104	Nicaragua	64.8	143	Lesotho	54.9	Fan
105	Iraq	64.8	144	Ethiopia	54.5	
106	Mongolia	64.7	145	Zambia	54.3	
107	Belize	64.6	146	Nigeria	54.3	
108	Kuwait	64.4	147	Burundi	53.9	
109	Namibia	64.3	148	Papua New Guinea	53.6	
110	South Africa	64.0	149	Mozambique	52.7	
111	Bahrain	63.7	150	Djibouti	52.7	
112	India	63.4	151	Congo, Rep.	52.6	
113	Gabon	63.1	152	Haiti	52.6	
114	Trinidad and Tobago	63.0	153	Burkina Faso	52.4	
115	Lao PDR	63.0	154	Comoros	51.7	<u> T</u>
116	Honduras	62.9	155	Angola	50.8	
117	Venezuela, RB	62.9	156	Madagascar	50.3	
118	Botswana	62.7	157	Liberia	49.9	
119	Sao Tome and Principe	62.7	158	Afghanistan	49.0	*
120	Cote d'Ivoire	62.3	159	Congo, Dem. Rep.	48.6	
121	Senegal	61.8	160	Sudan	48.6	_
122	Ghana	61.8	161	Niger	48.3	
123	Kenya	60.9	162	Somalia	48.0	
124	Bahamas, The	60.9	163	Yemen, Rep.	46.8	A
125	Myanmar	60.4	164	Chad	45.3	
126	Rwanda	60.2	165	Central African Republic	40.4	
127	Guatemala	59.4	166	South Sudan	38.7	

<sup>\*</sup> The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation prior to February 2022, as many data points have not been updated since then. Source: Authors' analysis



There is significant variation in progress by regions and income groups. Overall, European countries top the SDG Index and are also on track to achieving more targets than any other region. Denmark, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia, and the Slovak Republic are the five countries that have achieved, or are on track to achieving, the largest number of SDG targets. By contrast, Lebanon, Yemen, Papua New Guinea, Venezuela, and Myanmar present the largest number of SDG targets for which there has been a reversal in progress.

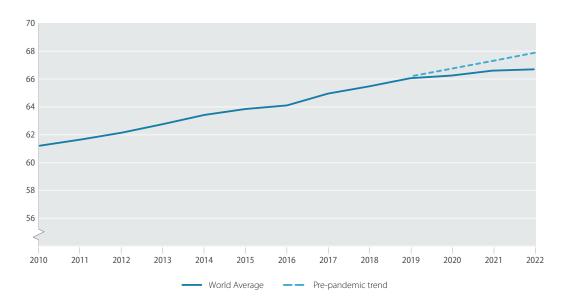
Overall, Finland tops the 2023 SDG Index, followed by Sweden and Denmark. All top 20 countries on the SDG Index are in Europe, most of them European Union member states. Yet none of these countries obtains a perfect score. The dashboards presented in section 2.4 illustrate that even the highest-performing countries on the SDG Index still face major challenges in achieving several SDGs, especially those related to climate, biodiversity, and sustainable diets and food systems. As detailed in the Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022, trends on several leave-no-one-behind indicators are not heading in the right direction in many EU member states (Lafortune et al. 2022).

Chad, Central African Republic, and South Sudan obtain the lowest 2023 SDG Index scores. As a result of missing data, we were unable to compute SDG Index scores for many Small Island Developing States (SIDS), although their country profiles provide an overview of their performance by goals and targets, and highlight where data are missing for these countries.

#### 2.2 Leave no one behind

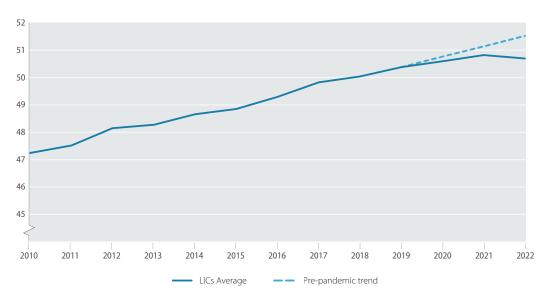
Multiple and overlapping health and geopolitical crises have led to stagnation in SDG progress globally since 2020. At the global level, the SDG Index has stalled since 2020 – and in 2022 is one full point below the projected level based on pre-pandemic trends (Figure 2.4). In LICs, the preliminary estimated average SDG Index score for 2022 is lower than it was for 2021, a shift driven partly by estimated declines in life satisfaction and feelings of safety (Figure 2.5). Extreme poverty rates in LICs remain above pre-pandemic levels, while the percentage of surviving infants who have received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines has dropped significantly (Figures 2.6 and 2.7). In HICs and LICs, the pandemic and other crises have led to substantial declines in subjective well-being, which remains below pre-pandemic levels (Figure 2.8). Unemployment rates in both HICs and LICs is above prepandemic levels, although it has increased much more in LICs (Figure 2.9). From a simple linear projection of past growth rates, the gap between SDG outcomes in HICs and in LICs is expected to be greater in 2030 than it was in 2015. This is in sharp contrast to the pre-pandemic trend, where there was some convergence in SDG outcomes (Figure 2.10).

**Figure 2.4** SDG Index World Average, 2010-2022



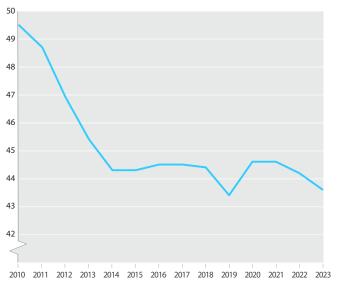
Note: Projected trend based on an extrapolation of the annual growth rate of the SDG Index over the period 2015–2019 (pre pandemic). Source: Authors' analysis

**Figure 2.5** SDG Index Low-Income Countries' Average, 2010-2022



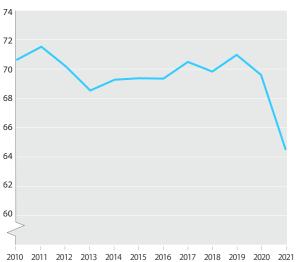
Note: Projected trend based on an extrapolation of the annual growth rate of the SDG Index over the period 2015–2019 (pre pandemic). Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.6 Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (PPP, %) in LICs



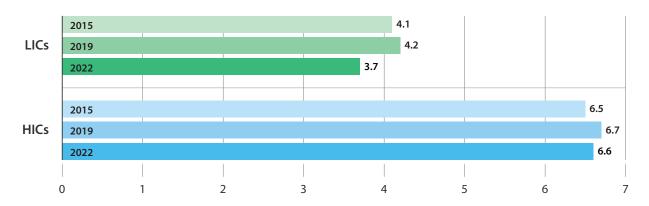
Source: Authors, based on World Poverty Clock

Figure 2.7 Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%), in LICs



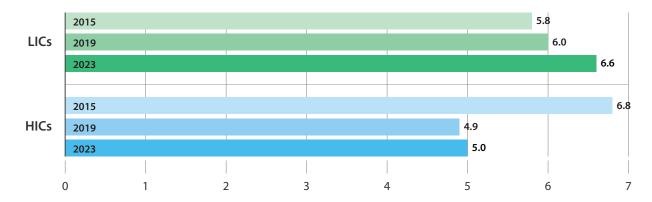
Source: Authors, based on WHO and UNICEF

Figure 2.8 Subjective Well-Being, in HICs and LICs



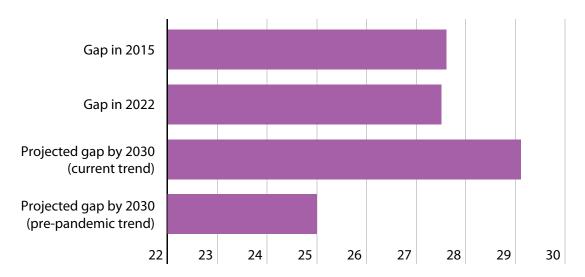
Source: Authors, based on Gallup World Poll

**Figure 2.9**Unemployment Rate, in HICs and LICs



Source: Authors, based on ILO

**Figure 2.10**Observed and projected gaps in SDG Index score between HICs and LICs



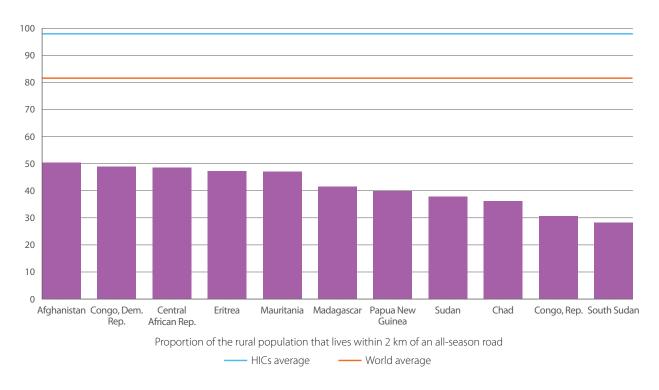
Note: Projected gap based on extrapolation of annual growth rate on the SDG Index over the period 2019–2021. Pre-pandemic gap is based on an extrapolation of SDG Index annual growth rates over the period 2015–2019. Source: Authors' analysis Above all, the SDGs represent an investment agenda: to develop physical infrastructure (including renewable energy, electrification, broadband access, public transport) and human capital (health, education, social protection). Yet many LICs and LMICs face major fiscal-space constraints that represent significant barriers to investing in the SDGs, and which the COVID-19 pandemic and other international crises have aggravated. The dashboards highlight persisting gaps between LICs, LMICs, and HICs in access to physical infrastructure and human capital. As one example, this year's SDG Index includes a new indicator related to access to all-season roads, based on geospatial information. Figure 2.11 presents the 11 countries in which less than 50 percent of the rural population has

access to all-season roads, and shows the gap between the world average and that of the HICs.

#### 2.3 International spillovers and policy coherence

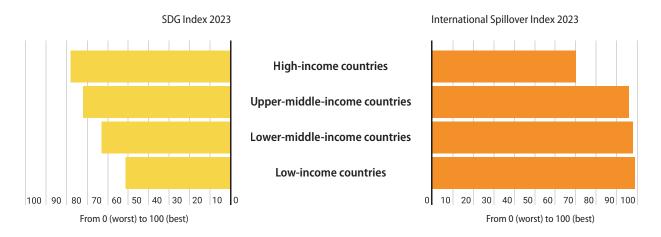
The climate and biodiversity crises are driven by domestic action, but they are also impacted by activities that extend beyond national borders: through trade and other cross-border activities. In addition to environmental spillovers, which are driven by international trade and domestic policies, countries also generate economic, financial, social, and security spillovers. These spillover effects are captured in the SDG Index.

Figure 2.11 Countries where 50% or more of the rural population has no access to all-season roads, and comparison with HICs and World average (%)



Note: Proportion of the rural population that lives within 2 km of an all-season road. An all-season road is one that is motorable throughout the year but may be temporarily unavailable during inclement weather. New indicator included in the SDG Index building on geospatial information. SDSN methodology, based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019). The averages for HICs and the World are weighted by population. Source: Authors' analysis

**Figure 2.12**SDG Index scores versus International Spillover Index scores, by income level



Note: The list of 13 indicators included in this year's International Spillover Index is accessible online. Source: Authors' analysis

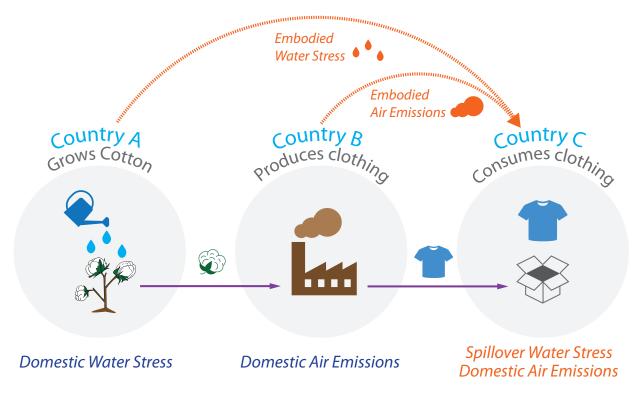
The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs recognize the importance of international spillovers in several crucial ways. SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) calls for 'policy coherence' for sustainable development, SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) stresses the need for more sustainable production and consumption, and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) demands the eradication of child labor and modern slavery. The SDSN, working with partners, has from the start incorporated international spillovers in our assessment of countries' progress towards the SDGs. This can explain certain differences in SDG Index results compared with those of other SDG monitoring instruments (Lafortune et al. 2020).

Overall, HICs tend to generate the largest negative spillovers, due to unsustainable consumption, financial secrecy, and the presence of tax havens. Spillover indicators are included in calculating the SDG Index and individual goal scores and dashboards, and are also aggregated in a stand-alone international spillover index. Figure 2.12 compares international spillover index results by income level. This year, we included an additional indicator that tracks cases of modern slavery embodied in international supply chains, building on a study published in 2022 (Malik et al. 2022). Major updates

to indicators related to financial secrecy have also been integrated, building notably on the work of the Tax Justice Network.

Environmental spillovers are driven to a large extent by inadequate pricing of environmental externalities, particularly natural capital. One step in the right direction is the growing adoption of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) – an international statistical standard for natural capital accounting (UN DESA 2022). A second major driver of such spillovers is the fact that countries design their national policies to meet national objectives that may not incorporate the need to reduce spillovers and to safeguard the global commons. This makes environmental spillovers hard to address. SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) calls on all countries to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD), yet we still lack a robust and comparable headline indicator of countries' efforts to implement PCSD, despite the efforts of UNEP and the OECD to develop a methodology (UNEP and OECD 2022). A recent analysis led by SYSTEMIQ, the University of Tokyo, and SDSN identifies four major national policy levers to curb international spillovers: target setting, public management, regulation, and fiscal policy and financing.

Figure 2.13 Illustration of environmental impacts embodied in international trade

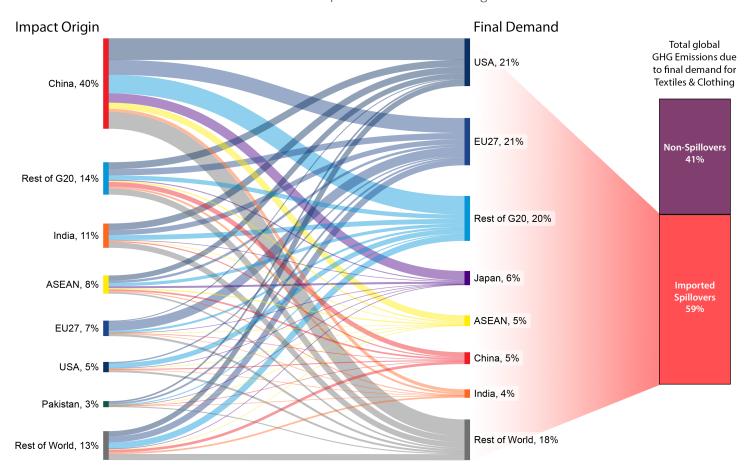


Source: SDSN, Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, and Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo. 2023, Global Commons Stewardship Index 2022. Paris; New Haven, CT; and Tokyo.

Supply chains can stretch through multiple countries, and spillover impacts accumulate as they are embodied at multiple steps along the journey to the final destination country. Figure 2.13 illustrates a simplified example using three countries (SDSN, University of Tokyo, and Yale University 2023). Water stress in Country A and air emissions in Country B count as domestic impacts within those countries. Because the final demand is in Country C, these impacts both count as spillovers in Country C. Spillovers thus include more impacts than those embodied only in the last segment of the supply chain.

As one example: when considering consumption patterns, the textiles and clothing sector is one of the most substantial generators of spillovers of GHG emissions. Figure 2.14 indicates that, of GHG emissions due to global final demand for textiles and clothing,

59 percent are emitted along the supply chains of countries other than those where the final products are consumed (i.e., spillovers), while 41 percent are emitted in the countries in which the final products are consumed (i.e., non-spillovers). These GHGs originate from a variety of sectors along the textiles and clothing supply chains of countries on the left side of the diagram, including the textile sector itself, electricity production, chemical production, and more. Of the spillover GHG emissions caused by the final consumption of textiles and clothing, the two largest destinations are the EU27 and the United States, each accounting for 21 percent. Among countries whose supply chains contribute to producing these goods for consumption abroad, China generates 40 percent of the spillover GHG emissions. The textiles and clothing sector is also associated with negative socioeconomic spillovers, including accidents at work and child labor (Malik et al. 2021).



**Figure 2.14**GHG emissions embodied in the final consumption of textiles and clothing

Note: The impacts occur in the countries on the left side of the diagram, while the products are ultimately consumed in the countries on the right side of the diagram (intermediate countries along supply chains are not shown). Of the total global GHG emissions due to demand for textiles and clothing, 59 percent are embodied in spillovers.

Source: SDSN, Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, and Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo. 2023. Global Commons Stewardship Index 2022. Paris; New Haven, CT; and Tokyo.

Curbing trade-related spillovers is a matter of making trade more sustainable and more consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the Global Biodiversity Framework, the High Seas Treaty and the SDGs – rather than simply restricting trade, which plays such a massive role in enabling developing countries to generate employment and socioeconomic development. Success requires a combination of better metrics and policies in importing countries that must be coupled with support to exporting countries, particularly tropical forest countries, to transition towards more environmentally sustainable technologies and development paths. Both sides – importers and exporters – must work closely together in partnership

to tackle this shared challenge (University of Tokyo, Systemiq, and SDSN, 2023).

# 2.4 SDG Dashboards 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

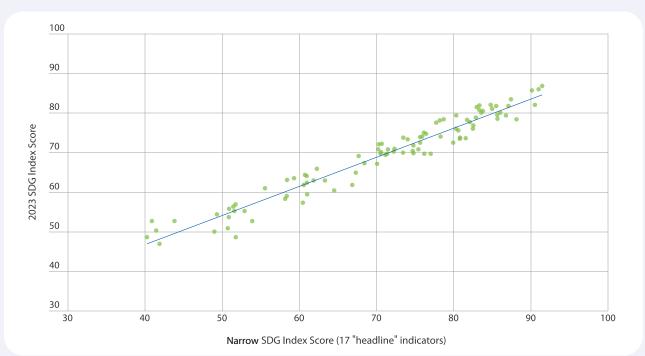
seven indicators, for example, does not compensate for poor performance on the other two. In other words, our methodology assumes low substitutability or compensation across indicators in the construction of our composite index. The arrow system focuses on structural trajectories since the adoption of the SDGs (and less on year-on-year changes). As in previous years, the dashboards include

population-weighted averages for each region and income group, using the same set of indicators as the SDG Index. The OECD dashboards incorporate more indicators than others, owing to the greater availability of data for these countries. We also find that 17 "headline" indicators tend to be very good predictors of the overall SDG Index, which uses 97 indicators (Box. 2.2).

#### Box 2.2 Explaining the SDG Index with a handful of key indicators

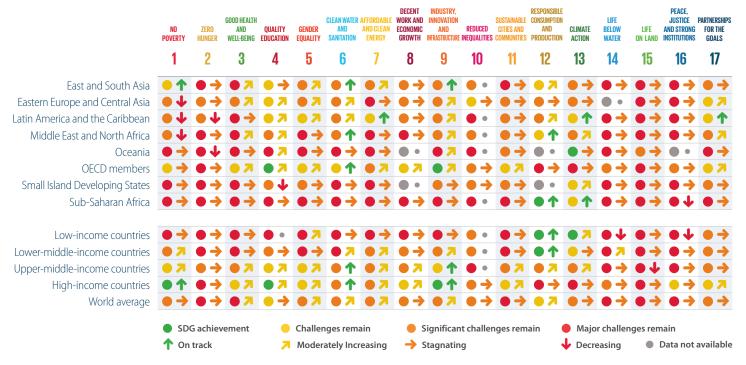
The SDG Index is an accountability tool, but it is also a tool to highlight data gaps and areas where further effort is needed to strengthen data availability and timeliness. Overall, this year's edition includes 97 indicators. Yet the SDG Index score and rankings can be explained through a handful of key indicators. Using 17 "headline" indicators that cover SDSN's Six SDG Transformations and other major principles, including leave no one behind, good governance, and the concept of international spillovers, we find a very high and statistically significant correlation (both in terms of scores and ranks) with the overall SDG Index. These indicators are: (1) Poverty headcount ratio at US\$2.15/day, (2) Prevalence of undernourishment, (3) Life expectancy at birth, (4) Lower secondary completion rate, (5) Share of women parliamentarians, (6) Population using at least basic sanitation services, (7) Population with access to electricity, (8) Unemployment rate, (9) Population using the internet, (10) GINI coefficient, (11) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter, (12) Imported SO2 emissions, (13) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production, (14) Ocean Health Index: Clean Water, (15) Red List Index of species survival, (16) Corruption perception index, and (17) Statistical Performance Index. There are no signs of collinearity among these indicators.

Figure 2.15 Correlation between 2023 SDG Index Score and Narrow SDG Index (17 "headline" indicators)



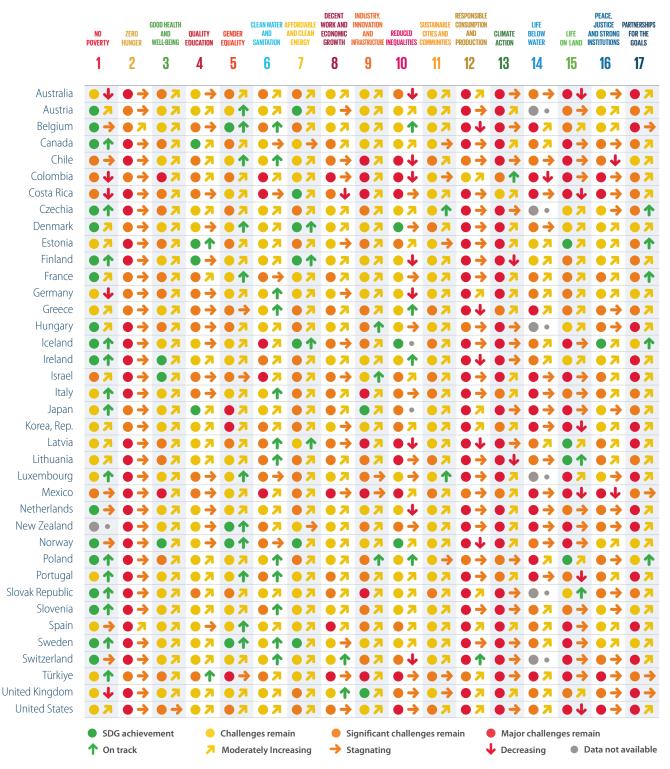
Note: Correlation coefficient (r) between SDG Index scores=0.97. Source: Authors

**Figure 2.16**2023 SDG dashboards by region and income group (levels and trends)

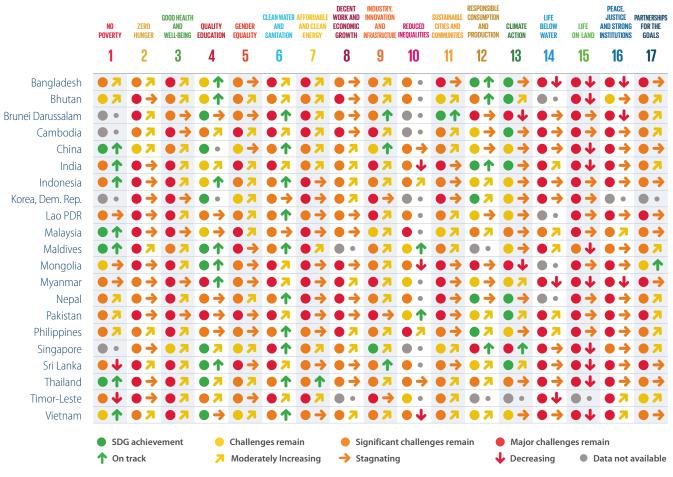


Note: Excluding OECD specific indicators. Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors' analysis

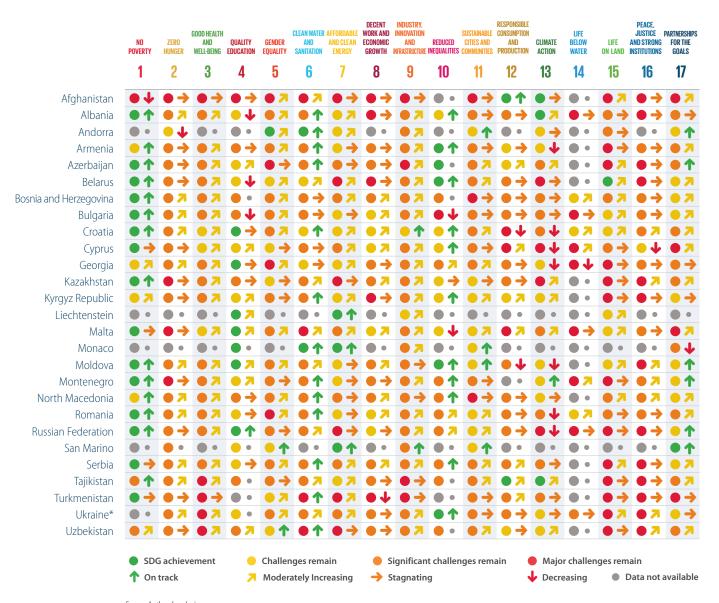
**Figure 2.17**2023 SDG dashboards for OECD countries (levels and trends)



**Figure 2.18**2023 SDG dashboards for East and South Asia (levels and trends)

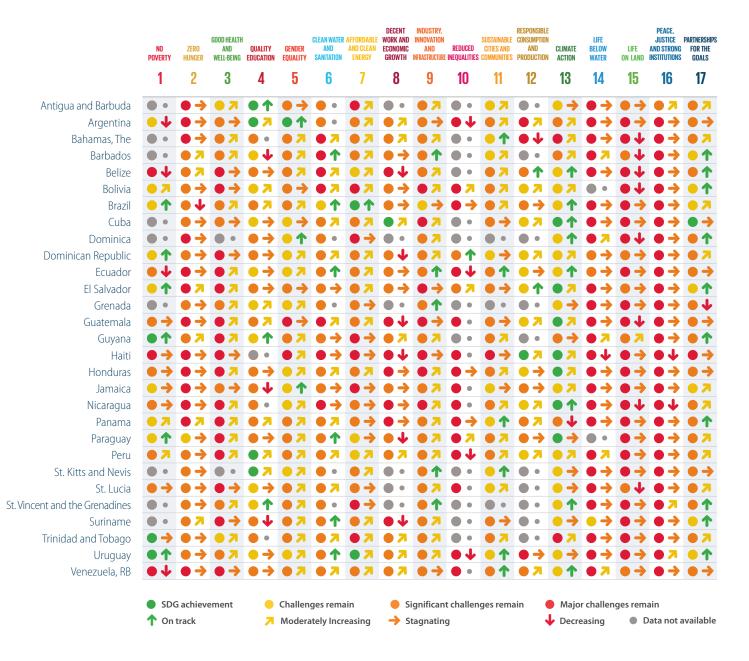


**Figure 2.19**2023 SDG dashboards for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (levels and trends)

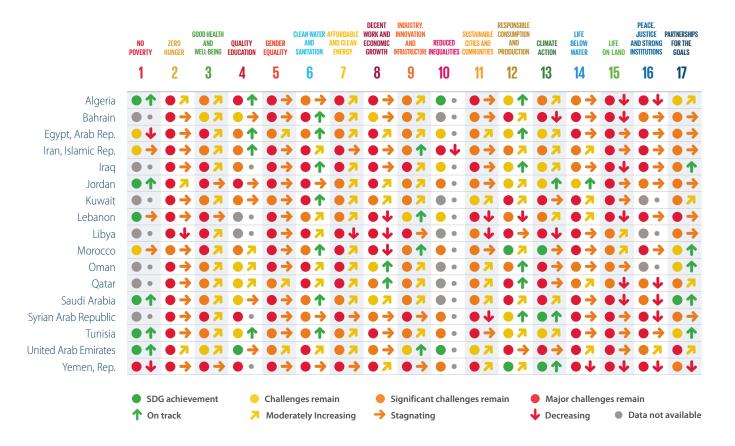


<sup>\*</sup>The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation prior to February 2022, as many data points have not been updated since then.

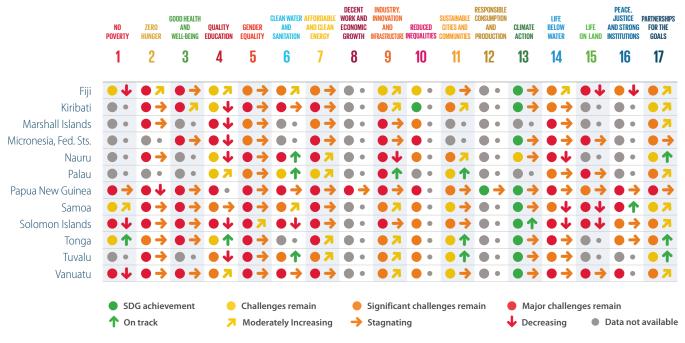
**Figure 2.20**2023 SDG dashboards for Latin America and the Caribbean (levels and trends)



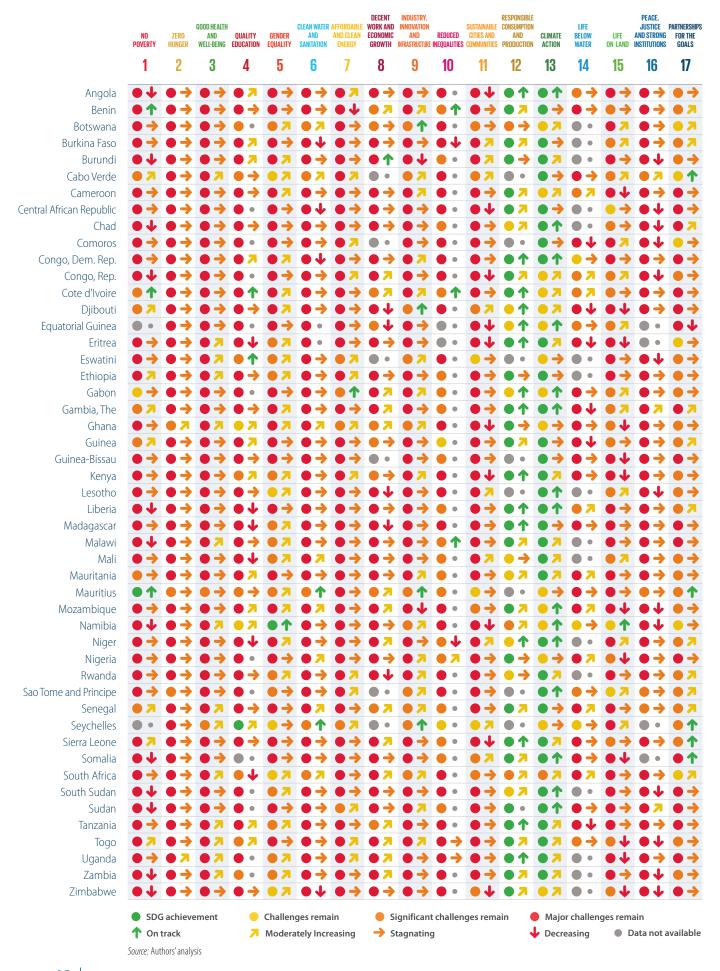
**Figure 2.21**2023 SDG dashboards for the Middle East and North Africa (levels and trends)



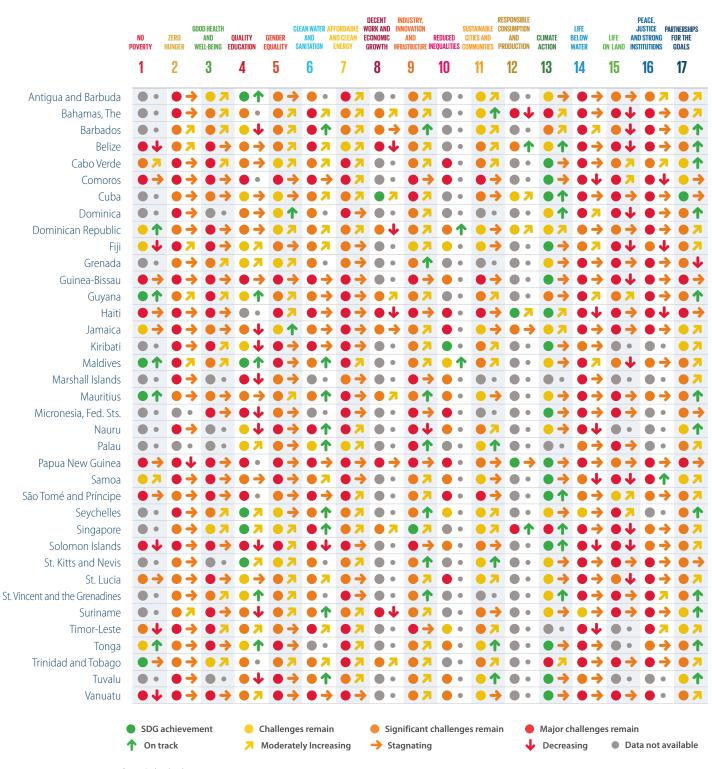
**Figure 2.22** 2023 SDG dashboards for Oceania (levels and trends)



**Figure 2.23**2023 SDG dashboards for sub-Saharan Africa (levels and trends)



**Figure 2.24**2023 SDG dashboards for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (levels and trends)



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# Government Efforts and Commitments for the SDGs

### Part 3

# **Government Efforts and Commitments** to the SDGs

The SDGs require long-term directed change and global cooperation. Long-term investment plans are essential for national success in meeting the goals. There was no expectation in 2015, when the SDGs and Agenda 2030 were adopted, that all goals and targets would be achieved at their midpoint. However, by 2023, one would expect that most countries would have implemented ambitious policy, regulatory and investment frameworks compatible with achieving major SDG transformations. It could also be expected that all countries would have at least once documented their progress and their plans for achieving the SDGs in a Voluntary National Review (VNRs) presented at the United Nations.

This section discusses government commitment and efforts for the SDGs. It captures something different from the SDG Index. A country facing a large gap to conquer on the SDG Index may have introduced ambitious policy frameworks that are likely to lead to future SDG breakthroughs - especially if these policies and planned investments are supported by adequate financing. As such, this assessment of government commitment and efforts for the SDGs is more "forward-looking". Compared with outcome statistics, however, input and process statistics are less internationally standardized and rely on more qualitative information and expert judgement.

Nation-states continue to hold the primary responsibility for achieving the SDGs. This section focuses primarily on the executive branch at the federal/national level, although we briefly discuss how regions and cities can also use the SDGs as a strategy and monitoring framework. Other SDSN reports discuss subnational SDG progress and challenges at length. Building on earlier work conducted by the SDSN (Sachs et al, 2018–2022; Lafortune et al, 2022), we conceptualize government efforts for the SDGs using a three-pillar framework: (1) political leadership and institutional coordination; (2) SDG integration in sectoral policies and long-term pathways; and (3) commitment to multilateralism under the UN Charter (see Figure 3.1). For each pillar, we present proxy indicators that build on a combination of qualitative survey tools, third-party data, and data scraped from online institutional resources. We include results for each pillar, which we aggregate into an overall score for "government efforts and commitments for the SDGs". Building on close cooperation with SDSN national and regional networks and other partners, we cover this year 74 countries from various income groups and world regions.

A detailed database and additional technical information are available online. This remains largely a work in progress, and we welcome feedback and comments on the selected indicators and methodology (see more at www.sdgtransformationcenter.org).

## 3.1 Political leadership and institutional coordination: results from the 2023 SDSN survey of government efforts for the SDGs

The SDGs have a significant impact on public management practices and procedures (SDSN and OECD, 2019). Every year since 2018, SDSN has called on its global network of experts to track public statements by governments and their strategic use of public processes to support the SDGs. This information is collected through a survey of national coordination and implementation mechanisms at the central/federal level of government. The survey evaluates whether the SDGs are used and mentioned in official speeches, strategies, monitoring systems, budgets, and other public processes. It provides an overarching assessment of national/ federal government efforts to embrace the SDG agenda which is complemented by a more granular assessment of the alignment of sectoral policies, regulations, and investments for the SDGs (presented in the next sub-section).

Figure 3.1 A conceptual framework to evaluate government efforts and commitment to the SDGs



This year's survey covers 74 countries (14 more than in 2022) plus the European Union. It includes all G20 countries, most OECD members, most countries with a population greater than 100 million inhabitants, and several LICs, LMICs, UMICs, HICs, and SIDS. Overall, these 74 countries represent nearly 85 percent of the world's population. Survey results are presented in Table 3.1. Data were collected and analyzed in close partnership with SDSN's global network, and results have been shared with UN Permanent Missions for comment prior to publication.

The key finding from this survey is that, seven years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, most governments have signaled "soft" SDG integration into their public management practices and procedures – although there is significant variation across countries - yet "hard" SDG integration is generally missing, including the use of the SDGs to support long-term budget and investment frameworks. By July 2023, all UN Member States will have presented a VNR except for Haiti, Myanmar, South Sudan, the United States and Yemen. Most VNRs identify SDG priorities and actions within country borders, but fail to accurately capture efforts to curb negative international spillovers and the potential transboundary impacts of their policies. In general, our findings echo other research published over the past twelve months, showing continued gaps in SDG leadership and institutionalization (Biermann et al, 2022; Kotzé et al, 2022; IGS, 2023). Further integration of goalbased sustainable development into public management processes, supported by long-term, science-based pathways, remains a top priority in most countries if they are to achieve SDG breakthroughs by 2030 and beyond.

Official high-level speeches and the preparation of VNRs (as the official government-led process to report on SDG progress, gaps, and policy efforts) provide relevant proxies to gauge political commitment to the SDGs. Between January 2022 and April 2023, 64 percent of the countries surveyed reinforced their commitment to the SDGs in an official speech or statement by the head of state (president or prime minister) – an increase from 2022,

Table 3.1 National government efforts to implement the SDGs, survey results

		VNR	High-level statements	SDG strategy/ SDGs into sectoral action plans	SD	Gs in national budg	get	National SDG moni	toring		tral government dination of SDGs	Spillovers mentioned in VNR
	WB Income group	Year submitted	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	Overarching narrative/section or budget line	DI/IC*	yes/no	no. of indicators	yes/no	Location of coordinating unit	yes, as a central pillar (5 mentions or more) yes, in the general narrative (1 to 4 mentions) no
Albania	UMIC	2019	yes	yes	no			yes	61	yes	center of government	no
Algeria	LMIC	2019	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting		yes	foreign affairs	no
Argentina	UMIC	2017, 2020, 2022	no	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	no, but online reporting	242	yes	center of government	no
Australia	HIC	2018	no	no	no			no, but online reporting		no		no
Austria	HIC	2020, 2023	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	yes	200	yes	center of government	no
Bangladesh	LMIC	2017, 2020	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting	40	yes	center of government	no
Barbados	HIC	2020, 2023	yes	yes	no			no		yes	a central ministry	no
Belgium	HIC	2017, 2023	yes	yes	no			yes	82	yes	center of government	yes, as a central pillar
Benin	LMIC	2017, 2018, 2020	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	yes	164	yes	a central ministry	no
Bolivia	LMIC	2021	no	yes	no			yes	315	yes	a central ministry	no
Bosnia and Herzegovina	UMIC	2019, 2023	no	NO	no			no, but online reporting		yes	a central ministry	no
Brazil	UMIC	2017	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting		no		no
Bulgaria	UMIC	2020	yes	yes	no			yes	64	no		yes, in the general narrative
Cameroon	LMIC	2019, 2022	no	yes	no			no		yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Canada	HIC	2018, 2023	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative		yes	76	yes	a central ministry	no
Chile	HIC	2017, 2019, 2023	yes	yes	no			yes	138	yes	foreign affairs	no
China	UMIC	2016, 2021	yes	yes	no			no, but it is planned		yes	foreign affairs	no
Colombia	UMIC	2016, 2018, 2021	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI	yes	161	no		no
Congo, Dem. Rep.	LIC	2020, 2023	no	yes	no			yes	22	yes	a central ministry	no
Cyprus	HIC	2017, 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	yes	140	yes	a central ministry	no
Czechia	HIC	2017, 2021	no	yes	no			yes	133	yes	a central ministry	no
Denmark	HIC	2017, 2021	no	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	yes	197	yes	a central ministry	yes, as a central pillar
Ecuador	UMIC	2018, 2020	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting		no		no
Egypt, Arab Rep.	LMIC	2016, 2018, 2021	yes	yes	no			yes	97	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Ethiopia	LIC	2017, 2022	no	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	yes	60	no		no
European Union		2023	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	101	yes	center of government	
Finland	HIC	2016, 2020	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	42	yes	center of government	yes, as a central pillar
France	HIC	2016, 2023	no	yes	no			yes	98	yes	a central ministry	no
Georgia	UMIC	2016, 2020	yes	yes	no			yes	200	yes	center of government	no
Germany	HIC	2016, 2021	yes	yes	no			yes	75	yes	center of government	yes, in the general narrative
Ghana		2019, 2022	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI	yes	102	yes	center of government	no
Greece	HIC	2018, 2022	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI	yes	102	yes	center of government	yes, in the general narrative
Hungary	HIC	2018	no	no	no			yes	134	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
India	LMIC	2017, 2020	no	no	no			yes	118	yes	a central ministry	no
Indonesia	LMIC	2017, 2019, 2021	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	319	yes	a central ministry	no
Ireland	HIC	2018, 2023	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting	123	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Israel	HIC	2019	no	no	no			no, but it is planned		no		yes, in the general narrative
Italy	HIC	2017, 2022	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	IC	yes	138	yes	center of government	yes, as a central pillar
Jamaica	UMIC	2018, 2022	yes	yes	no			yes	119	yes	a central ministry	yes, as a central pillar
Japan	HIC	2017, 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	yes	162	yes	center of government	no
Kazakhstan		2019, 2022	yes	no	no			yes	280	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Kenya		2017, 2020	yes	yes	no			yes	143	yes	a central ministry	no
Korea, Rep.	HIC	2016	yes	yes	no			yes	214	yes	center of government	no

**Table 3.1** (continued)

		VNR	High-level statements	SDG strategy/ SDGs into sectoral action plans	SD	Gs in national budg	jet	National SDG mon	itoring		tral government dination of SDGs	Spillovers mentioned in VNR
	WB Income group	Year submitted	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	Overarching narrative/section or budget line	DI/IC*	yes/no	no. of indicators	yes/no	Location of coordinating unit	yes, as a central pillar (5 mentions or more) yes, in the general narrative (1 to 4 mentions) no
Malaysia	UMIC	2017, 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	no, but online reporting		yes	a central ministry	no
Mexico	UMIC	2016, 2018, 2021	no	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI	yes	54	yes	a central ministry	no
Morocco	LMIC	2016, 2020	yes	yes	no	-		no, but online reporting		yes	center of government	no
Netherlands	HIC	2017, 2022	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	IC	yes	171	yes	foreign affairs	yes, as a central pillar
New Zealand	HIC	2019	yes	no	no	, and the second		yes	115	no		yes, in the general narrative
Nigeria	LMIC	2017, 2020	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	yes	141	yes	center of government	no
Norway	HIC	2016, 2021	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	no, but online reporting	97	yes	a central ministry	yes, as a central pillar
Pakistan	LMIC	2019, 2022	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	no, but online reporting		yes	a central ministry	no
Peru	UMIC	2017, 2020	no	no	no	, and the second		no, but online reporting		no	·	no
Philippines	LMIC	2016, 2019, 2022	no	yes	no			yes	155	yes	a central ministry	no
Poland	HIC	2018, 2023	no	yes	no			yes	126	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Portugal	HIC	2017, 2023	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	163	yes	center of government	yes, in the general narrative
Romania	HIC	2018, 2023	yes	yes	no	· · ·		yes	98	yes	center of government	yes, in the general narrative
Russian Federation	UMIC	2020	no	no	no			yes	176	yes	a central ministry	no
Rwanda	LIC	2019, 2023	yes	no	no			no		yes	a central ministry	no
Samoa	LMIC	2016, 2020	yes	yes	no			yes	246	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Saudi Arabia	HIC	2018, 2021, 2023	no	yes	no			no, but online reporting		yes	a central ministry	no
Senegal	LMIC	2018, 2022	no	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	142	yes	a central ministry	no
Serbia	UMIC	2019	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	no, but online reporting	126	no		yes, in the general narrative
Seychelles	HIC	2020	yes	yes	no			no		no		yes, in the general narrative
Slovenia	HIC	2017, 2020	no	yes	no			yes	54	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
South Africa	UMIC	2019	no	yes	no			yes	154	yes	center of government	no
Spain	HIC	2018, 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	no, but online reporting		yes	a central ministry	yes, as a central pillar
Sweden	HIC	2017, 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	yes	65	yes	a central ministry	yes, as a central pillar
Switzerland	HIC	2016, 2018, 2022	yes	yes	no			yes	109	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Thailand	UMIC	2017, 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	yes	172	yes	center of government	no
Türkiye	UMIC	2016, 2019	no	yes	no			yes	153	yes	center of government	yes, in the general narrative
Uganda	LIC	2016, 2020	yes	yes	no			yes	92	yes	center of government	yes, in the general narrative
Ukraine*	LMIC	2020	no	no	no			yes	183	yes	a central ministry	no
United Kingdom	HIC	2019	no	yes	no			no, but online reporting		no		yes, in the general narrative
United States	HIC	none	no	no	no			no, but online reporting		no		
Vietnam	LMIC	2018, 2023	no	no	no			yes	158	yes	a central ministry	no

Note: \* DI = Domestic implementation; IC = International cooperation. Data from Jamaica, except questions about VNRs, are from the 2022 SDSN survey of government efforts. Responses for Ukraine reflect the situation as of February 2022. Spillovers in VNRs mean the use of terms "spillovers", "international spillovers", "transboundary effects" and "policy coherence" (in the context of trade or official development assistance). More details about questions and results are online at wwww.sdgindex.org and www.sdgtransformationcenter.org).

Source: SDSN 2023 Survey of Government Efforts for the SDGs (February 2023).

when only 57 percent of surveyed countries had done so - and since 2016, 188 UN Member States have prepared VNRs (see Figure 3.2). Forty countries have committed to submitting a VNR this year: two will be presenting a VNR for the first time, 37 for the second time, and one for the third time. Two countries – Togo and Uruguay – have submitted four VNRs since 2016. Two non-UN-members (the European Union and Palestine) have or will also submit VNRs. At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, only five countries have never submitted a VNR, among them the United States (HLPF, 2023).

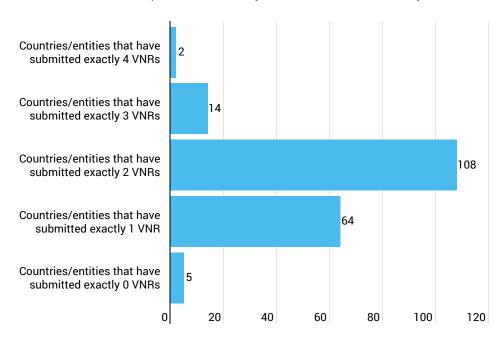
On institutional coordination, we find that a large majority of countries have appointed a lead unit or agency to coordinate the SDGs, but only around a third of the countries surveyed locate this unit at the center of government (in cabinet offices or within the offices of the President or Prime Minister) (Figure 3.3). The majority position it in a central ministry (of economy, planning, public administration, or environment, for example), while Spain has a dedicated Ministry of Social Rights and the 2030 Agenda. The survey does not evaluate, in practice, the effectiveness and influence of such coordination mechanisms and units in driving a whole-of-government approach to SDG implementation.

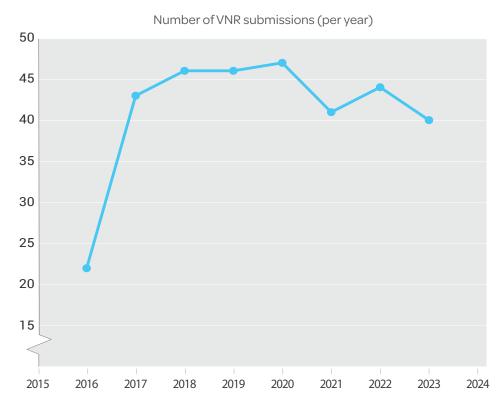
A large majority of governments – 83 percent of those surveyed – have published some form of strategic vision and/or action plan to implement the goals. For many, this takes the form of a national sustainability strategy explicitly linked to the 2030 Agenda goals and targets. Some countries take a mainstreaming approach, where SDGs are implemented by each government ministry within the scope of its mandate (instead of via an overarching national action plan). The mainstreaming approach was used by the European Union, which also adopted the European Green Deal as its main strategic roadmap for achieving sustainable development. Our survey cannot evaluate the breadth or actualization of these strategic visions and action plans, although SDSN has published a detailed analysis of SDG integration in post-COVID-19 recovery and resilience plans in the European Union (Lafortune et al., 2021). The next subsection goes beyond references to SDG and describes persistent gaps in sectoral policy measures for major SDG transformations in greater detail.

Most countries surveyed had also defined SDG monitoring systems. More than two-thirds (68 percent) have adapted the SDG framework to their context and identified a set of nationally relevant indicators. Often these are aligned with official United Nations SDG indicators or represent a subset of them. Some countries have also developed localized indicators that account for country contexts. For example, France has a national dashboard of 98 SDG indicators, adopted after several rounds of consultations, which includes indicators that go beyond the official UN SDG indicator framework. France also contributes to global statistical efforts by working with UN agencies to report data points across all 231 official global indicators. An average of 136 indicators are included in national frameworks for monitoring the SDGs. Many countries have also developed online platforms to report on progress towards the goals. The survey does not evaluate the integration and influence of such monitoring tools within broader policy, regulatory, and budget cycles, however it has recently been suggested that SDG monitoring frameworks so far suffer from insufficient linkages to policy implementation as well as low overall visibility (Lepenies et al, 2023). Supreme audit institutions and parliamentary processes have also been used in some countries to track efforts to implement the SDGs (Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2018 and 2021; INTOSAI, 2019; European Parliament, 2022).

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, especially long-term budget and investment frameworks. A little over a third of governments surveyed (36 percent) mention the SDGs or use related terms in their latest official budget document. Among these 27 countries, less than half go beyond this to include the SDGs in a dedicated section, budget lines, or allocation. Some countries specifically refer to the SDGs in their national budget to support domestic SDG implementation nationally (including through national health, education, social protection, or economic development reforms), abroad (for example, in aid allocation or foreign policy), or both. Looking ahead, establishing stronger connections between SDG gaps, targets, monitoring systems, and multi-year budget allocations remains an important priority.

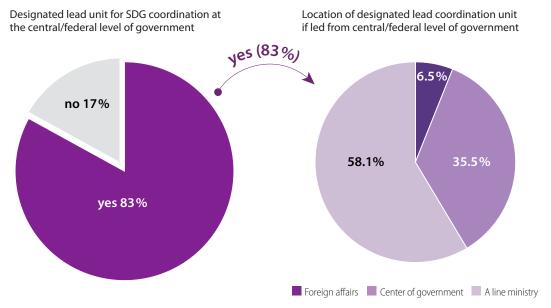
**Figure 3.2**Submissions of voluntary national reviews (number of submitters, 2023) and submissions per year since 2016





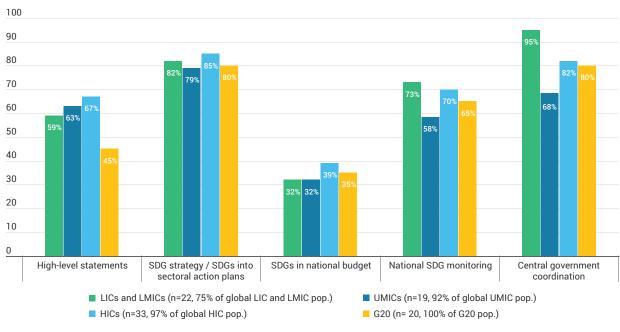
*Note*: Data includes VNRs that will be submitted by countries in 2023. *Source*: Authors' analysis. Based on data from the United Nations (2023).

**Figure 3.3**Designated lead unit for SDG coordination at the central/federal level of government to implement the SDGs (2023)



Note: "Center of government" refers to the designated unit being in the President's or Prime Minister's office or as a cabinet-level position. "A line ministry" refers to the ministry of finance, economic development, planning, public service or administration, environment or similar. "Foreign affairs" refers to the ministry of foreign affairs, international cooperation or similar. Source: SDSN 2023 Survey of Government Efforts for the SDGs (February 2023).

**Figure 3.4**Integration of the SDGs into key policy processes by income groups



Source: SDSN 2023 Survey of Government Efforts for the SDGs (February 2023).

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. Compared with other countries, G20 countries tend to lag in several aspects of institutional leadership for the SDGs, including explicit political support in speeches and monitoring and coordination mechanisms. The integration of the SDGs in national budget processes could be strengthened in most countries, and especially in LICs and LMICs, where less a third of the countries surveyed refer to the SDGs in their national budgets – either in the narrative or as a dedicated section or budget line.

# 3.2 SDG integration into sectoral policies and pathways: scorecards for the Six SDG Transformations

The SDGs require long-term directed change, with long-term investment plans essential for national success in meeting the goals. SDSN has recommended six interrelated long-term transformations:

- 1. Universal quality education and innovation-based economy
- 2. Universal health coverage
- 3. Zero-carbon energy systems
- 4. Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience
- 5. Sustainable cities
- 6. Transformation to universal digital access and services

Each of these challenges requires large-scale public and private investments to mid-century. Each requires a technological transformation. Each requires a financing strategy to underpin the investment plans and monitoring systems. None can be solved by the private sector alone. Governments must take the lead in all six areas to design policy and financial frameworks within which business can profitably invest and innovate.

Building on the work of previous Sustainable Development Reports, we present here an updated and improved version of the SDG Transformation scorecards, to evaluate how the SDGs are being integrated into sectoral plans. Each scorecard consists of a collection of headline policy and investment measures to track SDG implementation. These scorecards complement the SDG Index, which is based on outcome data (for example, on poverty rates, life expectancy, and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions). At the international level, such measures of outcome tend to present significant time lags: they may not adequately reflect the impact of transformative policies and investments that governments have introduced since the adoption of the SDGs, and which often yield results only in the medium or long term. The scorecards instead focus 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 advanced cybersecurity policies 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, targets or thresholds to gauge policy ambitions are not always clearly defined.

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, along with population-weighted averages by geographic region and income group. Detailed information on indicator sources, thresholds and results for all 193 UN Member States are accessible online.

#### Transformation 1: Universal quality education and innovation-based economy

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.

This scorecard shows 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 those furthering gender equality); 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.

Looking ahead, a lead global indicator must be established to assess country efforts to strengthen their population's and students' knowledge of sustainable development and their ability to navigate an informationrich environment. This is important to achieve long-term science-based transformations of all economies, and to build up public support and accountability. According to the OECD, only one in 10 students in OECD countries can distinguish between fact and opinion (OECD, 2018).

#### Transformation 2: Universal health coverage

This Transformation promotes key investments in health and well-being. It aligns closely with SDG Target 3.8, achieving universal health coverage and ensuring that all people have access to the health services they need. In the SDGs, universal health care (UHC) is considered a target in itself. For the SDG Transformation scorecards, however, we consider UHC an enabler (input) for greater health outcomes. Even before the Covid-19 pandemic, the WHO and other international institutions had lamented the slow pace of progress 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 capacities for early warning, risk reduction, and the management of national and global health risks (SDG target 3.d). As a measure of pandemic preparedness, the Global Health Security Index turned out to be a rather poor predictor of effective early response to COVID-19, as measured by the number of cases and deaths (Lafortune, 2020), indicating that important factors are at play that are not yet adequately captured by existing policy trackers. Nevertheless, we have not identified a better policyfocused indicator of pandemic preparedness. In the context of the High-Level Pandemic Summit to take place in September 2023 and the forthcoming global pandemic treaty, it remains vital to define solid international measures and monitoring systems that can better gauge countries' preparedness for global health security threats. But it is also important to address drivers that can lead to the emergence of new pathogens, including environmental drivers, through "One Health" approaches (Sachs et al, 2022; McKee et al, 2021).

**Table 3.2**Scorecard – Transformation 1: Universal quality education and innovation-based economy

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: Universal quality education and innovation-based economy

38	Years of free education in the law (#, 2022, UNESCO)	Years of compulsory education in the law (#, 2022, UNESCO)	Commitment to Reducing Inequalities: Tax Progressivity & Protection of Labor Right (score, 2022, Oxfam & DFI)	Gender Equality in the Law (score, 2023, World Bank)	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP, 2020, UNESCO)
G20 Countries					
Argentina	12	12	0.63	79.4	0.5
Australia	13	10	0.74	96.9	1.8
Brazil	12	12	0.55	85.0	1.2
Canada	12	10	0.74	100.0	1.7
China	9	9	0.57	75.6	2.4
France	12	10	0.69	100.0	2.4
Germany	13	13	0.74	97.5	3.1
India	8	8	0.47	74.4	0.7
Indonesia	12	9	0.54	64.4	0.3
Italy	8	12	0.66	97.5	1.5
Japan	9	9	0.71	78.8	3.3
Korea, Rep.	9	9	0.67	85.0	4.8
Mexico	12	12	0.57	88.8	0.3
Russian Federation	11	11	0.67	73.1	1.1
Saudi Arabia	12	9	NO DATA	80.0	0.5
South Africa	12	9	0.65	88.1	0.6
Türkiye	12	12	0.58	82.5	1.1
United Kingdom	13	11	0.69	97.5	1.7
United States	12	12	0.65	91.3	3.5
By regions					
East and South Asia	9	9	0.53	72.1	1.2
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	11	10	0.62	73.3	0.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	11	0.56	84.1	0.7
Middle East and North Africa	11	10	0.55	49.8	0.7
Oceania	1	0	0.48	61.8	NO DATA
OECD members	11	11	0.66	91.3	2.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	8	0.45	71.8	0.3
By income level					
Low-income countries	9	7	0.44	65.5	0.3
Lower-middle-income countries	9	9	0.50	68.8	0.5
Upper-middle-income countries	10	10	0.58	77.5	1.7
High-income countries	11	11	0.68	91.4	2.6
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%

**Table 3.3** Scorecard - Transformation 2: Universal health coverage

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



More ambitious

Less ambitious

Moderately ambitious

≥80

≥ 60

below 60

### Transformation 2: Universal health coverage

	UHC index of service coverage (score, 2019, WHO)	Catastrophic out-of- pocket health spending: Pop. spending 10%+ of household income on health (%, 2016, WHO)	Population coverage for health care (%, 2020, OECD)	Global Health Security Index: Pandemic Preparedness (score, 2021, NIS & Johns Hopkins)
G20 Countries				
Argentina	73.0	9.6	NO DATA	54.4
Australia	87.0	2.5	100.0	71.1
Brazil	75.0	11.8	NO DATA	51.2
Canada	89.0	3.5	100.0	69.8
China	82.0	24.0	NO DATA	47.5
France	84.0	NO DATA	99.9	61.9
Germany	86.0	1.5	100.0	65.5
India	61.0	17.3	NO DATA	42.8
Indonesia	59.0	4.5	NO DATA	50.4
Italy	83.0	9.3	100.0	51.9
Japan	85.0	10.5	100.0	60.5
Korea, Rep.	87.0	12.0	100.0	65.4
Mexico	74.0	1.6	72.4	57.0
Russian Federation	75.0	7.7	NO DATA	49.1
Saudi Arabia	74.0	1.3	NO DATA	44.9
South Africa	67.0	1.0	NO DATA	45.8
Türkiye	79.0	3.2	98.8	50.0
United Kingdom	88.0	2.3	100.0	67.2
United States	83.0	4.3	90.3	75.9
By regions				
East and South Asia	67.6	17.2	NO DATA	44.3
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	69.0	10.3	NO DATA	43.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	72.6	10.4	NO DATA	45.4
Middle East and North Africa	68.2	16.6	NO DATA	30.7
Oceania	37.5	NO DATA	NO DATA	25.1
OECD members	82.5	5.9	94.4	63.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	44.4	8.4	NO DATA	32.9
By income level				
Low-income countries	42.0	7.7	NO DATA	28.6
Lower-middle-income countries	58.1	14.0	NO DATA	38.5
Upper-middle-income countries	78.2	16.5	85.4	48.0
High-income countries	83.4	6.3	96.6	64.0

≥ 99%

≥ 95%

below 95%

≥ 4%

≤ 10%

below 10%

≥ 80

≥ 50

below 50

#### Transformation 3: Zero-carbon energy systems

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. More than 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, 2023; UNFCCC, 2022). By September 2022, 139 countries had submitted or updated nationally determined contributions (NDCs), with studies finding that new and updated NDCs present more ambitious emission-reduction targets and planning (WRI, 2022).

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 no single G20 country has adopted a sufficient mix of policies and actions to achieve the Paris Climate Agreement objectives, with only the United Kingdom reaching an "almost sufficient" level of policy (Climate Action Tracker, 2022). Many countries continue to provide substantial subsidies for fossil fuels, undermining their initiatives to decarbonize the energy system, such as the United States' Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and the European Union's Net Zero Industry Act (NZIA) (DGAP 2023). While comparable country-level data are not yet available, the IEA has concluded that global fossil-fuel consumption subsidies rose sharply in 2022, as governments attempted to shield consumers from rising energy bills (IEA 2023, OECD 2022).

## Transformation 4: Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience

Unsustainable consumption is strongly interconnected with diets, land-use policies, and the health of major ecosystems. This is why Transformation 4 calls for integrated transformations to address dietary shifts, biodiversity, agricultural systems, and land-use policies. Bringing these elements together is a main difference between the Six Transformations and the "six entry points for action" presented in the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR, 2023), which treats "Sustainable" Food Systems and Healthy Nutrition" and the "Global Environmental Commons" as two separate entry points.

Today's land-use practices 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 fish populations, eutrophication through nutrient overload, and the pollution of our water and air. Food systems are also highly vulnerable to climate change and land degradation: integrated strategies are vital to ensure that these systems, along with land-use practices and ocean ecosystems, are sustainable and healthy for people. The Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted in December 2022 during the 15th Convention of Parties in Canada, calls to protect and conserve at least 30 percent of terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine areas by 2030, "especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services" (UN, 2022).

UNEP estimates that 84 percent of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have now adopted climate adaptation plans, strategies, laws, and policies (UNEP, 2022). But there is a significant gap in funding these measures. Annual adaptation funding needs are expected to reach US\$160 billion to US\$340 billion by 2030, and US\$315 billion to US\$565 billion by 2050 (UNEP, 2022). Establishing mechanisms to ensure that the burden of financing human-induced adaptation is shared fairly and globally, and that the countries responsible pay the costs of loss and damages, remains an important priority for the international community.

The SDSN is highly committed to supporting global and national efforts to develop sustainable food and land systems, preserve major ecosystems, and ensure adequate finance for nature and climate adaptation. In close collaboration with the Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU), the SDSN's FABLE and FELD projects provide support for long-term, sustainable food and land use pathways and policies. Despite the recognized importance of decarbonizing agriculture and enhancing carbon sinks towards achieving the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement, FELD recently documented the limited integration of food and land policies into NDCs (FELD, 2022). Other flagship projects include the Global Commons Stewardship Initiative (led by the Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo in cooperation with SDSN and other partners) and the Science Panel for the Amazon (CGC, SDSN and Yale, 2023; CGC, SYSTEMIQ, SDSN et al, 2022). Considering the complexity and farreaching nature of this Transformation, we are not yet in a position to present a scorecard for Transformation 4.

**Table 3.4** Scorecard - Transformation 3: Zero-carbon energy systems

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: Zero-carbon energy systems

UN Climate						
<b>Ambition Alliance</b>						
Signatory						
(March 2022, UN)						

Law, policy- or NDC-based commitment to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 (April 2023, Energy & Climate

1.5°C Paris-agreementcompatible climate action (April 2023, Climate

**Unconditional fossil** fuel subsidies (USD per capita, March 2022,

	(March 2022, UN)  (April 2023, Energy & Climate Intelligence Unit)		Action Tracker)	Energy Policy Tracker)	
G20 Countries					
Argentina	✓	<b>✓</b>	Highly Insufficient	29.82	
Australia	Х	✓	Insufficient	65.53	
Brazil	Х	X	Insufficient	2.71	
Canada	✓	✓	Highly Insufficient	537.99	
China	Х	2060	Highly Insufficient	17.55	
France	✓	<b>✓</b>	Insufficient	116.01	
Germany	✓	<b>✓</b>	Insufficient	195.23	
India	Х	X	Highly Insufficient	27.19	
Indonesia	Х	X	Highly Insufficient	23.66	
Italy	✓	✓	Insufficient	65.76	
Japan	✓	✓	Insufficient	12.93	
Korea, Rep.	✓	<b>✓</b>	Highly Insufficient	97.46	
Mexico	✓	Х	Highly Insufficient	61.88	
Russian Federation	Х	2060	Critically Insufficient	35.50	
Saudi Arabia	X	2060	Highly Insufficient	158.17	
South Africa	X	Х	Insufficient	10.66	
Türkiye	Х	2053	Critically Insufficient	165.68	
United Kingdom	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	Almost Sufficient	589.53	
United States	Х	<b>✓</b>	Insufficient	217.32	
By regions					
East and South Asia	NO DATA	11 of 21	NO DATA	NO DATA	
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	14 of 27	20 of 27	NO DATA	NO DATA	
Latin America and the Caribbean	21 of 29	18 of 29	NO DATA	NO DATA	
Middle East and North Africa	NO DATA	9 of 17	NO DATA	NO DATA	
Oceania	12 of 12	6 of 12	NO DATA	NO DATA	
OECD members	33 of 38	34 of 38	NO DATA	NO DATA	
Sub-Saharan Africa	40 of 49	20 of 49	NO DATA	NO DATA	
By income level					
Low-income countries	25 of 27	8 of 27	NO DATA	NO DATA	
Lower-middle-income countries	34 of 54	30 of 54	NO DATA	NO DATA	
Upper-middle-income countries	32 of 54	33 of 54	NO DATA	NO DATA	
••			NO DATA	NO DATA	

More ambitious	signatory	net-zero by 2050	1.5°C compatible	0 USD/capita
Moderately ambitious	N/A	net-zero by 2060	2°C compatible	≤ 50 USD/capita
Less ambitious	not a signatory	no commitment	above 2°C	50+ USD/capita

#### Transformation 5: Sustainable cities

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 has had lasting impacts on urban mobility, land use, property values, and transport systems in developed and developing countries alike. Many

urban organizations and associations have mainstreamed the SDGs into their work programs, including C40, UN-Habitat, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), and Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), as well as the OECD's Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Cities and Regions.

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 housing affordability, and strengthen mobility and access to public transport. Other policy measures could

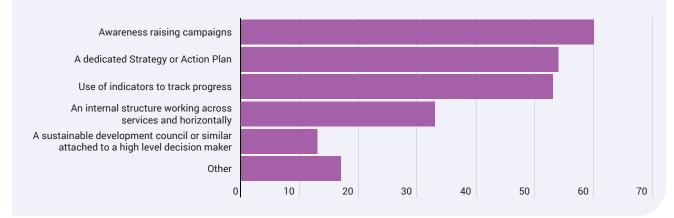
#### Box 3.1 The OECD, SDSN and the European Committee of the Regions survey of city and regional SDG policies in a time of crisis

The survey focused on impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine on SDG implementation at the subnational level. Questions explored policy measures to address rising costs of living (SDGs 1, 2, 11, 13), energy costs (SDG 7) and food prices (SDG 2), which have emerged as political priorities across the world.

The responses from over 250 governments and territorial stakeholders will be used to support the OECD program "A Territorial Approach to the SDGs". An OECD-SDSN policy paper and a CoR map on city and regional commitment to the SDGs will be presented at the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development – where progress on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities) is being reviewed – and at the September 2023 SDG Summit.

More than half of the 192 local and regional governments surveyed have a dedicated SDG strategy or action plan and a similar percentage use indicators to track SDG progress (as of April 2023). Other survey questions looked at the types of data used by cities and regions to track progress, challenges and success factors, and explored specific policy initiatives related to SDGs 2 and 7.

Figure 3.5 Percentage of local and regional governments using selected SDG policies and actions



Source: 2023 OECD-SDSN-CoR survey on the role of cities and regions for the SDGs in an uncertain geopolitical context



be considered 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.

In early 2023, the OECD, SDSN, and the European Committee of the Regions (CoR) conducted a survey to take stock of city and regional SDG progress. Previous surveys on the topic were conducted by the OECD and the CoR in 2019 and 2020.

# Transformation 6: Universal digital access and services

Artificial intelligence and other digital technologies are disrupting almost every sector of the economy: 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 more recently, clerical, drafting, research and creative work (generative AI), as well as other fields in 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 and unconventional data, and make public services more readily available. They can also improve resourceuse 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. Yet the disruptive nature of new technologies calls for deliberative exchanges and consultations with multiple stakeholders and careful assessment of distributional impacts and trade-offs.

Countries face different challenges depending on the maturity of their digital infrastructure and technologies. Less-connected countries especially need to invest to provide widespread, affordable internet access and promote digital literacy. Yet issues surrounding privacy, cybersecurity, e-government, digital inclusion, and the robustness of digital regulatory frameworks concern all countries.

The Transformation 6 scorecard builds on the World Bank's Digitalization for Development policy framework (World Bank, 2022). It aims to capture efforts made to strengthen digital infrastructure, data security, and government platforms and services, as well as the promotion of key enablers such as digital literacy and privacy and inclusiveness (including bringing a social and gender perspective to digital and technology policies). For now, the scorecard captures a subset of these different elements: we aim to improve coverage over time. UN DESA's Online Services Index assesses the quality of government provision of online services; the ITU's ICT Regulatory Tracker is a composite score of regulatory and competition framework for the ICT sector; UNCTAD's Global Cyberlaw tracker maps legislation on e-commerce, consumer and data protection and cybercrime; and, finally, the *Inclusive* Internet Index's policy score assesses a set of policies on digital inclusion for women and children and safety and privacy, as well as policies aiming to increase broadband and 5G access.

Further analyses will be needed to capture policies and regulations supporting "last-mile inclusion", particularly in relation to financial services and digital literacy, and participation and trust in digital institutions (BCG 2020, Morell-Ducós 2021, Shree, S., Pratap, B., Saroy, R. 2021, CGAP/World Bank 2020). Trackers are also needed to better gauge the quality of internet regulations, measure access to e-government services and evaluate their quality, and to assess government readiness to respond to and to prevent cybersecurity threats.

**Table 3.5** 

Scorecard – Transformation 6: Transformation to universal digital access and services

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 6: Transformation to universal digital access and services

	UN Online Services Index (score, 2022, UNDESA)	ICT Regulatory Tracker 2022 (score, 2022, ITU)	Global Cyberlaw Tracker (score, 2021, UNCTAD)	Policy Score, The Inclusive Internet Index (score, Economist Impact, 2022)	
G20 Countries					
Argentina	0.81	84.50	4.00	0.64	
Australia	0.94	94.50	4.00	0.82	
Brazil	0.90	94.00	4.00	0.77	
Canada	0.85	87.50	4.00	0.91	
China	0.89	63.00	4.00	0.77	
France	0.88	95.50	4.00	0.73	
Germany	0.79	93.50	4.00	0.77	
India	0.79	85.00	3.00	0.73	
Indonesia	0.76	62.00	4.00	0.82	
Italy	0.87	99.00	4.00	0.82	
Japan	0.91	73.50	4.00	0.68	
Korea, Rep.	0.98	70.20	4.00	NO DATA	
Mexico	0.82	94.00	4.00	0.82	
Russian Federation	0.74	61.50	4.00	NO DATA	
Saudi Arabia	0.82	94.00	4.00	0.73	
South Africa	0.75	85.30	4.00	0.73	
Türkiye	0.86	93.50	4.00	0.86	
United Kingdom	0.89	95.50	4.00	0.91	
United States	0.93	90.50	4.00	0.82	
By regions					
East and South Asia	0.78	73.27	3.48	0.71	
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	0.68	61.73	3.51	NO DATA	
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.73	84.44	3.74	NO DATA	
Middle East and North Africa	0.48	73.43	3.31	0.56	
Oceania	0.34	61.53	1.51	NO DATA	
OECD members	0.87	89.36	3.99	0.80	
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.44	73.72	3.07	0.56	
By income level					
Low-income countries	0.33	62.06	2.45	NO DATA	
Lower-middle-income countries	0.66	78.6	3.27	0.66	
Upper-middle-income countries	0.82	71.1	3.91	NO DATA	
High-income countries	0.88	88.6	3.98	0.79	
More ambitious	≥ 0.8	≥ 85	4	≥ 80	
Moderately ambitious	≥ 0.65	≥ 70	> 4	≥ 60	
Less ambitious	below 0.65	below 70	below 3	below 40	

# 3.3 Support for multilateralism under the Charter of the **United Nations**

Achieving the SDGs requires global cooperation under the UN Charter. The Charter, signed in 1945, is the founding document of the United Nations. It codifies the major principles of international relations, from the sovereign equality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations. Climate change, peace, cybersecurity, reliable data and information, and pandemic prevention and response all depend on close collaboration across countries and a strong multilateral system, while global supply chains and financial flows can either support or undermine countries' efforts to achieve the SDGs. The 2015 Declaration, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recalls that:

"Seventy years ago, an earlier generation of world leaders came together to create the United Nations. From the ashes of war and division they fashioned this Organization and the values of peace, dialogue and international cooperation which underpin it. The supreme embodiment of those values is the Charter of the United Nations."

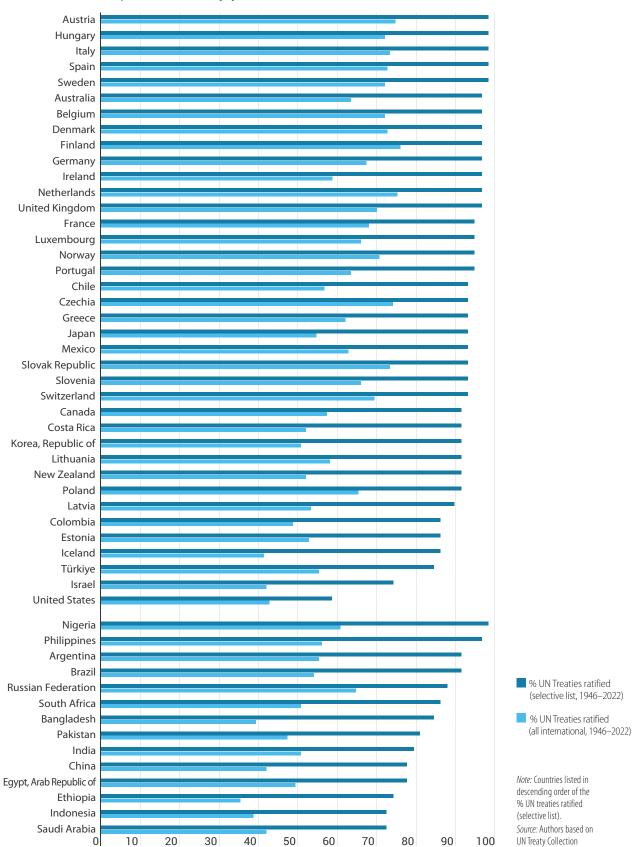
The SDGs are not only a public policy framework; they are an ethical imperative grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which celebrates its 75th anniversary this year. The SDGs are based on the core premises of the Universal Declaration, that, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights ... and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood," and that "it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations". In 2022, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed a High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism, with a mandate to develop a list of concrete, actionable recommendations to improve international cooperation and advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We therefore consider that promoting multilateralism and global cooperation under the UN Charter is an important component of countries' efforts and commitments for the SDGs.

This section is an attempt to take stock of countries' efforts to adhere to the values and principles of multilateralism in order to achieve sustainable development. To our knowledge, there is currently no overarching measure that captures the many dimensions of support for multilateralism. The International Peace Institute's 2022 *Index of Multilateralism* explored the state of multilateralism globally, but it did not compare country engagement (IPI, 2022). Other reports focus on mapping the size of diplomatic networks or measuring specific aspects of multilateral efforts (e.g., peace or official development assistance). The assessment presented this year is a pilot that we aim to improve and expand in coming years. We welcome comments and feedback.

We present a variety of proxy indicators to gauge countries' ratification of UN treaties, their membership in UN institutions, unilateral sanctions they have adopted against other UN Member States, and their efforts to promote global solidarity – including international financial flows - and peace. In most cases, we aim to capture the latest period (2018–2022) or the latest available data points. The variables related to the ratification of treaties and the adoption of unilateral coercive measures cover 1946–2022 and 1950-2021 respectively. This assessment is based on UN databases and several third-party sources. For presentational reasons, the tables and charts cover only OECD, G20, and large economies. The full database and additional material are accessible online.

**Percentage of UN Treaties ratified**: This indicator covers all Conventions, International Conventions, and Agreements adopted by the United Nations from 1946–2022, including those adopted before 1946 that were later added to the UN Treaty system. It excludes Protocols, Optional Protocols, and Amendments, as well as Conventions that were later terminated or only applied to a small number of countries. For each of the 150 treaties, we recorded whether Member States had signed or ratified them. Signature of a treaty is not legally binding, whereas ratification (or acceptance, accession, definitive signature, and succession) is legally binding. The indicator for the percentage of UN treaties ratified (all international) shows the percentage of these 150 treaties that each Member State has ratified, whereas the percentage of UN treaties ratified (selective) indicator shows the percentage each country has ratified of a select

Figure 3.6
UN treaties ratified by Member States (%), 1946–2022



list of 58 treaties. This shorter list includes only those treaties ratified by more than 50 percent of UN Member States. Austria, Hungary, Italy, Nigeria, Spain, and Sweden have ratified more than 98 percent of all treaties in the selective list. By contrast, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and the United States have ratified less than 75 percent (selective list) (Figure 3.6).

Unilateral coercive measures (UCMs): This indicator reviews the adoption by UN Member States of unilateral sanctions against another UN Member State. Several UN resolutions stress that unilateral coercive measures and practices are "contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the UN Charter and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, and highlight that on long-term, these measures may result in social problems and raise humanitarian concerns in the States targeted." In 2014, the Human Rights Council created the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights.

Since 1966, the Security Council has established 31 sanctions regimes: in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, the former Yugoslavia (2), Haiti (2), Angola, Liberia (3), Eritrea/ Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Iran, Somalia/ Eritrea, Iraq (2), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Lebanon, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libya (2), Guinea-Bissau, Central African Republic, Yemen, South Sudan and Mali, as well as sanctions on ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida, and the Taliban. The famous 1977 United Nations Security Council Resolution 418 unanimously imposed a sanctions regime against Apartheid South Africa.

The data on UCMs presented in this report come from the Drexel Global Sanctions Database (V3, March 2023), which provides information on sanctions adopted against other countries, including the beginning and final year of sanction imposition. Here we present sanctions adopted unilaterally from 1950 to 2021 that are still in place as of 2022. For our purposes, a sanction is considered unilateral if it has not been approved by the UN Security Council, even if it is imposed by multiple countries. Percentages represent the share of all sanctions that a country or region has adopted

1. https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-unilateral-coercive-measures

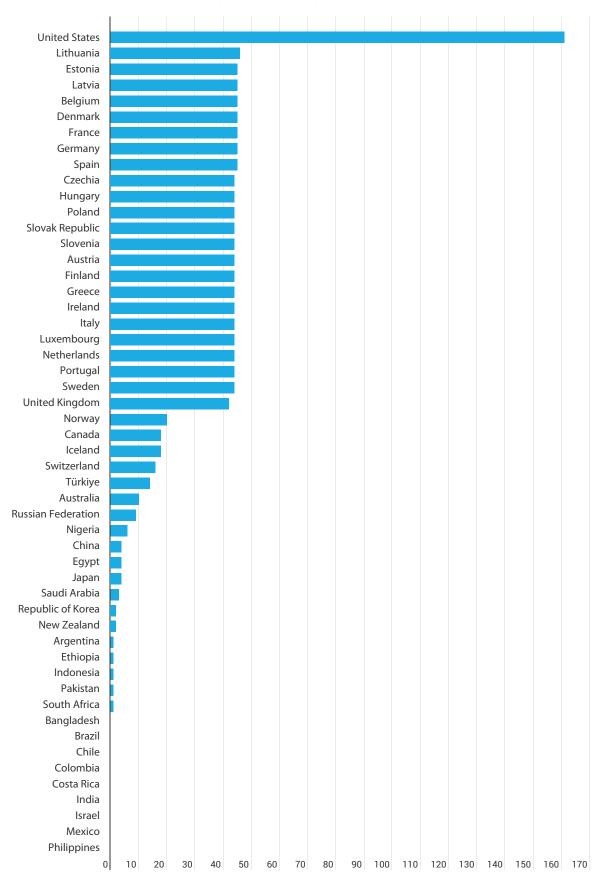
to 2021. For EU member states, for example, this includes EU sanctions as well as sanctions that the country has imposed individually. Sanctions imposed by the European Union after Brexit were allocated as separate sanctions for the UK.

Membership and participation in selected United Nations organizations: This indicator captures membership in 24 United Nations organizations: all 15 specialized agencies, all 6 United Nations funds and programmes, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). These organizations were selected to represent a broad range of issues related to sustainable development (education, health, finance, trade, telecommunication, and industrial policies), as well as including all of the specialized agencies.

UN Specialized Agencies: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); the International Labour Organization (ILO); the International Monetary Fund (IMF); the International Maritime Organization (IMO); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO); the Universal Postal Union (UPU; the World Health Organization (WHO); the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); and the World Bank Group – including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). United Nations funds and programmes: UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP).

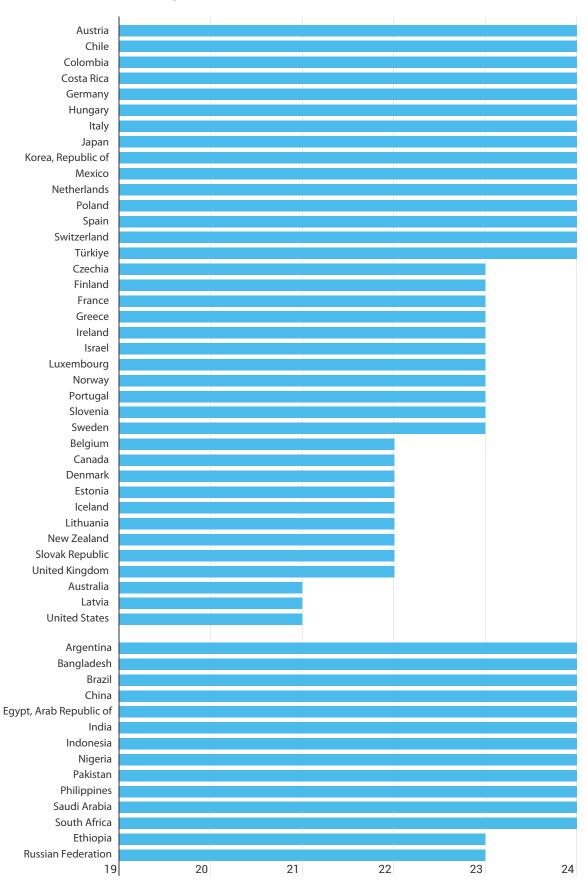
Memberships were verified as of May 2023 via each organization's website. Several OECD countries are no longer members of UNIDO; the United States and Israel withdrew funding to UNESCO in 2011 and withdrew their membership in 2019.

**Figure 3.7**Use of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs), number (1950–2021)



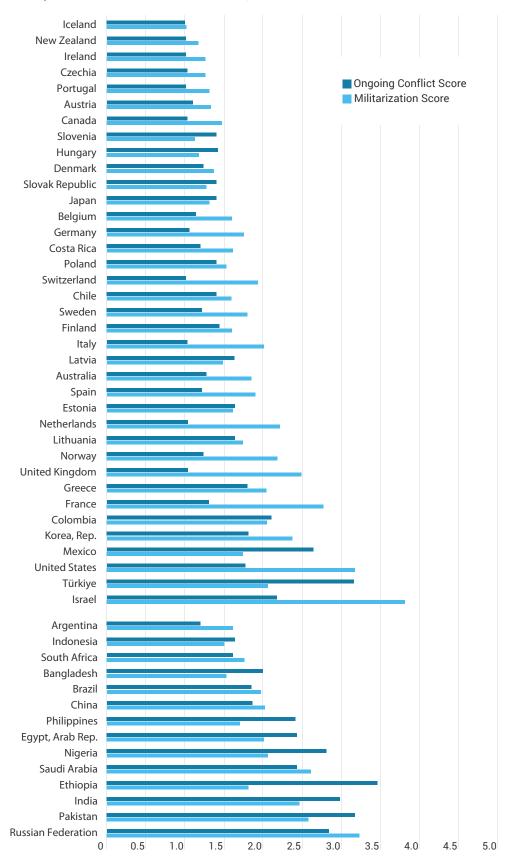
Note: Countries listed in descending order of the % UN treaties ratified (selective list). Source: Authors, based on Drexel Global Sanctions Database.

Figure 3.8 Membership in selected UN organizations, 2022



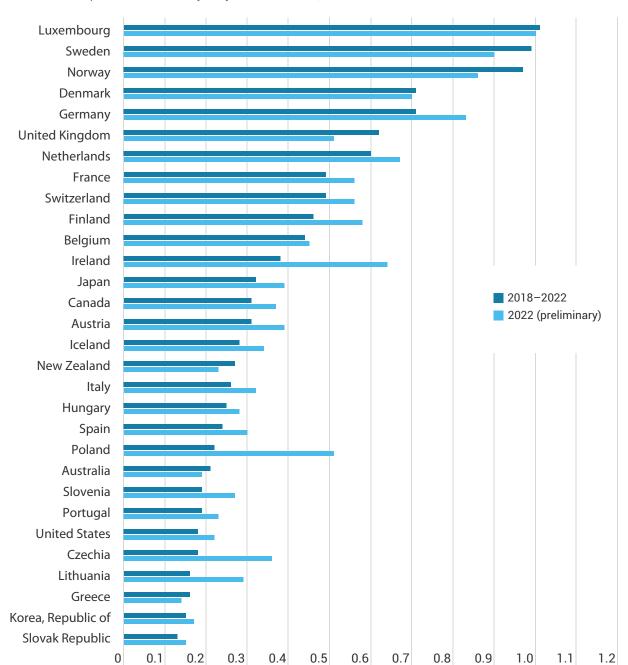
Source: Authors analysis

Figure 3.9 Participation in conflicts and militarization, 2022



Note: Countries listed in ascending order of the average between both pillars. From 0 (best/more peaceful) to 5 (worst/less peaceful). Source: Authors, based on Global Peace Index 2022 (compiled by the Institute for Economics and Peace).

Figure 3.10 Official Development Assistance (ODA) as share of GNI, 2018-2022



Note: OECD, 2022 (2022 ODA data based on preliminary release, all other years from final data). Countries listed in descending order of the average ratio ODA/GNI over the period 2018-2022. Source: Authors, based on OECD

#### **Militarization and participation in conflicts:** This

indicator aims to capture countries' efforts to promote and preserve peace. It identifies countries' level of military build-up and access to weapons, as well as their participation in ongoing domestic and military conflicts. It builds on data provided in the Global Peace Index 2022 (compiled by the Institute for Economics and Peace). The Ongoing Conflict Score builds on six indicators to investigate the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and the duration of their Involvement. The Militarization Score reflects countries' level of military build-up and access to weapons, as well as their level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per capita are gauged, as are financial

contributions to United Nations peacekeeping missions. Overall, among G20, OECD and large countries, Czechia, Iceland, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Portugal obtain the highest (best) scores, whereas Israel and the Russian Federation obtain the lowest (worst) scores.

**International Solidarity and Financing:** We present data compiled by the OECD on Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a headline indicator of international solidarity. In 2022, only five DAC members – Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, and Sweden – had met or exceeded the 0.7 percent ODA target. When computing overall scores, we use the average ratio of ODA/GNI over the past five years (Figure 3.10). In 2022, ODA rose by 13.6 percent in real terms, driven primarily by the sharp increase of in-donor refugee costs (OECD, 2023b).

#### Figure 3.11

Conceptual Framework for Evaluating Government Efforts and Commitments to Implement the SDGs and Indicators Retained to Compute the Overall Score for 2023

#### Political Leadership & Institutional Coordination

The SDGs are referenced & used in political speeches and institutional processes

- Voluntary National Reviews
- Official speeches by country leaders making reference to the
- SDG coordination unit in government
- National SDG strategy (or sustainable development
- National SDG monitoring system
- SDGs referenced in annual national budget

#### **SDG Integration into Sectoral Policies & Pathways**

Ambitious policy, regulatory and investment frameworks to achieve the **Six SDG Transformations** 

- Universal quality education and innovation-based economy
- Universal health coverage
- Zero-carbon energy systems

- Transformation to universal digital access and services

#### **Commitment to Multilateralism** under the UN Charter

Countries promote global cooperation for sustainable development

- Ratification of UN Treaties
- Membership in major UN organizations
- Promotion of demilitarization and global peace
- Use of unilateral coercive
- Official Development Assistance (for OECD/HICs)

Note: For Pillar 2, the indicators listed correspond to the overall score for each Transformation Scorecard. This year, we could not compute scores for Transformation 4 (Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience) and Transformation 5 (Sustainable cities). Under pillar 3, the use of unilateral coercive measures correspond to measures adopted over the period 1950 to 2021 that are still in place in 2022. They exclude measures adopted since January, 1 2022 and measures supported by UN resolutions. Political leadership and institutional coordination is weighted 50% of the total score, SDG integration into sectoral policies and pathways is weighted 40%, and the pilot score for multilateralism counts for 10% (as this latter pillar remains a pilot this year). A Monte Carlo simulation is accessible online showing how scores would vary with different weighting systems. Other sensitivity tests are also provided, including various aggregation methods (geometric mean vs arithmetic mean). Further information is accessible on sdgindex.org.

Source: Authors analysis

# 3.4 Government effort and commitments for the SDGs: overall scores

Building on the Six Transformations scorecards, the SDSN survey of government efforts for the SDGs, and a subset of variables related to government support for multilateralism under the United Nations Charter, we present here overall scores rating government efforts and commitment to the SDGs. These scores range from 0 (very low SDG commitment) to 100 (very high SDG commitment) and cover all 74 countries in the 2023 SDG Policy Coordination Survey presented in section 3.1, including all G20 members and most OECD countries. Scores draw on 29 indicators of policy efforts and commitment. Since the 2022 pilot, we have added four new indicators on digitalization and five on engagement with multilateralism. We have also made some methodological changes: these are explained in greater detail in a technical annex available online, which also discusses the full list of indicators, the weighting scheme applied, and various sensitivity tests used in developing these scores. We welcome critical comments and feedback that may help to strengthen future iterations of this work.

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, we draw five major conclusions from this comprehensive assessment of policy efforts and commitment to the SDGs (Table 3.6). First, government efforts and commitment to the SDGs remains far too low. The average score of the 74 countries assessed is 56 percent, with none even close to obtaining a perfect score. Second, there are major differences across countries. Four European countries stand out as being very committed to the SDGs (Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland), but scores among the G20 countries range from 77 percent in Indonesia to less than 40 percent in the Russian Federation and the United States. Third, of the three pillars, scores are on average lowest for the second one, related to adopting and implementing SDG policies and pathways. This is driven in part by the moderate or low performance of LICs and LMICs on this pillar, as these countries may lack the financial resources needed to successfully adopt and implement SDG investments and pathways. The HICs' somewhat better performance on pillar 2 is largely due to their strong performance on the education, health and digital scorecards. More ambitious policies and actions on climate and decarbonization are needed. (This year's edition does not track efforts on sustainable food and land-use transformation, which is an important research agenda at the SDSN.) Fourth, LICs and LMICs score more highly on political leadership and institutional leadership for the SDGs than HICs. Fifth, all countries can do more to promote multilateralism, in line with the United Nations Charter. Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Germany, Jamaica and Seychelles score highest for their efforts to promote multilateralism, yet no country obtains a perfect score.

Some countries perform significantly better on SDG government efforts and commitment than would be expected from their 2015 baseline level of SDG achievement and GDP. We assume that rich countries with high educational levels and good health and infrastructure systems would have greater access to capital to invest in SDG transformations. Yet government efforts for the SDGs in 2023 correlate only moderately to their 2015 SDG Index scores and per-capita GDP in 2015. Benin, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Senegal are just some of the countries that are performing much better on the SDG government effort measure than would be predicted from their baseline SDG Index levels and 2015 per-capita GDP. In contrast, a few countries with very high per-capita GDPs (US\$50,000 and above) and SDG Index scores (75 percent and above), such as Australia and the United States, demonstrate only a limited commitment to the SDGs, with apparently limited efforts made. See additional material available online.

Note that this score focuses on federal or national government efforts for the SDGs and may not be representative of initiatives and policies adopted at subnational levels – in regions, provinces, metropolitan areas, and cities. It has been SDSN's privilege to also work with municipal and metropolitan area associations in the United States and Brazil (ICS and SDSN, 2021; Lynch et al., 2019).

At this midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, all countries, richer and poorer alike, should use the half-way momentum to critically review and revise their national strategies, taking the 2030 Agenda principles as a yardstick (transformative, integrated, inclusive, leaving no one behind). International financing flows should be aligned with countries' SDG needs as well as their commitments.

**Table 3.6**Measuring government SDG efforts and commitments: scores, ranks and performance by pillar

DG			`°(	Ordination	Multila athways	teralism	SDG			SDG Coo <sub>rd</sub>	SDG Pation	Multilat	6
	Country	SDG	ffort	non	8)/s			Country	SDG	Effort	non		
ank 1	Sweden	<b>Score</b> 81.9	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rank 38	Saudi Arabia	Score 62.7	Rating	Rating	Rating	
2	Switzerland	81.4					39	Jamaica	62.5				-
3	Netherlands	80.5					40	Pakistan	62.2				
	Finland	80.4					40	Morocco	61.4				
5													
	Benin	78.7					42	Georgia	60.9				
6	Norway	77.7					43	Uganda	60.6				
7	Indonesia	77.3					44	Samoa	60.6				
8	Austria	77.1					45	Poland	60.6				
9	Denmark	76.6					46	Türkiye	59.4				
10	Italy	76.2					47	Kazakhstan	58.0				
11	Chile	75.8					48	Bangladesh	56.9				
12	Portugal	74.9					49	China	56.8				
13	Spain	74.8			•		50	Serbia	56.0				
14	Japan	73.7					51	New Zealand	55.8				
15	Germany	73.5					52	Rwanda	55.3				
16	Belgium	73.3					53	Korea, Rep.	55.1				
17	Canada	73.3					54	United Kingdom	54.8				
18	Greece	72.1					55	Bulgaria	54.6				
19	Argentina	71.9					56	Seychelles	53.9				
20	Mexico	71.1					57	Ethiopia	53.7				
21	Colombia	71.1					58	South Africa	52.5				
22	Ireland	69.4					59	Hungary	52.2				
23	Slovenia	69.3					60	Peru	51.7				
24	Ghana	69.1					61	Vietnam	51.5				
25	Cyprus	68.7					62	Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.7				
26	Thailand	66.8					63	Albania	49.2				
27	Czechia	66.0					64	Ukraine	48.7				
28	Egypt, Arab Rep.	65.8					65	Brazil	48.7				
29	Romania	65.6					66	India	47.5				
30	Senegal	65.3					67	Algeria	47.4				
31	Nigeria	64.6					68	Bosnia & Herzegovina					
32	France	64.1					69	Australia	45.7				
33	Barbados	63.8					70	Bolivia	45.5				
34	Kenya	63.7					71	Cameroon	42.1				
35	Philippines	63.1					72	Russian Federation					
36	Ecuador	63.0					73	Israel	36.1				
37	Malaysia	62.8					74	United States	28.6				

<sup>\*</sup>The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation prior to February 2022, as many data points have not been updated since then.

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# Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Ten Years of Work on SDG Data and Statistics by The SDSN, its Networks, and Partners

# Part 4

# **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

Ten Years of Work on SDG Data and Statistics by The SDSN, its Networks, and Partners

Despite the fact that we are halfway through to 2030, much still needs to be done to strengthen the data and methodologies underlying the SDG indicator framework. The Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015, Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognized from the start the importance of closely monitoring progress on the Goals. The section dedicated to SDG monitoring notes that "our governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets over the coming 15 years" (United Nations, 2015). The resolution also calls for broader measures of progress to complement GDP.

Thanks to the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG), countries have adopted a common monitoring framework comprising 231 indicators, for which 219 have data as of October 2022. Gaps remain that limit our capacity to track SDG progress, and the IAEG-SDG continues to actively expand coverage where national data is missing, developing new methods, identifying new sources to disaggregate the indicators by key population groups (such as by gender), and creating indicators to measure progress in local areas. The Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, released in South Africa at the first United Nations World Data Forum in January 2017 and adopted by the UN Statistical Commission, provides a strategic vision to strengthen data systems for Agenda 2030 (HLG-PCCB 2017).2

Since its inception in 2012, the SDSN has incorporated a strong focus on data and scienced-based pathways for sustainable development. In 2015, the SDSN Leadership

# 4.1 The SDG Index: a tool for guiding SDG action and strengthening accountability

## Measuring sustainable development: why the SDG Index?

Prior to the SDGs, there was already a vast body of literature on how to define and measure sustainable development (Brundtland 1987; Dasgupta and Mäler 2000; Stiglitz, Sen, and Fitoussi 2009; Arrow et al. 2013). The adoption of the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015 established a shared vocabulary for sustainable development, oriented towards Agenda 2030, with the Paris Agreement aiming for climate-neutrality by 2050. In comparison to previous international development agendas and goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs incorporated from the start a strong focus on targets, indicators, and monitoring – notably via the annual Voluntary National Review (VNR) process. The IAEG-SDG, which has operated under the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)

Council released its report Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals: Launching a Data Revolution, directed to the UN Secretary-General (SDSN 2015). Through its flagship initiatives, including the SDG Index and the Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics (TReNDS), the SDSN works closely with many partners to support global, national, and local efforts to leverage the SDGs as a monitoring and accountability tool. The SDG Index is, by design, a measure that goes beyond GDP. Building on more than ten years of work, this chapter discusses lessons learned from SDSN's flagship initiatives on data and statistics, identifying key priorities for improving the availability, quality, and use of data for sustainable development.

<sup>1.</sup> https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-13/8\_ Data-availability-review.pdf

<sup>2.</sup> https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/hlg/Cape\_Town\_Global\_Action\_Plan\_for\_ Sustainable\_Development\_Data.pdf

since 2015, was tasked to develop and implement the global indicator framework for the SDGs. The global indicator framework was adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is refined and reviewed annually. The framework currently includes 231 unique indicators (248 when including indicators that repeat under two or three different targets).

Indicators provide data in specific areas, but they do not give us an aggregate measure of a country's SDG performance (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017). The SDGs include 169 targets and 240 indicators, which is complex to digest from an operational point of view. Composite indices, however, despite their well-known shortcomings, allow us to synthesize complex information and may be more effective in stimulating public debate than a large number of individual scores that could result in cherry picking (OECD and JRC 2008). Widely used composite indices include the *Human Development Index*, the *Environmental* Performance Index (Wolf and Emerson et al. 2022), and the Better Life Index (OECD 2022a). The SDSN and partners have argued since 2017 that a combination of composite SDG metrics and dashboards is needed at the global, regional, and subnational levels to inform policies towards achieving complex integrated goals (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017; Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub 2019). These metrics and dashboards can be combined with other instruments (from forward-looking models to policy trackers towards deep decarbonization and sustainable food and land systems) to increase accountability and guide action on key SDG transformations.

#### The SDG Index: method and participative process

When it comes to integrated assessment models and tools like the SDG Index, the process often matters as much as the results. The soundness, relevance, and practical utility of such models and tools depend not only on scientific robustness, but also on their ability to generate participative exchanges, and to connect with policymakers and other stakeholders. In the context of SDG monitoring in the European Union, we proposed a framework and set of criteria in 2019, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Committee (EESC), to assess "the robustness and fitness of SDG monitoring tools" – so that they could serve

as conversation-openers and contribute, along with other tools, to co-creating solutions with policymakers and stakeholders (Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub 2019).

The SDG Index measures countries' performance on the 17 SDGs. It both tracks distance to pre-defined performance thresholds (at one point in time) and evaluates whether countries are on-track or off-track (based on past growth rates extrapolated to 2030). Building on recommendations made in Launching a Data Revolution" back in 2015, the SDG Index includes around 100 indicators (this year's edition includes precisely 97 global indicators), clustered by SDGs and normalized on a 0–100 scale using a classic min-max function. Scores are calculated using the arithmetic mean of normalized indicators and presented for each indicator, for individual goals, and for the SDGs as a whole. Performance bounds to denote SDG achievement for individual indicators are based on a clear decision tree, similar to the one used by the OECD in its assessment of distance to SDG targets (Lafortune et al. 2020; OECD 2019a). The Dashboards address the well-known problem of "compensation" in the construction of composite indices, in which good performance on some indicators compensates for poor performance on others, by focusing on the two lowestscoring indicators under each goal (Lafortune et al. 2018).

The SDG Index methodology is fully transparent – and available online. It has been peer-reviewed by Nature Geoscience (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017) and by Cambridge University Press. The global edition was statistically audited by the European Commission in 2019, who recognized that, "All things considered, the SDG Index is a noteworthy effort of synthetizing the 17 adopted SDGs into a single figure. Overall, the ranks of the SDG Index are fairly robust. The index is anchored on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by all UN Member States and rigorously follows the same structure of 17 goals" (Papadimitriou, Neves, and Becker 2019).

It also builds on an inclusive and participative process. The SDG Index relies on inputs from the SDSN network of experts - the largest global network of scientists and experts mobilized for the SDGs – and other partner organizations. Each year, an open online consultation is conducted using draft SDG Index results before

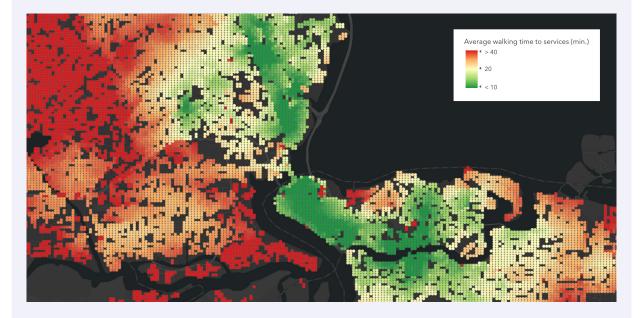
#### Box 4.1 GIS for the SDGs: Assessing pedestrian accessibility in urban areas

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the associated New Urban Agenda, countries agreed to take action to provide cities with more accessible, well-connected infrastructure that would bring people into public spaces, and to enhance walkability through pedestrian accessibility.

Pedestrian accessibility is the extent to which the built environment facilitates walking access to destinations of interest, or the ability of urban residents to access services and opportunities. This metric is particularly useful for assessing spatial justice in cities, usually represented by disadvantaged communities being compelled to live in deteriorated urban areas that receive only a small share of public investments, resulting in low levels of accessibility.

Two sources of geographically explicit data were used to calculate this indicator. OpenStreetMap was used to collect data on pedestrian infrastructure and geographically allocated places of interest (POI): hospitals, schools, supermarkets, restaurants, schools, etc. Data on population density for each city was retrieved from the European Commission's 2020 Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL), covering functional urban areas across the entire world. The GHSL provides data in the form of a 100 meter by 100 meter grid, in which each cell has an associated population-density value.

Figure 4.1 Map of Lagos, Nigeria, showing the scale at which calculations are performed (100 m² grid).



To assess accessibility to services for each urban area, we used **network analysis** to measure the distance separating each population cell grid from the closest amenities, divided by category, and considering the street network. This enabled us to quantify and map accessibility to urban infrastructure at the street intersection level. For each 100 m<sup>2</sup> cell in the population grid data, "walking time" reflects the time that a person residing inside that cell area would take to walk to the closest amenity from a given category of services, using existing pedestrian infrastructure.

The complete methodology, along with results and data visualizations, can be found on the SDG Transformation Centre website. Data processing used code written in Python: the code is publicly available on SDSN's Github page. The methodology for this indicator was adapted and expanded from Nicoletti et al. (2022), "Disadvantaged communities have lower access to urban infrastructure."

#### Box 4.2 GIS for the SDGs: Assessing accessibility to all-season roads in rural areas

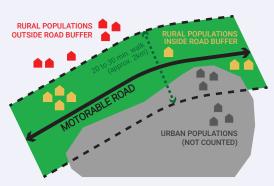
SDG Indicator 9.1.1 considers the proportion of the rural population living within two kilometers of an all-season road: a road that is motorable throughout the year, although it may be temporarily unavailable during inclement weather.

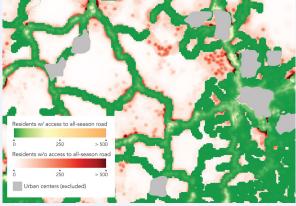
To compute this indicator we used and expanded on the most recent official methodology put forward by the World Bank and the 2019 Rural Access Index (RAI) Supplemental Guidelines (Workman and McPherson, 2019). The Sustainable Development Report 2023 represents, to date, the only publicly available application of this method at a global scale.

Calculating final country scores relies entirely on geospatial datasets and methods. The key steps of this calculation are: mapping all motorable roads, drawing a two-kilometer buffer around them, and determining the percentage of the rural population that resides within the buffer.

Diagram of a motorable road with the two-kilometer buffer applied, identifying rural populations living within and outside the buffer area

Figure 4.3 Example of the method as applied in rural Democratic Republic of the Congo





The particular challenge of this method lies in assessing whether or not a road provides all-season access. It is clear that simply discounting unpaved roads altogether is not realistic, as those often do provide all-year access to rural populations. Since no single, complete and timely road dataset is available to measure road access, several criteria were used to approximate a road's passability: road surface (paved or unpaved), accumulated precipitation, road slope, and data on the country's ability to keep roads motorable through infrastructure maintenance budgets (since the latter isn't available for all countries, GDP per capita was used as a proxy).

Rural areas within the unpaved roads' buffer zones are assessed on passability criteria, and their populations are scaled accordingly. For example, precipitation and slope criteria each represent a multiplying factor that ranges from 50% to 95%: if a buffer area is very steep, cliffed, and in a very wet climate, only 25% (50% x 50%) of the rural population accessing that road is considered to have access to it. GDP per capita is used as a correcting factor, as countries with the ability to invest in road infrastructure should be able to keep roads passable despite harsh terrain and adverse climate conditions.

The complete methodology, along with results and data visualizations, can be found on the SDG Transformation Centre website. Data processing used code written in Python and Javascript: the code is publicly available on SDSN's Github page. The methodology for this indicator was adapted and expanded from Workman and McPherson (2019), Measuring Rural Access Using New Technologies: Supplemental Guidelines.

#### Box 4.3 The long-standing partnership between the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) and the SDSN to advance policies and data for the SDGs in the EU

#### Mr. Peter Schmidt

European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment (NAT) Section, President

The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) has been working together with SDSN for several years now, even before the launch of the first edition of the Europe Sustainable Development Report (ESDR) in 2019. The first ESDR report was based on



earlier EESC work developed in cooperation with SDSN, on "Indicators better suited to evaluate the SDGs – the civil society contribution". The ESDR was intended to identify SDG policy gaps within the European Union. It was developed in response to the EESC's call for a monitoring report, to be produced in close collaboration with civil society organizations, that would complement Eurostat's annual SDG report.

Since 2019, the EESC has provided the SDSN with civil society perspectives and facilitated contacts and dialogues with stakeholders and EU policymakers, thus contributing to both the preparation and the dissemination of the ESDR. Several joint meetings and events have been organised in this context. The ESDR has served as a conversation-opener with business, trade unions, and NGOs to advance sustainable development policies and make recommendations to EU leadership, thereby promoting evidence-based discussions at the EU level. The ESDR has also provided a solid foundation of data and information for EU policy-making – it has been cited in landmark documents, such as the first EECS EU-level Voluntary Review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and has inspired strong and meaningful policy proposals in the Committee's issued opinions. We look forward to continuing our cooperation with SDSN in the future.

the final report is presented. Indicator selection and performance thresholds are informed by several rounds of consultations with SDSN experts, scientists, and the general public. Around a third of the indicators come from outside official statistics (for example, from scientific papers or NGOs). This helps fill data gaps in official statistics, for instance, in the areas of international spillovers, sustainability of diets, or biodiversity. We are increasingly using space-based technologies to strengthen data availability and timeliness (boxes 4.1 and 4.2). While it takes several years to standardize international statistics, especially when methods need to be designed from scratch, our value-added is to fill existing gaps with third-party data where possible.

The SDG Index serves as a conversation opener within the research and policy community. As emphasized in the World Development Report 2021, "data alone cannot solve development problems: people ... are the central actors transforming data into useful information that can improve livelihoods and lives" (World Bank 2021). We partner with regional and local organizations to prepare indices and

discuss results. As an illustration, the SDG Index for Europe is prepared with and discussed among the members of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) – a consultative body of the European Commission that gives representatives of Europe's socio-occupational interest groups (such as business associations, trade unions, and NGOs) and others a formal platform to express their points of view on EU issues (Lafortune et al. 2022). See Box 4.3 for additional information. Other data initiatives at SDSN, including the FABLE models for sustainable land-use systems, also rely on inclusive participatory processes, such as "scenathons" conducted by and with local country teams (FABLE 2021; Mosnier et al. 2022).

# Frequent comments received on the SDG Index throughout the years

The SDG Index, including its regional and local editions, has been generally well received by the research and policy communities, and it has become the backbone of numerous collaborations with international institutions

and local organizations throughout the world. Comments submitted by governments, researchers, and practitioners either publicly or privately on the global SDG Index results and methodology tend to revolve around four main perceived issues: (1) The high SDG Index scores and ranks obtained by high-income countries, including European nations; (2) Data lags, gaps, and the treatment of national estimates; (3) Questions concerning the reliability of nonofficial statistics and their legitimacy in the context of the SDGs; and (4) The absence of a material footprint indicator.

On point (1), our results show that rich countries generally perform poorly and are not on track to achieving environmental goals (SDGs 12-15), and that poor countries need help to combat poverty. Rich European countries top the overall SDG Index. This reflects the nature of the SDGs, as European countries, particularly the Nordic economies, perform strongly on socioeconomic goals, relatively strongly on some local environmental priorities (for example, wastewater treatment, air pollution, or deforestation), and strongly on public institutions and the rule of law. Yet the SDG Dashboards rate rich countries, including Nordic countries, at "red" on several SDGs particularly those related to responsible consumption and production, climate action, and biodiversity – meaning major challenges remain (Lafortune, Sachs, and Schmidt-Traub 2020). Many rich countries also face a significant challenge in achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), which includes unsustainable agriculture, unsustainable diets, and obesity. The stringent grading method used for the SDG Dashboards highlights negative environmental spillovers that affect climate, biodiversity, or water scarcity in other countries. Compared with other SDG monitoring reports, however, the SDG Index generates far more negative scores for rich countries on SDGs 12-15 (Lafortune et al, 2020). The most recent European edition also highlights challenges related to the "leave-no-onebehind" principle in Europe, as trends on several indicators related to inclusion are not moving in the right direction.

Some commenters have recently pointed out that a country like Bhutan, which shows remarkable commitment to sustainable development and wellbeing (characterized notably by its use of the Gross National Happiness Index), performs less well on the SDG Index than, for example, Finland or other Nordic countries. The rate of extreme poverty at US\$2.15/day is about 6 times higher in Bhutan than in Finland, while poverty at US\$3.65/day is 15 times higher; Bhutan's maternal mortality rate (SDG target 3.1), at 60 in 100,000 live births, is more than 7 times that of Finland (8 in 100,000 live births), while its neonatal mortality rate is about 12 times that of Finland; and the incidence of tuberculosis in Bhutan is 47 times higher than in Finland. In Finland, 46 percent of parliamentarians are women, which is almost three times the rate in Bhutan, where only 17 percent of parliamentarians women. Overall, Bhutan performs lower than Finland on 14 of the 17 SDGs. The SDG Index acknowledges Bhutan's recent progress on many socioeconomic indicators, and calls for global partnerships to promote sustainable development progress and financing globally.

On point (2), national governments often argue that the SDG Index results are biased, due to missing data and lags in data reporting. It is true that the results often represent the performance of the previous governments. There are significant time lags in international statistics, that can exceed two or even three years, as well as persisting data gaps in certain countries and country groups. This is partly due to the chronic underfinancing of statistics in LICs and LMICs.

From a methodological standpoint, we do have techniques in our methodology to address missing-data bias and time lags. Countries are included in the SDG Index ranking only if they have data for at least 80 percent of the indicators (and one criterion for indicator inclusion is that data must be available for 80 percent of countries that have at least 1 million inhabitants). Some national authorities have in the past asked to incorporate their own national estimates in the SDG Index, to address time lags and gaps. However, national estimates cannot be included in the SDG Index unless they have been submitted, approved, and published by United Nations custodian agencies or other data providers. This is essential to ensure data quality and comparability. We do include some timelier, model-based estimates (for example, for poverty or health outcomes) and geospatial data. We also review our indicator selection annually and exclude particularly outdated data points and indicators that are not frequently updated.

#### Box 4.4 SDG Index and Dashboards: global, regional, and subnational editions (2016–2023)

The UN Secretary-General António Guterres has rightly stated that "cities are where the climate battle will largely be won or lost." Meeting the SDGs and the Paris Agreement goals requires ambitious policies, financing, and monitoring frameworks at the subnational and urban levels. Working closely with its global network of scientists and practitioners, regional and local SDG Centers, and other partners, the SDSN has established participatory processes to discuss SDG progress and priorities at regional and subnational levels. In comparison to global editions, these allow for more specificity in terms of defining regional pathways (for example, for Africa, Europe, or Latin America) and identifying local priorities and challenges to achieving the SDGs. Compared to the global edition, the use of regional and national databases for these reports tends to reduce constraints related to data availability and timeliness. In total, 30+ global, regional, and subnational editions of the SDG Index have been published, supporting stronger monitoring and policy frameworks for the SDGs.

#### **Global editions**



# **Regional editions**



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

## **Subnational editions**



#### Box 4.5 Cooperation between SDSN and the Government of the Republic of Benin in the context of the issuance of the first African SDG Bond

#### H.E. Minister Romuald Wadagni Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'Economie et des Finances

In July 2021, to further the efforts it has made since 2016 to implement the SDGs, the Government of the Republic of Benin issued the first African SDG Bond, dedicated to financing projects that would have a significant positive impact on achieving the SDGs. Through this innovative financing instrument, Benin mobilized 500 million euros, with an average maturity of 12.5 years. Within this framework, the Ministry of Economics and Finance of the Government of the Republic of Benin has called upon SDSN to assist in monitoring and evaluating Benin's SDG progress and the efforts it has made towards the SDGs.



The Benin Sustainable Development Report, which was launched at the 2022 HLPF, includes detailed analyses of Benin's performance, progress, and gaps on the SDGs in comparison to neighboring ECOWAS countries, as well as looking at differences in SDG performance among Benin's twelve departments under the "leave-no-one-behind" paradigm. The SDG Index and SDSN's survey of government efforts are two of the tools used in this analysis. The 2023 edition of the Benin SDR will be released at the 2023 HLPF.

Furthering this technical partnership, the SDSN Benin network has been created, hence mobilizing the locally based expertise to assist the government's efforts towards sustainable development. The network is co-hosted by the University of Abomey-Calavi and the Research and Strategic Studies Directorate of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Strategically, the SDSN is very much committed to supporting global efforts to promote high-quality and timely data for the SDGs. Regional SDG Index editions (for Africa, Europe, and Latin America) and subnational editions (for provinces, states, regions, and municipalities) allow the indicator selection and policy discussion to be contextualized, and this data tends to be timelier (Box 4.4). In response to feedback, since 2018 we have supplemented the SDG Index with other qualitative instruments to gauge government efforts and commitment to the SDGs, in cooperation with SDSN's global network (Sachs et al. 2022; Lafortune, Woelm, and Valentiny 2022). Finally, TReNDS and its Data For Now initiative, along with other flagship initiatives at SDSN, such as SDGs Today, aim to foster partnerships across a variety of data providers and users to unlock the potential of new technologies.

On point (3), in an effort to accurately measure often overlooked issues, such as environmental challenges

and international spillovers, the SDG Index includes high-quality official and unofficial metrics that fill gaps in the official SDG metrics. For example, the SDG Index has included carbon dioxide emissions since its inception in 2016, even though a measure of greenhouse gas emissions under SDG 13 (Climate Action) was only added to the official list in 2020 (Lafortune, Sachs, and Schmidt-Traub 2020). The SDG Index and Dashboards also include unofficial measures of unsustainable fishing practices and spillovers embodied in trade and aim to incorporate more geospatial data to improve timeliness and country coverage. In most cases, these indicators went through some form of peer-reviewed process and have been published in the literature which provides some guarantees about their quality and comparability. Others are widely recognized and used measures compiled by Transparency International, the World Justice Project, and Reporter Sans Frontières (among others).

On point (4), some advocate for greater use of material footprint indicators and indicators of natural resource use (Hickel 2020). While we agree that material resource use and consumption and their impacts on the environment are important policy issues, we stand by the decision not to include indicators of material footprint or "domestic material consumption" in the SDG Index. In their current form, these indicators present well-known weaknesses. In particular, they combine by weight vastly different materials that each have different environmental impacts. Moreover, they do not correlate material flows by weight with environmental impacts, which vary tremendously across countries. For example, one kilogram of biomass used in a humid tropical country has a different footprint from the same biomass consumption in a semi-arid country. As a result, it is very difficult to compare material consumption across countries or to define targets. We recommend instead using the spillover indicators included in the SDG Index and Dashboards to capture unsustainable consumption (Lafortune, Sachs, and Schmidt-Traub 2020).

#### Observed reuse and impact of the SDG Index

The SDG Index is a flagship instrument to promote awareness of the SDGs. The SDG Index ranking receives widespread attention from politicians and the media, which further helps to raise awareness about the SDGs and creates a "race to the top." Increasing awareness at all levels is critical to the success of the SDGs, and the global ranking draws attention to countries' challenges. As noted in the 2005 World Bank staff report, the main advantage of rankings is that "as in sports, once you start keeping score everyone wants to win." However, this also creates incentives to "game the system – or corrupt it," (Washington Post Editorial Board 2021), which is why the SDG Index is prepared by an independent group of experts and researchers, and its methodology and datasets are fully transparent.

The SDG Index is also an accountability tool that helps monitor progress and identify areas that need improvement. It is used extensively by national governments, civil society, and academia. We estimate that around 40 percent of the VNRs presented at the

United Nations by national governments in 2021 mentioned the SDG Index. It was also listed by the European Parliament among ten composite indicators useful for policy making (EPRS 2021) and was referenced in the Parliament's first SDG resolution in July 2022 (European Parliament 2022). Although it was not developed to be a standalone tool to inform investment decisions, the SDG Index is also increasingly used by public and private financial institutions (BPCE 2018). Alongside other data sources, it is notably being used to monitor the implementation of the first African SDG bond, issued by the government of Benin in July 2021 (SDSN 2022). See Box 4.5.

The Index also helps shed light on certain key topics, including international spillovers, and can serve as a basis to identify drivers of success and failure on SDG outcomes. For instance, our strong emphasis on quantifying domestic performance, as well as negative spillovers generated abroad via trade, has likely contributed (alongside many other initiatives) to raising awareness in the EU about such spillover effects. Our work has been referenced in policy briefs and in the literature (Arunima Malik et al. 2021; A Malik et al. 2021), a in parliament resolutions and government processes. In Europe, we partnered with Eurostat to improve the availability of data to track such spillovers, building on Multi-Regional Input-Output models, which is now a core chapter of Eurostat's SDG report (Eurostat 2022). In addition, Box 4.6 describes how the SDG Index has been used to explore linkages between structural vulnerabilities and SDG outcomes in SIDS (in cooperation with UN Resident Coordinators in SIDS, as well as other partners), and to promote ambitious policies and financing frameworks for SDG progress (See Box 4.6).

Finally, the SDG Index contributes to global efforts to improve data availability. Over the years, countries noted that certain key data points, notably on SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities), were missing in our report. This has led some of those countries to work with the World Bank and other UN custodian agencies to compile these data. In our experience, missing data in the SDG Index is often perceived by countries as a sign of weak data capacity.

#### Box 4.6 Partnership between SDSN and UN Resident Coordinators in SIDS

Simona Marinescu, Ph.D. Senior Advisor Small Island Developing States United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

At the request of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the United Nations Resident Coordinators serving in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) launched an unprecedented cross-country and region joint project to develop the first Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) and to capture inherent vulnerabilities hindering SDG progress in SIDS. The MVI is intended to define special development contexts such as SIDS and to complement measures of per-capita



gross national income (GNI) to enable vulnerable countries to access development financing without income graduation. The MVI project was coordinated by the UN Resident Coordinator in Samoa. To ensure consistency in measuring countries' development progress and to strengthen the robustness of the MVI, the UN Resident Coordinators in SIDS entered into a partnership with the SDSN team in Paris that expanded to include other analytical products for SIDS. The MVI was structured to capture sources of vulnerabilities that are non-self-inflicted and that generate human and economic losses and hinder development progress. The SDSN experts analyzed correlations between the value of a country's MVI and its SDG progress across the 17 SDGs as well as goal-specific results. The findings confirmed that the MVI designed in collaboration with SDSN captures with high precision the vulnerabilities that impede sustainable development progress as measured through the SDG Index, with the highest correlations in the areas of poverty, health and education outcomes, food insecurity, climatechange response, and biodiversity loss.

The partnership with SDSN continued with the creation of the first SDG financing gap measure to link the MVI to the actual financing needs of SIDS, and to the finance that must be made available to these countries if they are to be able to achieve sustainable development by 2030.

The triangle of the MVI, the SDG Index, and the SDG financing gap measure allows the United Nations Resident Coordinators in SIDS to identify policies and practices that have led to better SDG progress in countries with similar levels of multidimensional vulnerability. Furthermore, measuring SDG financing gaps of countries with similar MVI levels informs the analysis of a country's development finance model and the quality of the external financing it receives in terms of the areas targeted, the programme tools utilized, and the content of work.

The collaboration with SDSN is ongoing, with the first SIDS SDG Progress Report to be presented at the SDG Summit in September this year. Several iterations of a methodology being developed to measure losses and damages caused by climate change will also inform the upcoming Convention of Parties (COP28) in Dubai in December.

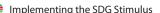
# 4.2 Have the SDGs increased data cooperation and innovation?

# The SDGs' positive impact on fostering knowledge exchange and raising awareness

Although the SDGs have not yet completely transformed how policy is designed and implemented, as discussed in Part 3 and as is well-documented in the literature (Biermann et al. 2022; Kotzé et al. 2022; IGS 2023), they

have helped to mobilize VNRs and peer learning, as well as spurring innovations in how progress is monitored, through the efforts of the IAEG-SDG. These indicators are now an important part of the evidence underpinning the more than 330 Voluntary National Reviews conducted to date to track countries' performance towards the SDGs.

The contribution of the SDGs towards a universally accepted framework for monitoring progress is critical.

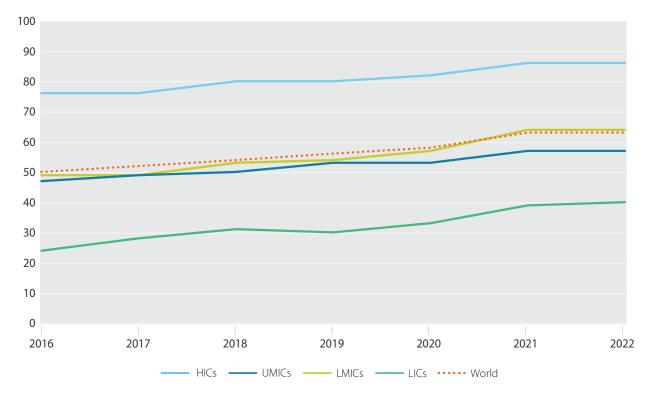


Prior to the SDGs, countries lacked a standardized method of comparing their development performance with that of their peers across a broad array of development objectives (for example, health, education, climate, ending poverty, reducing inequalities, etc.). Nor did countries have a common language to discuss and share experiences when tackling these development issues. Furthermore, the SDGs have positively impacted discourse and knowledge exchange beyond government officials. Many civil-society and private-sector actors have become SDG-conversant, facilitating greater discourse within countries across government and non-government actors.

It is difficult to assess whether the adoption of the SDGs has in itself had a positive impact on the quantity and quality of international data available for sustainable development. According to the World Bank Statistical

Performance Indicators (SPI), the world progressed on average by 2.1 points over the period 2016–2022. The annual rate of progress for LICs and LMICs was faster than the world average and the HICs average, which denotes some degree of convergence. Using population-weighted averages, LMICs are now performing better than UMICs on the Statistical Performance Indicators. Progress in LMICs since 2016 has been driven by significant improvements in the SPI in some of the largest of these countries, including Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and the Philippines. Part of this progress might be due to investments in data capacities and statistics made during the MDG period. SIDS continue to be, by far, the group of countries with the greatest number of missing data points on the SDG Index – SIDS are missing 22 percent of SDG Index data on average, with some missing more than 50 percent.

**Figure 4.4**Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI): Overall Score, 2016-2022



Note: From 0 (worst) to 100 (best).

Source: Authors' calculations, based on World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (2023).

## The impact of COVID-19 (and other crises?) on data innovation

One hypothesis, previously documented by TReNDS in the SDR 2022, is that the COVID-19 pandemic and possibly other crises may be important drivers of data innovation and collaboration. The pandemic triggered new intra-governmental collaborations to provide decision-makers with evidence to manage the crisis. Furthermore, having timely and high-quality data became a foundation for resilient and effective governments throughout the pandemic, forcing governments to adopt new processes to overcome the numerous obstacles that COVID-19 presented.

Across countries, pragmatic decisions have been made: to reprioritize staff and resources in order to modernize data capture methods and processes; to use non-traditional data sources to fill data gaps, including citizen science, social media, mobile, and satellite data; and to enhance data dissemination schemes to make it easier for policymakers and the general public to consume data. To achieve this feat, countries have embarked on a range of multidisciplinary and cross-sector partnerships. In many countries, National Statistics Offices (NSOs), were innovators during the pandemic. They engaged in partnership activities 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.

Policymakers responding to ongoing cascading crises are likely to continue the experimental and reactive approach to policy development that they adopted during the pandemic, including placing a premium on timelier and higher-quality data. As such, these crises are likely to be the primary driver of future innovations in data, to design and test public policies and programs moving forward. Thus, multilateralism and investments in global capacity-building and funding for statistics remain critical for short- and long-term improvements in information and data for sustainable development.

# 4.3. Conclusions and next steps

Building on the past ten years of work, including the SDG Index, TReNDS, and a number of SDSN's initiatives, we draw five major lessons, which can serve as priorities to inform SDG policies and financing.

- 1. Science-based instruments are needed at all levels to guide SDG action and strengthen accountability. There are no magic numbers, but rather a suite of tools – including indices, integrated assessment models, policy trackers, science panels, and geospatial tools – that when combined can strengthen government capacity to implement the SDGs and to target investments. SDSN's new flagship initiative – the SDG Transformation Center – aims precisely to provide a suite of science-based instruments and serve as a platform for peer-to-peer learning and exchange among scientists, practitioners, and investors on the next generation of SDG policy tools, analytics, and long-term pathways.
- 2. Additional investments are needed in capacity**building for statistics.** The SDG Index and TReNDS' initiatives have, for some years now, highlighted the acute and persisting data gaps that prevail at the global level for the SDGs, as well as the need to accelerate partnerships and investments in statistical capacity (TReNDS 2019). Although the World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators show signs of improvements in statistical systems since 2016, poor and vulnerable countries (including SIDS) still lack the necessary resources to implement the vision of the 2017 Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data (HLG-PCCB, 2017). According to PARIS21, funding for data and statistics fell by almost US\$100 million between 2019 and 2021, representing the most significant drop in funding since the start of the SDG era (OECD 2022b). And as highlighted at the UN World Data Forum in April 2023 and reiterated in the 27 April Hangzhou declaration: statistical capacity in the poorer and most vulnerable countries requires "an urgent and sustained increase in the level and scale of investments in data and statistics from domestic and international actors, from the public, private, and philanthropic sectors" (HLG-PCCB 2023).

- 3. We need to invest in data and science literacy to **strengthen the science-policy interface.** According to major international studies, few 15-year-old students can tell the difference between a fact and an opinion (OECD 2019b). In an information-rich and post-truth environment, citizens and decisionmakers need knowledge and tools to transform data and science into evidence, actions, and long-term policies. Yet UNESCO estimates that there is a nearly US\$100 billion finance gap for countries to reach their education targets (UNESCO 2023). The SDSN and its partners are increasingly collaborating with governments and parliaments – and also working closely with business associations, private financial institutions, trade unions, and academic organizations – to improve data literacy and support science-based policy discussions to advance the SDGs at the national and local levels. Strengthening the science-policy interface is key for implementing long-term pathways for sustainable development.
- 4. Non-traditional statistics and science-based pathways help to address shortfalls in official statistics; they could be further leveraged to inform investment decisions. Developing official international statistics takes time. Especially when no suitable methodologies or data-collection methods exist. Halfway into the SDGs, for instance, we lack a good-quality international metric, available to most countries, to track "mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development" indicator 17.14.1. Nevertheless, building on the improvements in the field of industrial ecology, the SDSN and its partners have included an evaluation of negative international spillovers (one component of sustainable development policy coherence) in the SDG Index since 2017. Non-official sources of statistics. such as citizen science, social media, earth observation data, artificial intelligence (AI), model-based estimates, and other pathways produced by academics and researchers, support greater accountability and can provide a forward-looking evaluation of efforts to implement the SDGs, complementing official statistics. Additionally, initiatives like the Climate Action Tracker help provide science-based and forward-looking

- assessments of countries' ambitions and actions taken to further key SDG transformations. These types of assessments, as well as science-based decarbonization targets and food and land pathways, can be further leveraged in the design and assessment of public and private investment programs for the SDGs, including sustainability-themed bonds.
- 5. Space-based technologies help address data gaps and timeliness, including supporting the "leave no one behind" principle; they can be further leveraged via global partnerships. Time lags in international data reporting can exceed two to three years, including for key SDG indicators. With the elevated focus on and interest in data, COVID-19 has set the stage for new user expectations, with many users – especially the general public – now expecting to obtain data in real time (Sachs et al. 2022). The global community has mobilized space-based technologies to help provide more timely and granular information on the state of the global commons, or on access to key services (among others). In Europe, for instance, Copernicus, the EU's flagship Earth Observation and Monitoring program, was mobilized early on to improve SDG data availability, timeliness, and granularity. And the new SDGs-EYES program will establish "an integrated scientific, technological and user engagement framework, overcoming the knowledge and technical barriers that prevent the exploitation, combination and cross-feeding of data and tools" to support SDG action. At the global level, UN-GGIM and the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) aim to reduce the technical and legal barriers to using geospatial data and to strengthen multistakeholder partnerships. And TReNDS' Data for Now initiative is working to support countries' capacity to deliver robust and timely data to achieve the SDGs through usercentric approach, multistakeholder partnerships, and use of alternative data sources, including space-based technologies. The "TReNDS Data for Now" initiative draws on a user-centric approach, multistakeholder partnerships, and the use of alternative data sources such as space-based technologies to build countries' capacities to deliver accurate and timely data to achieve the SDGs.

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# Annex Methods Summary and Data Tables

# A.1 Interpreting the SDG Index and Dashboards results

The Sustainable Development Report 2023 provides an assessment of progress made towards the SDGs by all UN Member States. The Report includes the SDG Index, in which scores are presented on a scale of 0 to 100 and can be interpreted as a percentage towards optimal SDG performance. Therefore, the difference between 100 and a country's SDG Index score is the distance, in percentage points, that must be overcome to reach optimum SDG performance. The same basket of indicators and similar performance thresholds are used for all countries, to generate comparable scores and rankings. To minimize missing-data bias, we do not calculate overall SDG Index scores or ranks for countries that are missing data on more than 20% of the indicators.

Substantial differences in rankings may result from small differences in aggregate SDG Index scores. This calls for caution when comparing country rankings. Differences of two or three positions between countries should not be interpreted as "significant", whereas a differences of 10 places may be ascribed to meaningful differences in performance. For further details, see the statistical audit by Papadimitriou et al. (2019) conducted on behalf of the EU Joint Research Centre (JRC).

The SDG Dashboards provide visual representations of countries' 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. The SDG Dashboards are presented for all countries where data permits, including those that are not included in the SDG Index. As in previous years, the SDG Dashboards and country profiles for OECD countries incorporate additional metrics that are not available for non-OECD members.

The SDG Trend Dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve the goals by 2030, based on past performance. Trends are calculated for each indicator, building on annual growth rates since 2015 which are extrapolated to 2030. The country's resultant indicator trends are then aggregated at the goal level, to give an indication of how it is progressing towards each SDG.

This section provides a summary of the methods used to compute the SDG Index and Dashboards. More information can be found online in SDG Index and Dashboards: Detailed Methodological Paper (Lafortune et al., 2018). In 2019, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission conducted an independent statistical audit of the report's methodology and results, examining the conceptual and statistical coherence of the index's structure. Their audit report and additional data tables are available on our website: www.sdgindex.org

Due to time lags in international statistics, this year's edition does not capture most of the multiple impacts that the war in Ukraine has had on the SDGs, nor the impacts of other geopolitical and security crises that have emerged over the past 12–18 months. The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation before February 2022, as many data points have not been able to be updated since then. The inclusion of an indicator on exports of major conventional weapons should not be interpreted as a value judgment in the context of current conflicts, but rather as an effort to evaluate more generally the trend towards disarmament recognized by the United Nations and by civil society organizations as an important priority for peace, socio-economic stability, and sustainable development (UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2018; Amnesty International, 2008).

# A.2 Changes to the 2023 edition and limitations

The 2023 SDG Index covers 166 countries. This year, the Report integrates further indicators that build on geographic information systems (GIS), to increase data availability and the timeliness of indicators related to access to road infrastructure and to key urban services. More information on these new geospatial indicators can be found in Part 3 of the report and in the online materials. This edition also incorporates one new spillover indicator - on modern slavery in international supply chains (Malik et al, 2022). Table A.1 summarizes these additions and identifies indicators that have been replaced or modified due to changes in the methodologies used and estimates produced by data providers. We have also introduced a refinement to the methodology used to evaluate trends for countries already exceeding SDG targets (explained in Section 3.A. below, the methodology overview).

For the first time, we present an overview of where the world as a whole stands on SDG progress, calculated using a population-weighted average for all UN Member States. Also included for the first time in this year's edition is an estimation of the percentage of SDG targets that are on track to be met by 2030 for all countries with sufficient data to be included in the SDG Index. More details on this calculation can be found in Section 3.A.

#### Limitations

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

Table A.1 New indicators and modifications

SDG	Indicator	Modification	Source
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Modification: New global poverty line for low-income countries	World Data Lab
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	Modification: New global poverty line for lower-middle-income countries	World Data Lab
8	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	New indicator	Malik et al (2022)
9	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	New indicator	SDSN (2023), based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019)
11	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	New indicator	SDSN (2023), based on Nicoletti, L., Sirenko, M., & Verma, T. (2023)
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	Modification: now sourced from different Multi-regional input-output database, Gloria.	UNEP
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Modification: now sourced from different Multi-regional input-output database, Gloria.	UNEP
16	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0 - 1 best)	Replaces "Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)"	World Justice Project
16	Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)	Removed due to suspension of future updates	World Economic Forum

Source: Authors' analysis

Despite our best efforts to identify data for the SDGs, several indicator and data gaps persist at the international level (Table A.2). Governments and the international community must increase investments in SDG data and monitoring systems, and build strong data partnerships to support informed SDG decisions and strategies.

To ensure the results are comparable across countries, we do not incorporate estimates received directly from national statistical offices. Data providers 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 sources. Moreover, the length of the validation processes of international organizations can lead to significant delays in publishing some data. National statistical offices may therefore have more recent data for some indicators than presented in this report.

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

SDG	Issue	Desired metrics
2	Agriculture and nutrition	Food loss and food waste 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 measures of the quality of primary and secondary education 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
10	Inequality	Wealth inequality Vertical mobility
12	Sustainable consumption	Environmental impact of transboundary physical flows (e.g. air pollution through wind, water pollution through rivers)  Recycling and re-use (circular economy)  Hazardous 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
15	Terrestrial ecosystems	Leading indicators for ecosystem health  Trade in endangered species
16	Peace and justice	Violence against children
17	Means of implementation	Climate finance Development impact of trade practices Lead international indicator to track Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

Source: Authors' analysis

# A.3 Methodology (overview)

The Sustainable Development Report provides a comprehensive assessment of distance from targets based on the most current data available covering all 193 UN Member States. This year's report includes 97 global indicators, with 27 additional indicators included specifically for OECD countries (due to better data coverage in these countries).

The following sections provide an overview of the methodology used to select, normalize and aggregate indicators, and to generate indications of trends over time. Additional information is available online, including raw data, additional data tables and sensitivity tests.

#### 1. Data selection

Where possible, the Sustainable Development Report uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where there are data gaps or insufficient data 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 basis.
- 4. Coverage: There must be data available for at least 80% of UN Member States with a population greater than one million.1
- 5. Measurability of distance to targets: This must be able to be measured so that optimal performance can be determined.

#### Data sources

The data included in this report come from a mix of official and non-official sources. Most (around twothirds) are drawn from the databanks of international organizations (FAO, ILO, OECD, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, and other sources) which follow extensive and rigorous data-validation processes. Other data sources (around one-third) include less traditional statistics, such as household surveys (Gallup World Poll), civil society organizations and networks (including Oxfam, Tax Justice Network, World Justice Project, or Reporters sans Frontières), peer-reviewed journals (for example, to track international spillovers) and geographic information systems (GIS). These non-official sources complement other data sources and help increase data availability and timeliness for key SDG indicators and targets. The full list of indicators and data sources is available online. The data for this year's edition were extracted between February and April 2023.

#### 2. Missing data and imputations

To minimize biases from missing data, the SDG Index only includes countries that have data for at least 80% of the indicators or that have been in previous editions of the SDG Index and have data for at least 75% of the indicators.<sup>2</sup> The list of countries not included in the SDG Index due to missing data is presented in Table A.3 below. We do, however, include all UN Member States in the SDG Dashboards and we feature country profiles for each one. These profiles also indicate any gaps in a country's available SDG data.

Due to the lack of widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data for many SDG priorities, we do not generally impute or model missing data apart from a few exceptional circumstances. The list of indicators where imputations have been performed is available online in the Codebook.

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<sup>1.</sup> There are two exceptions to this rule: (i) Exports of hazardous pesticides; (ii) Children involved in child labor.

<sup>2.</sup> This applies to Barbados, Cabo Verde, Comoros, the Maldives, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Table A.3 Countries excluded from the 2023 SDG Index due to insufficient data

Country	Missing Values	Percentage of Missing Values
Andorra	51	55%
Antigua and Barbuda	31	32%
Dominica	43	44%
Equatorial Guinea	27	28%
Eritrea	22	23%
Grenada	36	37%
Guinea-Bissau	22	23%
Kiribati	38	39%
Korea, Dem. Rep.	31	32%
Libya	24	25%
Liechtenstein	63	68%
Marshall Islands	53	55%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	45	46%
Monaco	64	66%
Nauru	50	52%
Palau	52	54%
Samoa	28	29%
San Marino	62	64%
Seychelles	34	35%
Solomon Islands	30	31%
St. Kitts and Nevis	43	44%
St. Lucia	25	26%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	32	33%
Timor-Leste	25	26%
Tonga	33	34%
Tuvalu	50	52%
Vanuatu	27	28%

Source: Authors' analysis

# 3. Method used to construct the SDG Index and **Dashboards**

The procedure for calculating the SDG Index comprises three steps: (i) establish performance thresholds and censor 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 the worst performance and 100 describing the optimum. Rescaling is sensitive to the choice of limits, as extreme values (outliers) risk becoming unintended thresholds that can introduce spurious variability in 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 the following decision tree:

- 1. Use the absolute quantitative thresholds of the SDGs and targets: e.g., 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" to set 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 100% upper bound (e.g., zero greenhouse gas emissions from CO<sub>2</sub> as required by no later than 2050 to limit global warming to 1.5°C, 100% sustainable management of fisheries).
- 4. For all other indicators, use the average of the top five performers.

These principles interpret the SDGs as "stretch targets" and focus attention on those indicators where a country is lagging behind. 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 0.

#### 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 (i.e., higher values denoted better performance). In this way, the rescaled data became easy to interpret and compare across all indicators: a country that scores 50 on a variable is halfway towards achieving the optimum value, whereas a country 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 is little consensus across different epistemic communities on assigning higher weights to some SDGs over others. As a normative assumption, we therefore opted to assign a fixed, equal weight to every SDG, to reflect policymakers' commitment to treat all SDGs equally and as an integrated and indivisible set of goals. This implies that countries need to pay attention to all goals to improve their SDG Index score, but focus particularly on those where they are furthest from achieving the SDGs and where incremental progress might therefore be expected to be fastest.

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

#### Dashboards

We introduced additional quantitative thresholds for each indicator to group countries in a "traffic light" table. Thresholds were established based on statistical techniques and through various rounds of consultations with experts conducted 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 one SDG (this is often referred to as the issue of "substitutability" or "compensation"). 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, for example on the sustainability of diets and agriculture within SDG 2.

As a result, the SDG Dashboards focus exclusively on the two variables on which a country or region performs worst. To this end, the indicator values were first rescaled from 0 to 3 according to how they compared to the thresholds. Values worse than the red threshold were rescaled (using a min-max formula) from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lower bound and 1 to the value of the red threshold. Values better than the green threshold were rescaled from 2 to 3 where 2 corresponds to the value of the green threshold and 3 to the upper bound. The values between these two

thresholds were similarly rescaled, and for all indicators the yellow/orange threshold was set as the value halfway between the red and green thresholds (1.5 after rescaling). Each interval between 0 and 3 is continuous. We then took the average of the two rescaled variables on which the country performed worst to identify the rating for the goal. We added the rule that a red rating is applied only if both the worst-performing indicators score red. Similarly, to score green, both of the best-performing indicators must be green. If the country has less than 50% of the indicators available under a goal the dashboard color for that goal is "grey". The quantitative thresholds used to generate the dashboards are available in Table A.5.

#### **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 (growth from 2015 to 2030), which we compared to the

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





#### Moderately improving

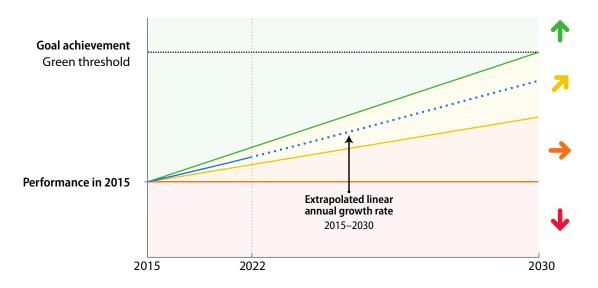
Score increases at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030



#### On track or Maintaining SDG achievement

Score increases at the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030 or performance has already exceeded SDG achievement threshold

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



Source: Authors' analysis

average annual growth rate over the most recent period since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 (2015–2022). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a four-arrow system (Figure A.1). Figure A.2 illustrates the methodology graphically. Because time-series data is required for these calculations, indicators with only one or very few data points across time could not be used for these analyses. The list of indicators used to generate the trend indications is available in Table A.6.

To estimate the overall trend for an SDG, each indicator trend was assigned a value on a scale from 0 to 4 based on its growth rate. Indicators with decreasing growth rates were rescaled (using a min-max formula) from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the worst decrease across countries on an indicator and 1 corresponds to an absolute stagnation over time (growth rate of 0). Increasing growth rates were similarly rescaled into intervals of 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4, where 2 corresponds to half the growth rate necessary to achieve the green threshold, 3 corresponds to exactly the growth rate needed to achieve the green threshold, and 4 to the highest growth rate among the countries on a given indicator. Each of the four intervals between 0 and 4

is continuous. The trend for an SDG was calculated as the arithmetic average of all the re-scaled values of the trend indicators for that goal. An average between 0 and 1 corresponds to a "decreasing" goal trend, between 1 and 2 to a "stagnating" goal trend, between 2 and 3 to a "moderately improving goal trend", and finally between 3 and 4 to an "on track" goal trend. Overall goal trends were not calculated for countries missing a goal-level dashboard.

Since the projections are based on past growth rates over several years, a country might have observed a decline in performance in 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 that have occurred since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, rather than focusing on annual changes that may be temporary or cyclical. This year we introduced a refinement to the methodology whereby countries that currently exceed the target for an indicator but have seen a decrease since 2015 are assigned an orange arrow. This is because if the decreasing trend continues, the country may no longer meet the SDG target in the future.

#### Status of SDG targets

In this year's edition, we introduce an assessment of the status of SDG targets both for every country and for the world overall. We based this assessment solely on trend indicators (Table A.6) since time-series data was needed to calculate rates of progress. Indicators that we featured in the Index and country profiles for OECD countries only were excluded from this global calculation, to provide comparable results across countries.

Where the past rate of progress is sufficient to meet the target by 2030 (corresponding to the green arrow "On track or maintaining SDG achievement") the indicator was counted as being on track. Indicators where past rates of progress will be insufficient to meet the SDG target (corresponding to the orange "stagnating" or yellow "moderately improving" arrows) were counted as showing limited progress. Finally, indicators heading in the wrong direction (the red "decreasing" arrow) were counted as worsening. Indicators for which a country has already met the target but has decreased its score since 2015 were also considered to be worsening. For the assessment of the status of SDG targets for the World (population-weighted average), we only considered as on track those indicators that showed consistent progress both in the long term (since 2015) and in the short term (since 2019 or 2020).

**Table A.4** 

Indicators included in the Sustainable Development Report 2023

#### 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 N	lotes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
1		Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1.1	2023	World Data Lab	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$2.15 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 \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1.1	2023	World Data Lab	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$3.65 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.
1		Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	1.2.1	2020	OECD	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	[a]	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.1.1	2020	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. Due to uncertainty in the estimates, the lowest value FAO attributes to countries is 2.5%. We therefore assume 2.5% in all high-income countries with missing data.
2		Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2.1	2022	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 stunting 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 (%)	2.2.2	2021	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 highincome countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2		Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.2	2016	WHO	The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m² or higher, based on measured height and weight.
2		Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	-	2017	Bonhommeau et al. (2013) data updated to 2017	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 each country. A higher trophic level represents a greater level of consumption of energy-intensive animals.
2		Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 & 2.4	2021	FAO	Cereal yield, measured as tonnes per hectare of harvested land. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only and excludes crops harvested for hay or green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing.
2	[a]	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	2.4	2018	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).

**Table A.4** (continued)

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DG N	lotes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
2	[a]	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	2.3 & 2.4	2021	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.
2		Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.9	2020	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)	3.1.1	2020	WHO et al.	The estimated number of women, between the age 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)	3.2.2	2021	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)	3.2.1	2021	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)	3.3.2	2021	WHO	The estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis each 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)	3.3.1	2021	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 (%)	3.4.1	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 (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS).
3	[b]	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3.9.1	2019	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)	3.6.1	2019	WHO	Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.
3		Life expectancy at birth (years)	3.1–3.9	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)	3.7.2	2020	WHO	The number of births per 1,000 females between the age of 15 and 19
3	[a]	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	3.1.2	2020	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	[a]	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO- recommended vaccines (%)	3.b.1	2021	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.

**Table A.4** (continued)

(conti	inued)	)				
SDG I	Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
3		Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	3.8.1	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.
3		Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	3.4	2022	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		Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.8	2021	OECD	Difference between maximum and minimum regional life expectancy at birth among regions.
3		Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	3.8	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		Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	3.a.1	2021	OECD	The percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who are reported to smoke daily.
4		Participation rate in pre- primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	4.2.2	2021	UNESCO	Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age measured by the adjusted net enrollment rate in organized learning.
4		Net primary enrollment rate (%)	4.1.2	2021	UNESCO	The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.
4	[a]	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	4.1.2	2021	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	[a]	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	4.6.1	2021	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)	4.3	2021	OECD	The percentage of the population, aged 25 to 34, who have completed tertiary education.
4		PISA score (worst 0-600 best)	4.6.1	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		Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	4.5.1	2018	OECD	Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status.
4	[a]	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	4.6.1	2018	OECD	Percentage of students with a performance in science below level 2 (less than 409.54 score points).
5	[a]	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	3.7.1	2023	UNDESA	The percentage of women of reproductive age whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.

**Table A.4** 

SDG N	lotes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
5		Modeled estimate: Demand for family planning satisfied by any modern method	3.7.1		UNDESA	
5		Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	4.5.1	2021	UNDP	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 (%)	5.5	2022	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 (%)	5.5.1	2021	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)	8.5	2021	OECD	The difference between male and female median wages of full-time employees and those self-employed, divided by the male median wage.
6		Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	6.1.1	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	[b]	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	6.2.1	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)	6.4.2	2019	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 (%)	6.3.1	2020	EPI	The proportion of wastewater that undergoes at least primary treatment in each country, multiplied by the proportion of the population connected to a wastewater collection system.
6		Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m3 H2O eq/capita)	6.4	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		Population using safely managed water services (%)	6.1.1	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		Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	6.1.1	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 (%)	7.1.1	2020	IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO	The percentage of the population who has access to electricity.

**Table A.4** 

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SDG N	lotes	Indicator	SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
7	[a]	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	7.1.2	2020	WHO	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		${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	7.2	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		Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.2.1	2019	IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO	The share of renewable energy in the total final energy consumption. Renewable energy includes hydro, solid biofuels, liquid biofuels, biogases, modern biomass, wind, solar, geothermal, tide/wave/oceans and renewable municipal waste. It does not include traditional biomass — local solid biomass resources (e.g. wood, charcoal, dung, agricultural residues) used in low-income households that do not have access to modern cooking fuels or technologies.
8		Adjusted GDP growth (%)	8.1.1	2021	World Bank	The growth rate of GDP adjusted to income levels (where rich countries are expected to grow less) and expressed relative to the average growth rate of high income countries. 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-(GRhic - 0,015*log(At-3/hict-3))] * 100, where GRhic is the average growth rate of high-income countries and hict-3 is the average GDP per capita of high-income countries three years ago.
8	[a]	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.7	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)	8.10.2	2021	Global Findex Database	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		Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.5.2	2023	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)	8.8.2	2021	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)	8.8.1	2018	Alsamawi et al. (2017) data updated to 2018	The number of fatal work-related accidents associated with imported goods. Calculated using extensions to a multiregional input-output table.
8		Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	8.7	2018	Malik et al (2022)	Victims of forced labor embodied in supply chains. Calculated using a multi-regional input-output table (Gloria) extended with a slavery satellite account
8		Employment-to-population ratio (%)	8.5	2022	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.

**Table A.4** (continued)

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SDG Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.6.1	2021	OECD	The percentage of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET). Education includes part-time or full-time education but excludes 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	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	9.1.1	2022	SDSN (2023), based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019)	3
9	Population using the internet (%)	17.8.1	2021	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)	9.c.1 & 17.6.1	2021	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 (e.g. 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)	9.1	2018	World Bank	Survey-based average assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).
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 as a source when available.
9	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	9.5	2021	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)	9.5.1	2020	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 not report any data.
9	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.5.2	2020	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	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	9.5	2020	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	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	9.c	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 (%)	4.3	2018	World Bank	Female share of graduates from Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) programs, tertiary (%)

**Table A.4** 

(conti	nued)	)				
SDG I	Votes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
10		Gini coefficient	10.1	2020	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		Palma ratio	10.1	2020	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		Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.2.1	2020	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 (%)	11.1.1	2020	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	[a]	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.6.2	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)	11.1	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 (%)	11.2.1	2022	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		Population with rent overburden (%)	11.1	2019	OECD	Percentage of the population living in households where the total housing costs represent more than 40 % of disposable income.
11		Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	-	2022	SDSN (2023), based on Nicoletti, L., Sirenko, M., & Verma, T. (2023)	The percentage of the population in urban areas living within 15-minute walking distance from a point of interest (i.e. hospitals, schools, supermarkets, restaurants, etc.) Distance is established through pedestrian street network data and the percentage of population in the radius is estimated using gridded population density.
12	[a]	Municipal solid waste (kg/ capita/day)	12.5	2019	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	[a]	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12.4.2	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 <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	9.4	2018	Lenzen et al. (2022)	${\rm SO_2}$ emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically.
12		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.4	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)	9.4	2018	UNEP	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.

Table A.4

(continued)					
SDG Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.4	2018	UNEP	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)	12.4	2021	UN Comtrade	The average annual amount of plastic waste exported over the last 5 years expressed per capita.
12	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	11.6.1	2021	OECD	The amount of municipal solid waste (MSW), including household waste, that is neither recycled nor composted.
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	13.2.2	2021	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 <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	13.2	2018	Lenzen et al. (2022)	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imported goods and services.
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.2	2021	UN Comtrade	CO <sub>2</sub> 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 CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. Exports for each fossil fuel are capped at the country's level of production.
13	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/ tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0-100 best)	13.2	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 (%)	14.5.1	2022	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)	14.1.1	2022	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)	14.4.1	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 (%)	14.4	2019	Sea Around Us	The percentage of fish caught by bottom trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed. This indicator is the sum of the series for bottom trawling, shrimp trawling, and dredging.
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.4	2019	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)	14.4	2018	Lenzen et al. (2012) data updated to 2018	Threats to marine species embodied in imports of goods and services.
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.1.2	2022	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 (%)	15.1.2	2022	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)	15.5.1	2023	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.

**Table A.4** 

		Deleter			
DG Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	15.2	2021	Curtis et al. (2018) data updated to 2021	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 in imports (per million population)	15.5	2018	Lenzen et al. (2012) data updated to 2018	Threats to terrestrial and freshwater species embodied in imports of goods and services.
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	16.1.1	2021	UNODC	The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing, such as killing in armed conflict.
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	16.3.2	2020	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 (%)	16.1.4	2022	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	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	16.9.1	2022	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)	16.5.1 & 16.5.2	2022	Transparency International	The perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level 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 labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	8.7.1	2021	UNICEF	The percentage of children, between the age of 5 and 14 years old, 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.
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*	16.1	2021	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 using a 5-year average on the latest ten years of data.
16	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	16.1	2023	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)	16.3.1 & 16.3.3	2021	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.

Table A.4

SDG Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 - 1 best)	16.6	2021	World Justice Project	Measures whether administrative proceedings at the national and local levels are conducted without unreasonable delay.
16	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0 - 1 best)	16.6	2021	World Justice Project	Measures whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations, refrains from the illegal seizure of private property, and provides adequate compensation when property is legally expropriated.
16	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	-	2020	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)	1.a.1	2021	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)	17.2.1	2022	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 technica assistance and excludes grants and loans for military purposes. There is a break in the series because from 2019, 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)	17.1.1	2020	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)	-	2021	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 average value across the jurisdictions was assigned to the country.
17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	-	2022	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	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	-	2019	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)	17.18.1 - 17.19.2	2022	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

<sup>\*</sup>Note: The inclusion of an indicator on export of major conventional weapons should not be interpreted as a value judgment on the context of current conflicts but rather as an effort to evaluate more generally the trend towards disarmament recognized by the UN and civil society organizations as an important priority for peace, socio-economic stability and sustainable development (UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2018; Amnesty International, 2008).

Table A.5 Indicator thresholds and justifications for optimal values

DG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0	≤ 2	2 < x ≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 13	> 13	72.6	SDG Target
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	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 best performers
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 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 ≤ 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	$10 < x \le 17.5$	17.5 < x ≤ 25	> 25	35.1	Average of 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	2.45	Average of 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 best performers
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	$75 > x \ge 62.5$	$62.5 > x \ge 50$	< 50	28	Average of best performers
2	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0	≤ 1	1 < x ≤ 25.5	25.5 < x ≤ 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 best performers
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	≤ 12	$12 < x \le 15$	15 < x ≤ 18	> 18	39.7	Average of best performers
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	≤ 25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	> 50	130.1	Average of 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 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	Technical Optimum
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.2	≤ 8.4	$8.4 < x \le 12.6$	$12.6 < x \le 16.8$	> 16.8	33.7	Average of best performers
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	83	≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 75	$75 > x \ge 70$	< 70	54	Average of 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 ≤ 50	> 50	139.6	Average of best performers
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100	≥ 98	$98 > x \ge 94$	$94 > x \ge 90$	< 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
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	100	≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 70	$70 > x \ge 60$	< 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 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 behin

**Table A.5** (continued)

DG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
3	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	0	≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 30	30 < x ≤ 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 best performers
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	100	≥ 90	90 > x ≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 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	$95 > x \ge 90$	$90 > x \ge 85$	< 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 best performers
4	PISA score (worst 0-600 best)	525.6	≥ 493	493 > x ≥ 446.5	$446.5 > x \ge 400$	< 400	350	Average of best 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 best performers
4	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	10	≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 22.5	$22.5 < x \le 30$	> 30	48	Average of best performers
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	100	≥ 80	$80 > x \ge 70$	$70 > x \ge 60$	< 60	17.5	Leave no one behin
5	Modeled estimate: Demand for family planning satisfied by any modern method	100	≥ 80	$80 > x \ge 70$	$70 > x \ge 60$	< 60	17.5	Technical Optimum
5	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100	≥ 98	98 > x ≥ 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	$60 > x \ge 50$	< 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
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100	≥ 98	98 > x ≥ 89	89 > x ≥ 80	< 80	40	Leave no one behin
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100	≥ 95	95 > x ≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 75	< 75	9.7	Leave no one behin
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 ≥ 37.5	$37.5 > x \ge 25$	< 25	15	Technical Optimum
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports $(m^3  H_2O  eq/capita)$	100	≤ 1000	1000 < x ≤ 2500	2500 < x ≤ 4000	> 4000	11000	Average of best performers
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	100	≥ 95	$95 > x \ge 87.5$	$87.5 > x \ge 80$	< 80	10.5	Leave no one behin
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100	≥ 90	90 > x ≥ 77.5	$77.5 > x \ge 65$	< 65	14.1	Leave no one behin
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 best performers
7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.25	1.25 < x ≤ 1.5	> 1.5	5.9	Technical Optimum
7	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	55	≥ 32	32 > x ≥ 21	21 > x ≥ 10	< 10	3	Average of best performers

**Table A.5** (continued)

DG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
8	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	5	≥ 0	0 > x ≥ -1.5	-1.5 > x ≥ -3	< -3	-14.7	Average of 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 ≤ 10	> 10	25.9	Average of 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 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	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0	≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 135	135 < x ≤ 250	> 250	300	Technical Optimum
8	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	77.8	≥ 60	60 > x ≥ 55	$55 > x \ge 50$	< 50	50	Average of best performers
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.1	≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 15	> 15	28.2	Average of best performers
9	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100	≥ 90	90 > x ≥ 75	$75 > x \ge 60$	< 60	35	Leave no one behind
9	Population using the internet (%)	100	≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 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	$3 > x \ge 2.5$	2.5 > x ≥ 2	< 2	1.6	Average of best performers
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	50	≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 15	$15 > x \ge 0$	< 0	0	Average of best performers
9	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2	≥ 0.7	$0.7 > x \ge 0.375$	$0.375 > x \ge 0.05$	< 0.05	0	Average of 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 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 best performers
9	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	115.7	≥ 20	20 > x ≥ 15	$15 > x \ge 10$	< 10	0.1	Average of best 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	$25 > x \ge 20$	< 20	15	Leave no one behind
10	Gini coefficient	27.5	≤ 30	$30 < x \le 35$	$35 < x \le 40$	> 40	63	Average of best performers
10	Palma ratio	0.9	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.15	$1.15 < x \le 1.3$	> 1.3	2.5	Average of best 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 best performers
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0	≤ 5	5 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 25	> 25	90	Leave no one behind
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu g/m^3$ )	6.3	≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 17.5	17.5 < x ≤ 25	> 25	87	Average of best performers

**Table A.5** (continued)

		Optimum		v. II			Lower	Justification for
SDG	Indicator	(value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	bound	optimum
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 best performers
11	Population with rent overburden (%)	4.6	≤ 7	7 < x ≤ 12	12 < x ≤ 17	> 17	25.6	Average of best performers
11	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	98	≥ 90	$90 > x \ge 70$	$70 > x \ge 50$	< 50	15	Average of best performers
12	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	≤ 1	1 < x ≤ 1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 2	> 2	3.7	Average of 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 best performers
12	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0	≤ 30	30 < x ≤ 65	65 < x ≤ 100	> 100	525	Average of best performers
12	SO <sub>2</sub> 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 ≤ 50	> 50	100	Average of best performers
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0	≤ 10	$10 < x \le 15$	$15 < x \le 20$	> 20	70	Technical Optimum
12	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0	≤ 1	1 < x ≤ 3	$3 < x \le 5$	> 5	12	Technical Optimum
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 best performers
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0	≤ 2	$2 < x \le 3$	$3 < x \le 4$	> 4	20	Technical Optimum
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0	≤ 0.5	$0.5 < x \le 1$	$1 < x \le 1.5$	> 1.5	4.5	Technical Optimum
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0	≤ 100	100 < x ≤ 4050	4050 < x ≤ 8000	> 8000	44000	Technical Optimum
13	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0-100 best)	100	≥ 70	70 > x ≥ 50	50 > x ≥ 30	< 30	0	Technical Optimum
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 75	75 > x ≥ 65	< 65	0	Technical Optimum
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	100	≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 75	75 > x ≥ 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	$7 < x \le 33.5$	$33.5 < x \le 60$	> 60	90	Average of best performers
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0	≤ 5	5 < x ≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 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
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0	≤ 0.05	$0.05 < x \le 0.275$	$0.275 < x \le 0.5$	> 0.5	1.5	SDG Target

**Table A.5** (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	≤ 1	1 < x ≤ 2	2 < x ≤ 3	> 3	10	Technical Optimum
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	≤ 1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 2.75	2.75 < x ≤ 4	> 4	38	Average of best performers
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7	≤ 30	$30 < x \le 40$	40 < x ≤ 50	> 50	75	Average of 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 ≥ 50	< 50	33	Average of 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 ≥ 50	50 > x ≥ 40	< 40	13	Average of best performers
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0	≤ 2	2 < x ≤ 6	6 < x ≤ 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 (worst 0-100 best)	90	≥ 70	70 > x ≥ 60	60 > x ≥ 50	< 50	40	Average of best performers
16	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	≥ 0.65	$0.65 > x \ge 0.575$	$0.575 > x \ge 0.5$	< 0.5	0.1	Average of best performers
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 - 1 best)	0.85	≥ 0.7	0.7 > x ≥ 0.55	$0.55 > x \ge 0.4$	< 0.4	0.15	Average of best performers
16	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0 - 1 best)	0.85	≥ 0.7	$0.7 > x \ge 0.6$	$0.6 > x \ge 0.5$	< 0.5	0.4	Average of best performers
16	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	25	≤ 100	100 < x ≤ 175	175 < x ≤ 250	> 250	475	Average of best performers
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15	≥ 10	$10 > x \ge 7.5$	$7.5 > x \ge 5$	< 5	0	Average of 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 ≥ 0.525	$0.525 > x \ge 0.35$	< 0.35	0.1	Average of best performers
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	40	≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 23	23 > x ≥ 16	< 16	10	Average of 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
17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	42.7	≤ 45	45 < x ≤ 50	50 < x ≤ 55	> 55	76.5	Average of 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	$80 > x \ge 65$	$65 > x \ge 50$	< 50	25	Technical Optimum

Source: Authors' analysis

Table A.6 Indicators used for SDG Trends and period for trend estimation  $\,$ 

SDG	Indicator	Period covered	Notes
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2015–2023	
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	2015–2023	
1	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	2015–2020	OECD only
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2015–2020	
2	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2015–2022	
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2015–2021	
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2013–2016	
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2014–2017	
2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2015–2021	
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	2015–2018	
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2015–2020	
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2015–2021	
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2015–2021	
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2015–2021	
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2015–2021	
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	2015–2019	
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2015–2019	
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	2015–2019	
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2015–2020	
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2015–2020	
3	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2015–2021	
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	2015–2019	
3	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2015–2022	
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2015–2021	OECD only
3	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	2015–2020	OECD only
3	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	2015–2021	OECD only
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	2015–2021	
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	2015–2021	
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	2015–2021	
4	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	2015–2021	
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	2015–2021	OECD only
4	PISA score (worst 0-600 best)	2015–2018	OECD only
4	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	2015–2018	OECD only
4	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	2015–2018	OECD only

Table A.6 (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Period covered	Notes
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	2015–2022	
5	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	2015–2021	
5	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	2015-2022	
5	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2015-2021	
5	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	2015-2021	OECD only
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2015-2020	
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2015-2020	
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	2015–2020	OECD only
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	2015-2020	OECD only
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	2015–2020	
7	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2015–2020	
7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2015–2019	
7	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2015–2019	
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)	2014–2021	
8	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2015–2023	Global onl
8	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	2015-2021	
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2015–2018	
8	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	2015–2022	OECD only
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	2015–2021	OECD only
9	Population using the internet (%)	2015-2021	
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2015-2021	
9	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 best)	2014–2018	
9	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2015–2021	
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2015–2020	
9	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	2015–2020	OECD only
9	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2015–2020	OECD only
9	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	2015–2020	OECD only
9	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	2014–2018	OECD only
10	Gini coefficient	2015–2020	
10	Palma ratio	2015–2020	
10	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	2015–2020	OECD only
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2016–2020	
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu g/m^3$ )	2015–2019	
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	2015–2020	

**Table A.6** 

SDG	Indicator	Period covered	Notes
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2015–2022	
11	Population with rent overburden (%)	2015–2019	OECD only
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2015–2018	
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2015–2018	
12	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2016–2021	
12	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2015–2021	OECD only
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2015–2021	
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2015–2018	
13	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	2015–2018	OECD only
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2022	
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	2015–2022	
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2015–2018	
14	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2015–2019	
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2015–2019	
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2022	
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2022	
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2023	
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	2015–2021	
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2015–2021	
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	2015–2020	
16	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2015–2022	
16	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	2015–2022	
16	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	2015–2023	
16	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2021	
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2021	
16	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2021	
16	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	2015–2020	OECD only
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2015–2021	
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	2019–2022	
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	2015–2020	
17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	2018–2022	OECD only
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	2015–2019	OECD only
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	2016–2022	

Source: Authors' analysis

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# Part 5 Country Profiles

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG

SDG

SDG 5

SDG

# OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 158/166

COUNTRY SCORE 49.0

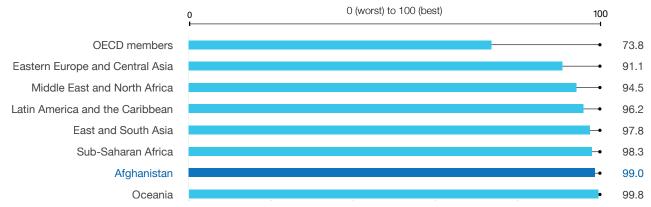
#### 100 STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%) 90 80-SDG 15 70-60 SDG 14 50 Afghanistan 40 SDG 13 30-20 10 Limited progress SDG 11 Achieved or on track SDG 10 SDG 8

# 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

# **AFGHANISTAN**

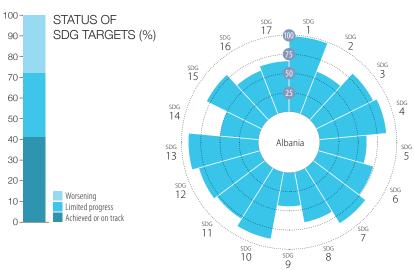
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tr		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	54.6 2023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	50.4 2		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	77.3 2023 • •	Ψ	Population using the internet (%)  Makila broadhand subscriptions (par 100 population)	18.4		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	20.0.2020		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	18.5	2021	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	29.8 2020	<b>Ψ</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8 2	2018	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.1 2022 • • 5.1 2018 • •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.1 2010 -	<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	<b>^</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2 2021	• •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2021	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		•	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	NA	NA	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	620.4 2020	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.3 2	2020	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.7 2021	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	55.0 2	2019	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	189.0 2021 • •	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021	<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	41.9		•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	35.3 2019 • •	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	22.0 2	2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	33.3 2017		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.4	2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	265.7 2019	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.9 2019	T	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2019 2018	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.2 2019	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63 2021	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2019	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	37 2019	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3	2021	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	1.3 2022 • •	Ψ	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	•
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	37.7	2019	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NA NA •	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
(% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA •	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	55.9 2021	T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality	33.3 202.	•	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)	42.1 2015	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.9 2021 •	<b>1</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	24.7 2020	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.4	2022	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.0 2021 • •	<b>4</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.9	2022	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.1 2020 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	50.5 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	54.8 2019 •		(per million population)			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020 -	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	4.0	2021	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	453.6 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	31.3	2014	
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.7 2020 • •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.3		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	33.2 2020 • •	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	8.8 2019 • •	4	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.0		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.5 2019	<b>-</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	10.5 2013	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	2021	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	15 1 2021		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.8	2023	•
শব্যয়ংৰে ভাস growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-15.1 2021 • (22.2 2018 • (	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2	2021	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	9.7 2021 • •	4	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2	2021	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.7 2020 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1	2020	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	5.8 2018	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.0 2		•
(per 100,000 population)			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2021	_

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

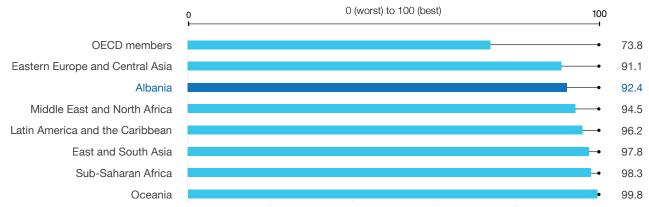


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

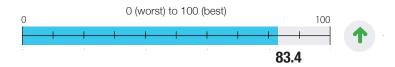


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



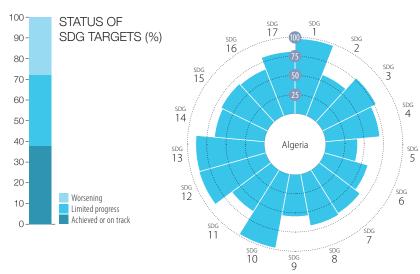
DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tr		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye		
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6 2023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.3 20		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0 2023 • •	T	Population using the internet (%)	79.3 20		
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	72.0 20	21	,
revalence of undernourishment (%)	3.5 2020 -	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 20	18 •	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0 2017 -		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 20	22 •	)
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.7 2016	Ψ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 20	21	
ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	<b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 20		
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	J 202.	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2010 =	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient	30.8 20	10 🥏	
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •		Palma ratio	1.1 20		
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.1 20	12	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8.3 2020 •	<b>→</b>		2.0.20	20 -	
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.1 2021 • •	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.8 20	20	,
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.5 2021 • •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	17.5 20	19 🛑	)
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.0 2021 •	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	83.7 20	20 🥌	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0 20		
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	11.4 2019	<b>1</b>		40.0 20	22	
liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1 0 20	10 -	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	92.5 2019	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 20		
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population) iffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11 7 2019	<b>1</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.4 20		
		T →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.9 20		
e expectancy at birth (years)		マ 个	1 (3 1 /	1.4 20		
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	39.3 20		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		.l.		14.3 20		
3	87 2021 • •	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 20	10	<u>'</u>
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	62 2019 •	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2 2022	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.6 20		)
	J.Z 2022 •		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 20		
DG4 – Quality Education rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	I AN	VA •	)
% of children aged 4 to 6)	81.4 2021 •	Ψ	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	92.2 2021 •	<b>4</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3 20	22 •	)
wer secondary completion rate (%)	94.9 2021	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	78.1 20	22	•
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 2021	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA I	NA •	)
OG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	75.2 20	19 •	)
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	23.8 20	19 •	)
% of females aged 15 to 49)	6.3 2017	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	18 •	)
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	107.0 2021 •	<b>1</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.5 2022	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.7 20	22	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.7 2021	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.6 20	22	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83 20	23	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.1 2020	<b>1</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 20	21	)
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		<u>.</u>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.6.20	10	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		•	(per million population)	0.6 20	10	_
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,528.0 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3 20	21	•
	2,320.0 2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.4 20	20	)
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%)	100 0 2020	<b>^</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	66 20	22	
•	100.0 2020	<b>A</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.4 20	18	•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	81.3 2020		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36 20		
l <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.9 2019 •	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.3 20		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	40.2 2019	<b>1</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	.0.2 2017	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	11	•
justed GDP growth (%)	0.7.2021		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.9 20	23	)
usted GDP growth (%) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.7 2021		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20	21	)
	6.9 2018		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20	21 •	)
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.2 2021 •	<b>→</b>	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 20	21	•
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.5 2023	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		<i>^</i> →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.0 20	20	)
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.5 2021	→ →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		VA •	•
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.9 20	20	
per 100,000 population)	26.9 2018 •		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *			,
r r r r r r			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.4 20		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



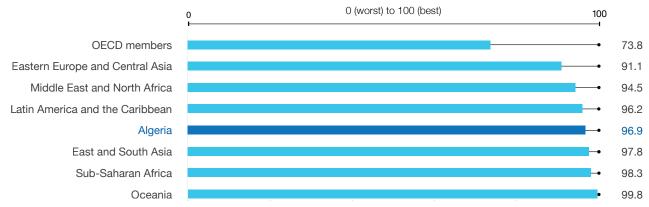
# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

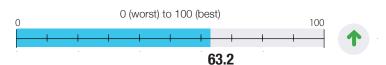


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



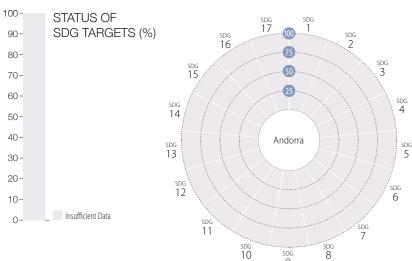
DG1 – No Poverty	Value Ye			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9 20			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.2 2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.8 20	)23 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	70.8 2021	
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	97.1 2021	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 20			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.6 20		_	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7 20			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	30.3 2022	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.4 20			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2021	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2 20			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2017	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4 20 0.8 20			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
corts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.8 20 NA 1			Gini coefficient	27.6 2011	•
	IN/A I	INA •		Palma ratio	1.0 2011	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	77.7.20	20 0		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	77.7 20 15.6 20		•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	13.3 2020	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.3 20			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)	54.0 20		•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	41.3 2019	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 20			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1 2020	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.0 2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.9 20	)19 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	4000	10 -		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2016	•
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49.8 20	)19 -		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1 2019	•
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.9 20	)19 •	<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2.1 2018	•
e expectancy at birth (years)	77.1 20	)19 🔸	7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0 2018	•
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.0 20	)17 •		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.5 2018	•
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8 20	)19 🌘		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.0 2018	•
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80 20	)21 🔵	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2017	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	75 20	)19 🛑	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action		
worst 0–100 best)				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.0 2021	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5 20	)22 🛑	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2018	•
OG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,160.6 2017	•
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	67.3 20	)22 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4 20	)22	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.5 2022	•
wer secondary completion rate (%)	82.9 20		-	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.7 2022	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	74.0 20			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	19.6 2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.9 2019	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.9 2019	•
% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.3 20	)18 •	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.7 20	)21 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land		
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	25.6 20	)22 •	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5 2022	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.1 20	)21 •	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.9 2022	•
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91 2023	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.4 20	)20 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.9 2021	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.0 20	)20 •	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 2018	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	137.9 20			(per million population)	0.5 2010	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.1 20			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	801.9 20	)18 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6 2021	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.0 2019	•
pulation with access to electricity (%)	99.8 20	)20 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	58 2022	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.7 20		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6 2019	
<sub>12</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33 2022	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.2 20	פוע 🛡	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.5 2019	•
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.2 20	)19 🔸	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2016	•
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				per 100,000 population)		
justed GDP growth (%)	-4.6 20	)21 •		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	45.7 2023 0.6 2021	•
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7 20	)18 •		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	•
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1 20	)21 •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	•
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.6 20	)23 •	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20	)21 •		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.0 2020	•
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	)18 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	11.0.20	110 -		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	40.4 2011	•
	11.0 20	iik 👅		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 2021	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

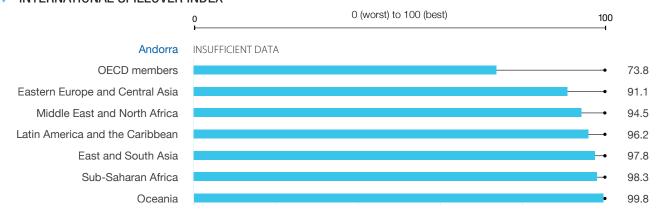


# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



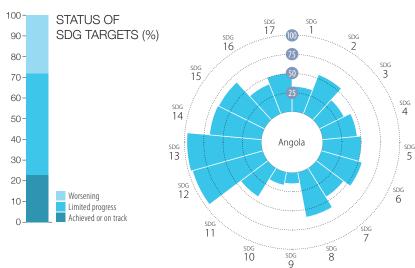
OG1 – No Poverty				Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA NA		•	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)		2022		
·	INA	IVA		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	112.3			
OG2 – Zero Hunger	* \r	2020			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	N.A	1	)
evalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	202	2 4	
evalence of wasting in emidlen under 5 years of age ( $\frac{1}{100}$ )		2016		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	_	,
Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2021	1 •	
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA				Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	. NA	۱ •	•
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		NA		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		•	Gini coefficient	NA	N.A	4	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	147 (	1471		_	Palma ratio	NA	N.A	4	Þ
	NIA	NA			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	) •	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11.2	201/	0 4	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	11.2	2019	, -	•
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA			•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	) •	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	INA	INA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	N.A	4	)
liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		h 1 4			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2012	2 •	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N.A	4	
iffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	N.A	4	
e expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	N.A	4	•
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.7	2018	•		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	. NA	4	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2017	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	N.A	4	)
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	15.6	2021	•	•
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	ΝΔ	NA			SDG13 – Climate Action				
vorst 0–100 best)	INA	14/4			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.8	2021	1	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	N.A	A .	•
OG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.5	2021	1	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NA	NA		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				ī
% of children aged 4 to 6) t primary enrollment rate (%)					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N.A	4	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	NA NA			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA		4	
eracy rate (% of population rate (%)	NA			•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA		4	
	INA	INA		_	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA			
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods 6 of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA		Α	•
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	00.6	2021		_	SDG15 – Life on Land				_
·				7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.2	202	) 🦝	
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Its held by women in national parliament (%)		NA		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		. 2022 NA		
	40.4	2021	_	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			T	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2021		í
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	(per million population)	0.6	2018	3	)
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2020	0 6	
ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020		
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)				,
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		. NA		
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	NA	NA		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA			ì
tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	40.4	2040			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	14/4	14/		i
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	18.4	2019	•	Ψ	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021		)
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.1	2023	3	,
isted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA			•
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA		4	
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				f
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA			•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	O E	2021	1 🥏	
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) al work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA NA			•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	9.5 NA			
er 100,000 population)	IVA	INA	_		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA			
cims of modern slavery embodied in imports der 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				1
					COLPOTATE TAY LIAVELL SCOLE (DEST OF LOO MOIST)	n l	2021	1 😅	ø

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

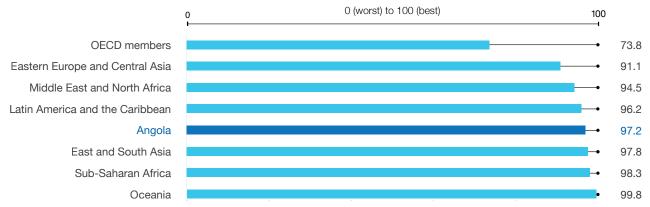


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	30.9 2023 • <b>↓</b> 46.9 2023 • <b>↓</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	55.6 2022
DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	46.9 2023 • 🔸		
revalence of undernourishment (%)		Population using the internet (%)	32.6 2021
		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	21.2 2021 •
	20.8 2020 • •	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9 2018 •
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.6 2022 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9 2015 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	• 0.0 2022 •
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	0.2 2010 -	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021 •
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 2017 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2016
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2021 • → 0.9 2018 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.9 2018	Gini coefficient	51.3 2018
	0.0 2020	Palma ratio	3.4 2018
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	224.0.2222	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	221.9 2020	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	62.6 2020 •
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.6 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.4 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	32.3 2019 •
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	325.0 2021 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.5 2020
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 2021 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.0 2014
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.3 2019 • 👈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2012
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	142.8 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.2 2019
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.1 2019 • 🔸	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.8 2018
ife expectancy at birth (years)	63.1 2019 • 👈	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2018
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	163.0 2014 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.6 2018
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.6 2016 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.5 2018
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	36 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	39 2019 • 👈	SDG13 – Climate Action	
(worst 0–100 best)	39 2019 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2021
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2014 • •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2018
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  **	NA NA
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	65.2 2016	SDG14 – Life Below Water	101 101 0
(% of children aged 4 to 6)			66.6.2022
let primary enrollment rate (%)	81.6 2011	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.6 2022 • 53.5 2022 •
ower secondary completion rate (%)	20.7 2011	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	11.5 2018
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	82.8 2021 • 🗷	Fish caught from overexploited of collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.2 2019
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.0 2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	29.8 2015 • 👈	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			0.2 2010
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	60.7 2021 • •	SDG15 – Life on Land	204 2022
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	94.8 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.5 2021 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.8 2022
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93 2023
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	57.2 2020 • 🔷	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 2021
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	51.7 2020 • 👈	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 2018
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.9 2019 • •		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	493.2 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.1 2016
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	48.0 2016
opulation with access to electricity (%)	46.9 2020 • 👈	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	46 2014
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	50.2 2020 • 👈	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	25.0 2016
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.6 2019 • ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33 2022
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2019	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	18.7 2016
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.8 2019 • 7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.3 2023
djusted GDP growth (%)	-8.4 2021 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.2 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021
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 2014 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021
		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.1 2023 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.6 2020
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.0 2020
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • 🛧	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.2.2019	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.8 2019 •
(per 100,000 population)	9.2 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

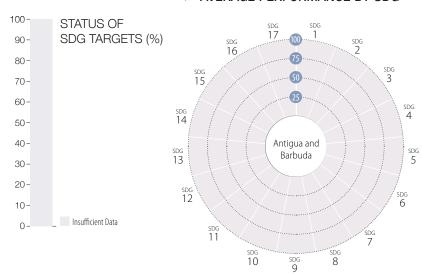
# **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**





REGIONAL AVERAGE: 70.2

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

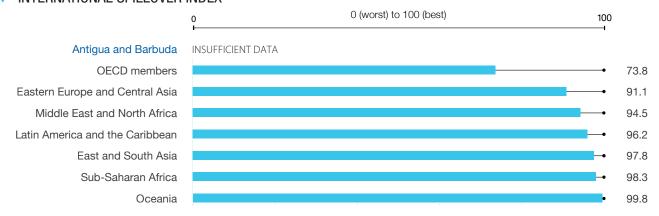




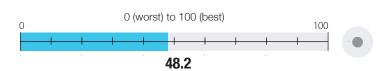
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Moderately improving

# INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

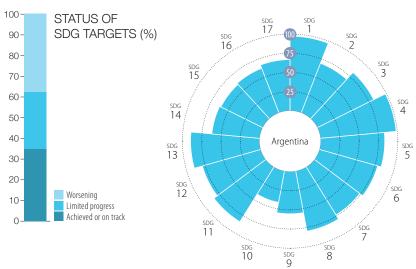
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year			•		Year		ıg Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA				0.001			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA		•			2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						51.5	2021	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021		•	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)	0.3	2021	•	,
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>T</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		7	Gini coefficient	NA	NA		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	•		Palma ratio	NA			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020		4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0	2020		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	17.6	2019	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.6	2019	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2012		-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.3	2019	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2018		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	/2	2019	•	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.0	2021		_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  *		2021		_
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	01.1	2010	•	•		0.0	2021		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		2018			SDG14 – Life Below Water  Man area that is protected in praying sites important to bindings it. (0/)	10.0	2022		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2019		•			2022		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	103.4			T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA		•	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 (%)		2019		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 76.6	2023	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)						0.5	2010	_	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		NA		•	SDG15 – Life on Land	140	2022		
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 (%)	11.1	2021	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	2021		•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	(per million population)	0.3	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•		170	2021		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2021		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy							2016		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA		
$CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	16	2019		<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				Ĭ	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	_	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NΔ	NA		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.4	2021	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		4
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)						0.7	202 I		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA			•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	7.0	2021		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	1.2	2021		•
	NIA	NA		•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	INA				B.1.4	h.1.4		
·		NA			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  * Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	NA	NA 2021		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

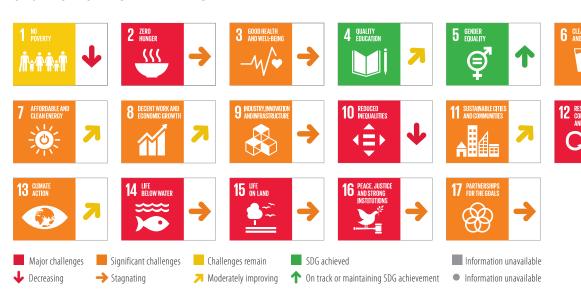




# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

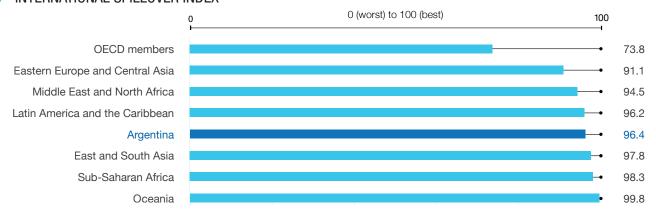


## ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

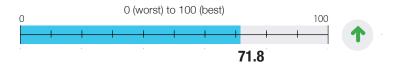


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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



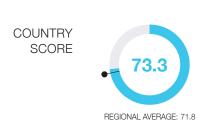
#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# **ARGENTINA**

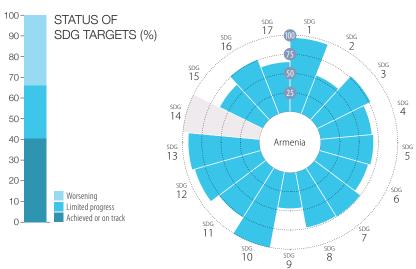
DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1 2023 • →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	92.4 2022
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.5 2023 • 🔸	Population using the internet (%)	87.2 2021
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	72.9 2021 •
revalence of undernourishment (%)	3.7 2020 • →	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2018 •
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5 2022	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7 2018	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	19.2 2022 •
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.3 2016 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2021
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4 2017 • → 5.2 2021 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2019
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	3.2 2021	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3 2018 • →	Gini coefficient	42.3 2020 •
	0.2 2020	Palma ratio	2.1 2020 •
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	440 2020 -	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	44.9 2020 • →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.9 2012
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.1 2021 • ↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	0.9 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	12.6 2019 •
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	30.0 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.9 2020 •
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 • ↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0 2022 •
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.7 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2014
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	29.7 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.3 2019
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.1 2019 • 🔸	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	11.5 2018
e expectancy at birth (years)	76.6 2019 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9 2018
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	40.9 2019 • 1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	64.1 2018
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8 2020 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.7 2018
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2017
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		SDG13 – Climate Action	511 2511
vorst 0–100 best)	73 2019 • 🔸	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.1 2021
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3 2022 • 👈	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2018
OG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	201.7 2021
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	100.0 2020 • ↑		201.7 2021
% of children aged 4 to 6)		SDG14 – Life Below Water	45.1.2022
t primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8 2020 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.1 2022
wer secondary completion rate (%)	94.0 2020 • 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	86.9 2022
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5 2018 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	61.0 2018
OG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are those discarded (%)	47.7 2019
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	80.3 2019 • 1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.0 2019
% of females aged 15 to 49)	00.5 2017	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.1 2021 • 1	SDG15 – Life on Land	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	72.6 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	44.7 2021 • 1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0 2022 •
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84 2023
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0 2016 • •	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4 2021 •
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.4 2016 • •	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5 2018
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.5 2019 • •	(per million population)	
chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.9 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	491.6 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.6 2021 •
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	44.2 2020 •
oulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	49 2022 •
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9 2020 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.7 2020 •
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38 2022 •
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2019 • 7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.3 2019 • 🔷	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2011
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	
usted GDP growth (%)	-3.4 2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.4 2023
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.3 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	71.6 2021 • 1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.6 2023 • 7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 • 🔸	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.6 2020 •
al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	12.1 2019	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.5 2020 •
per 100,000 population)	12.1 2018	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

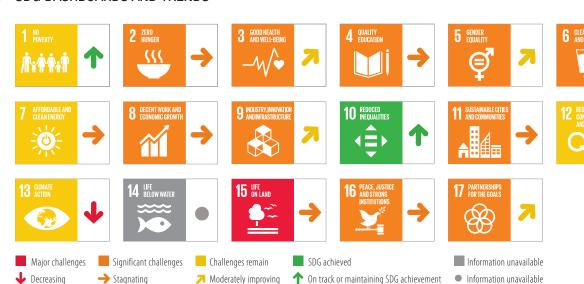
COUNTRY RANKING 56/166



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

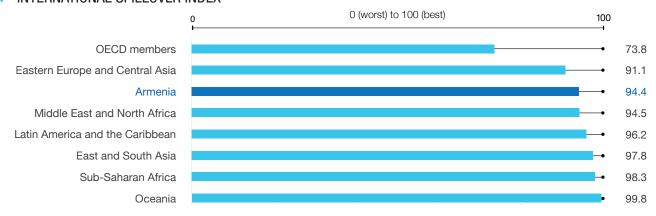


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

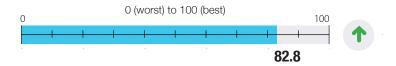


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

5DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre	•	Value Year Ra	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	85.1 2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.1 2023 • 1	Population using the internet (%)	78.6 2021	
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	90.6 2021	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	3.5 2020 • 🔫	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.5 2018	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2 2022 • 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4 2016	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022	•
revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2 2016 •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2021	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 🔸 🔫	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2021	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2 2021 🔸 🗸		0.2 2020	_
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2 2018 • 🕨	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	Gini coefficient	25.2 2020	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	0.9 2020	•
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27.2 2020 • 🗧	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.6 2021 • 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	8.4 2020	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.7 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	32.2 2019	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	27.0 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	32.2 2019	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020	•
	INA INA	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0 2022	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.9 2019 🔸 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2014	•
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	74.6 2019	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.8 2019	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.0 2019 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2.6 2018	
e expectancy at birth (years)	76.0 2019	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		
			1.5 2018	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.2 2018	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.4 2018	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93 2021 • 🔫	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	69 2019 • 1	SDG13 – Climate Action		
vorst 0–100 best)	E 4 2022 A	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /ca	pita) 2.4 2021	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4 2022 • 1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2018	
OG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	38.1 2021	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
% of children aged 4 to 6)	_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity	(%) NA NA	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	03.5 2021	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		•
wer secondary completion rate (%)	87.8 2021	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	-
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2020 • 1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		-
OG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawing or dreuging (%)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		-
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	40.2 2015 • 🔫		NA NA	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.2 2015	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population	n) 0.0 2018	_
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.8 2021 • 🔫	SDG15 – Life on Land		
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.4 2022 • 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity	(%) 22.6 2022	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.6 2021 • 1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity	(%) 30.5 2022	
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83 2023	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020 • 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.9 2020	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1.2010	
rshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	57.8 2019	(per million population)	0.1 2018	٦
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.5 2020	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
urce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2 2021	
	1,556.1 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	57.2 2021	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they liv		
oulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.7 2016	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.1 2020 • 1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		
<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.8 2019 • 🔫		46 2022	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.0 2017	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.1 2015	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.3 2019 • 🖣	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	70.6.2022	
usted GDP growth (%)	0.1 2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.6 2023	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.3 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	55.4 2021 • 1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 be	est) NA NA	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.0 2023 • 🔻	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1 2021	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessic public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	nal NA NA	•
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.1 2020	•
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	34.5 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021	
				-

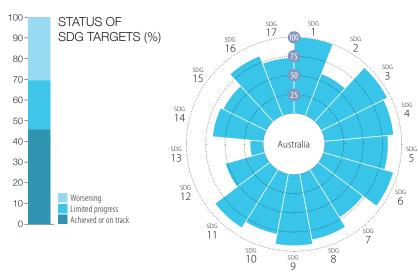
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

5. COUNTRY PROFILES

COUNTRY RANKING 40/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Challenges remain

Moderately improving

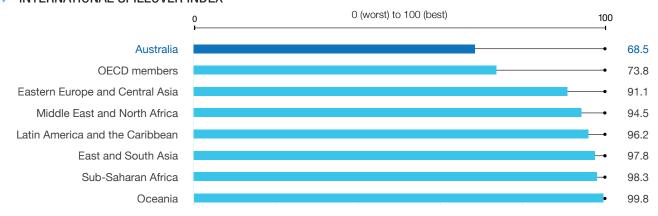
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Significant challenges

Major challenges

Decreasing



SDG achieved

• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

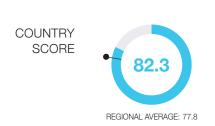
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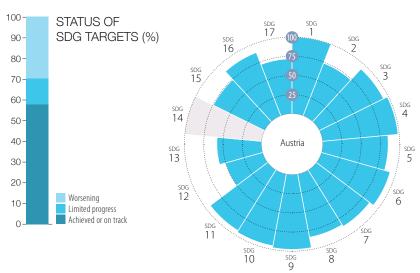
# **AUSTRALIA**

GT – No Poverty		Year 2023			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	_
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)					Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)		2022	
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			, ,		2021	
verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	12.0	2020	•	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	122./	2021	
G2 – Zero Hunger					infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	
valence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4	2022	•	<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	72.6	2022	•
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2007			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.4	2021	•
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.8	2019	•
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.0	2010	•
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	14.1	2020	•
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018		4	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	•
d gap closure (% of potential yield)	47.7	2021	•	•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	32.1	2017	•
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	26.1	2020	•					
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	242	2010	
ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29	2020		1	Gini coefficient		2018	-
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		4	Palma ratio		2020	
tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		4	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	22.6	2020	•
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>÷</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020	•
-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0	2021			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.1	2010	
abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.6	2019	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	8.1	2019	•
-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	92.4	2019	•
abient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	9.8	2019	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	2022	•
ic deaths (per 100,000 population)	49	2019	•	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	7.7	2019	•
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>1</b>	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2022	
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		<b>†</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
is attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		<b>1</b>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	21 7	2010	
iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2019		<b>†</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2021		<b>1</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2022		-1-	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
				•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2017			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	11.2	2019		T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2019	•
G4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	02.1	2020		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	15.2	2021	•
of children aged 4 to 6)	82.1	2020	_	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
primary enrollment rate (%)	98.5	2020		<b>→</b>		14,281.1		
er secondary completion rate (%)	* 99.6	2020		<b>→</b>	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)		2018	
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA				20.7	2010	Ť
iary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	54.3	2021	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
score (worst 0–600 best)	499.0	2018		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	•
ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.0	2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•
erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.9	2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.0	2019	•
of females aged 15 to 49)	85.6	2023		1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8	2018	•
of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.4	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	573	2022	
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		1	Mean area that is protected in tenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	
s held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		7				
der wage gap (% of male median wage)	15.3	2019		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	•
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.7	2018	•
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	(per million population)			
nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2021	•
1.3	2,508.41			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020	
	* 100.0			•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	
ulation using safely managed water services (%)		2020			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022	
	/ T.J	2020	_	50	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
37 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2021	
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	T	per 100,000 population)	0.7	2021	•
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.5	2019	•	7	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.2	2023	•
tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.1	2019		<b>→</b>	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
isted GDP growth (%)	0.9	2021	•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2021	
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018				1 U-T.T	2020	_
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.3	2021		T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.1	2020	•
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	Ω٦	2022	
l work-related accidents embodied in imports				-	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			-
er 100,000 population)	0.3	2018		<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•
ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	87 1	2018	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	. 0	2021	•
ims or modern siavery embodied in imports (Def Toulood Dobbilation)		0			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.2	2022	•
		2022		T	Financial secrecy score (best 0–100 worst)	30.2	2022	
ums of modern slavery embodied in Imports (per 100,000 population) ployment-to-population ratio (%) Ith not in employment, education or training (NEET)	77.2	2022		T T	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2019	





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





































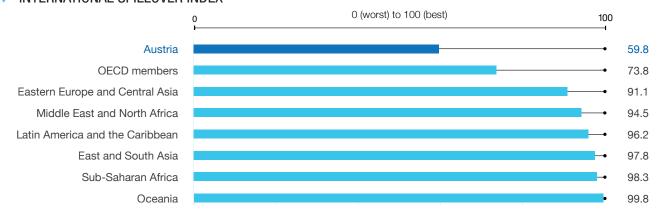




SDG achieved • On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



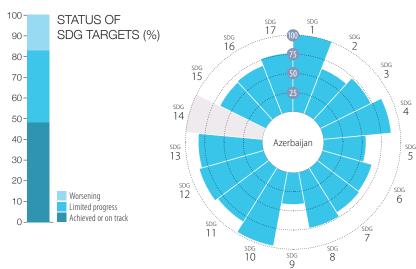


DG1 – No Poverty				g Trend			Year Ra	_
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		- 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2023		-	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021	
·	10.0	2019			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
DG2 – Zero Hunger					infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	540	2022	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	54.9	2022	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2021	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.2	2020	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>+</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	11.6	2020	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		T	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	49.1	2020	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	14.2	2020	•
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)		2021		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	25.9	2016	•
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	20.4	2020	) —		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	30.2	2019	•
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.2	2020	•	1	Palma ratio		2019	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2019	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2021	•	1		10.1	2015	Ť
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2021	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.0	2006	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	N.A			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2006	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11.9	2019	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.4	2019	7		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)			
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	175	2019					1471	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Satisfaction with public transport (%) Population with rent overburden (%)		2022	
iffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2019	
e expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1		9/.6	2022	_
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	18.8	2019	•
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>+</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.3	2018	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	40.4	2018	•
p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2020		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	41.3	2018	•
p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2020		Ţ	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	19.7	2021	•
ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	20.6	2019	9	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2020	•
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	00.4	2020		4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	73	2021	•
% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.4	2020		4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7	2020	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2021	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	96.1	2020	)	<b>→</b>	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)		2018	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	N.A			<del>-</del>	17.0	2010	Ť
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	42.4	2021	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			_
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	491.0			<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	-
riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	1 47 1	
nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	21.9	2018	3 •	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	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)	* 88.8	2023	3	T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.4	2021	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.9	2022	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2022	•
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2020		_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•
3 3 1 1	. 2. 1	_520		•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021	
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	10-	20-			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			T	(per million population)	4.5	2018	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•		0.7	2021	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021	-
	3,598.15				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020	-
pulation using safely managed water services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	
pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.6	2020	)	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2022	-
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	per 100,000 population)	0.1	2021	•
<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.0	2019		<b>1</b>	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.0	2023	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	33.8	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			•
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
justed GDP growth (%)	-11	2021	•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)			
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•		94.2	2020	_
lults 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)	100.0	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.8	2020	•
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NΑ	2021		<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.4	วกวา	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2022	_
per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	3	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	137.9	2018	3	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56	2021	•
CIIIII OI IIIOUEIII JIAVEI V EIIIDOUIEU III IIIIDOI IZ IDEI 100700 DOUINAIGIII		_0.0			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.6	2022	•
	724	2021		T	Tillaticial Secreey Seore (Best of Too Worst)	57.0		
mployment-to-population ratio (%)  puth not in employment, education or training (NEET)		2021		T	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2019	•

COUNTRY RANKING 53/166



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

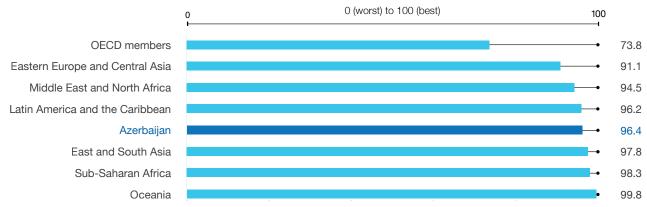


## ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

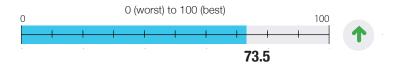


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	•	T	Population using the internet (%)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 populat
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020	•	T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022	•	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking:
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2013		d	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>4</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		<ul><li>2017</li><li>2021</li></ul>	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of 0
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	•	7	SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				_	Palma ratio
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	40.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comn
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021	•	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urb
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	27.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption ar
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	125.2	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita/day)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	67	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2020	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/cap
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	•	<b>4</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65	2019	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cemen
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2019	•		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions morn loss in der combustion and cemen CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg,
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	83.8	2021		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water
(% of children aged 4 to 6)					Mean area that is protected in marine sites import
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2021	•	<b>+</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	107.8		•	<b>T</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stock
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2019	•	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	21.5	2006	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (p
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impo
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.0	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2019	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats emb
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	55.6	2019	•		(per million population)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.9	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong In:
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,028.4	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the ci
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.8	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of childre
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population a
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.6	2019	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV consper 100,000 population)
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.7	2021	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 be
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2018	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 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)	28.6	2017	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compen
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (Government spending of health spending of heal
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	1	public finance, including official development as
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	16.7	2018	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding of Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	ating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		•
Population using the internet (%)	86.0	2021	•	1
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	68.8	2021	•	1
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2014	•	•
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021	•	<b>→</b>
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2020	•	7
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient		2005	•	
Palma ratio	1.0	2005	•	•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	26.9	2012	•	
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.2	2019	•	7
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	1
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0	2019	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2015	•	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.0	2019	•	•
Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.0	2018	•	
SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9	2018	•	•
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.1	2018	•	1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	•	1
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	•	4
	11,187.7		•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water	. 1,107.17	2021		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA		•	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		•
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6	2022		_
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	-	_
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2022		1
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		•
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				i
(per million population)	0.1	2018	•	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	7
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020	•	T
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2019	•	•
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2006	•	•
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•	•
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•	•
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.9	2023	•	1
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9	2020	•	7
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)		2019	•	1
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	. ()	2021	•	

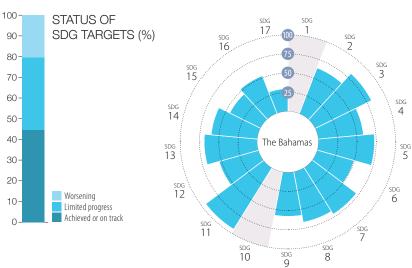
5. COUNTRY PROFILES

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

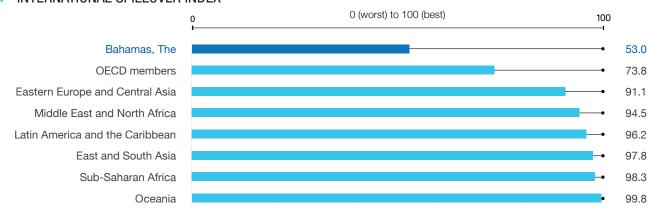


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

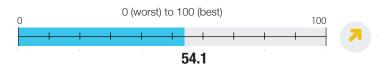


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

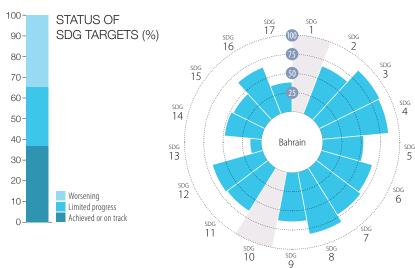
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NIA			nting 1		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	<b>Value</b> 94.8 2			Tren
·			NA NA		•					1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	" INA	\	NA	_	_	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.3 2 97.3 2			1
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	* \r	- 20	20		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			20		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2	2018	•	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			21		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0 2	າດວາ	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.6				1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			17		7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1 20			1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)			118	•	<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	1	NA	•	•	Gini coefficient	NA	NA		
DDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						Palma ratio	NA	NA		•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	77.1	20	20	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			21		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.2	2 20	21	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.3	2019	•	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	20	21	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2 20	21	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.9	9 20	119	•	<b>+</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	NA	NA		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)						Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	10	2015		-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.4	1 20	119	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.2			4
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.8	3 20	119	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	78.1			
ife expectancy at birth (years)	73.2				<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.8 2			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	29.0			•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	66.5			-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	20	119	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	76.7	2018	•	4
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75	20	21	•	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2019	•	-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	70	20	119	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)						$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	5.9 2	2021	•	=
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	\	NA		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.9	2018	•	1
5DG4 – Quality Education						CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	43.3	3 20	119	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.5	20	06	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.2	2022	•	-
ower secondary completion rate (%)	92.2	2 20	10	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.3	2022	•	=
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	1	NA	•	•	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	2019	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 700	20			•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 78.9	9 20	123	•	4	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7 2	2018	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.5	20	21	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.6	5 20	22	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.8	2022	•	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.9	20	21	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	•	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.69			•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	20	119	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4 2	2021	•	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.9	9 20	119	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	•	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			NA							
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	17.4				•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	20.2.1	2021		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	11,758.3	3 20	118	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	29.2			4
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	58.0 2			
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	20	20	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	20	20	•	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA 64	NA 2022		ì
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	20	119	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA			
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	20	119	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		2015		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						per 100,000 population)				,
djusted GDP growth (%)	-5.6	5 20	21	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA		•	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA		VA	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2		•	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA		NA	_			0.5	LUZ I	-	_
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		5 20		•	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	74	1024		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	5 20	21	•	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.4 2	2U2 I		Ĭ
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	3 20	18	•	<b>→</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	4400		18		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
rictinis of modern siavery embodica in imports								2021		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



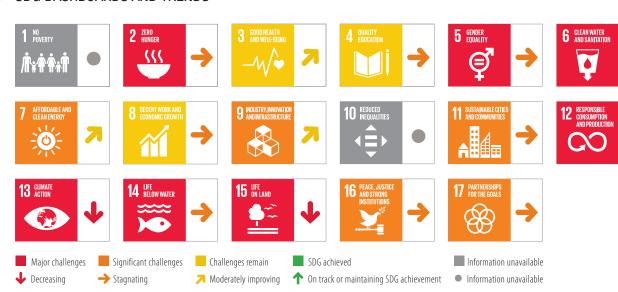


# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



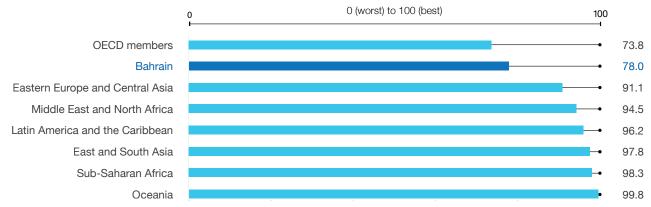
## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

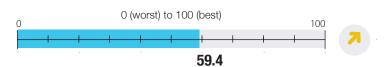


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# BAHRAIN

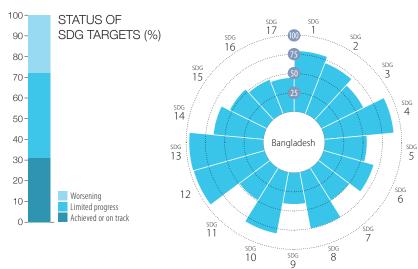
5DG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8 202		
overty ficadeoutic fatio at \$5.057 day (2017 1117, 70)	* NA	NA			Population using the internet (%)	100.0 202		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	135.2 202	. I	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 201	8 •	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	4.5 201	9	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0 202	1 •	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 201	4 •	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		NA 2010		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  Sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018	_		Gini coefficient	NA N	Α •	
	0./	2020	_		Palma ratio	NA N	.A <b>•</b>	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			_
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020	_	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 202	0 •	
conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	72.8 201	9 •	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA N	A	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0 202	20	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.1	2019	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
re-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 201	6 🚅	
e-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	68.1	2019	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.9 201		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.5 201		
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.6 201		
elescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.4 201		
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	33.2 201		
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 202		
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 202		-
orst 0–100 best)	71	2019	•	Ψ	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	26 7 202	1 4	
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2020	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions monitorism their combustion and cement production (icco <sub>2</sub> /capita)	26.7 202 3.2 201		•
G4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (iCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  **	5.2 201 NA N		
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	70.4	2040				INA IN	A	,
of children aged 4 to 6)	/0.1	2019	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
primary enrollment rate (%)		2019		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 202		
ver secondary completion rate (%)	93.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.5 202		
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2011	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA N		
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2 201		
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 58.9	2023		4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.7 201		
or remaies aged 15 to 49)	30.5	2023			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	8	Þ
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2021		1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	51.2	2022	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 202	.2	D
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	15.0	2021	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA N	A •	D
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75 202	.3	D
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA N	Α •	D
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1 201	8 •	b
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	133.7	2019	•		(per million population)			
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.0	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	5,166.9	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1 202	.1	D
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA N	Α •	D
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	60 201	1	D
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 201	9	D
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output				À	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	44 202	.2	D
ltCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.8	2019	•	T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA N	Α •	D
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 202	1 •	
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)			
isted GDP growth (%)	-0.1	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.6 202		D
-	* NA	NA		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA N		0
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1471				Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA N		D
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	82.6	2017	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA N	A •	D
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.4	2023	•	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6 202	.0	Þ
al work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N	Α •	D
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	1.5	201-		-	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N	A <b>•</b>	D
per 100,000 population)	117.4	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	NA N	A <b>•</b>	D
				_	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.4 202		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 101 /166

COUNTRY SCORE 65.9

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

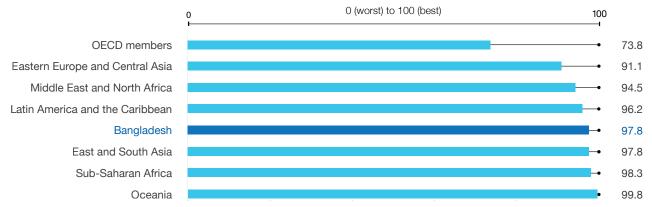


## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# BANGLADESH

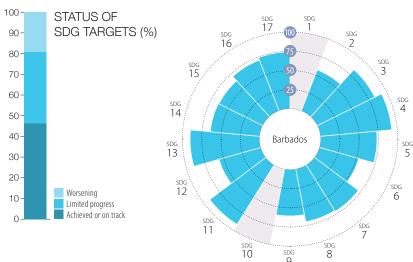
SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty beadcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 DDD 94)	Value Year Rating Trend	·	Value Year Rating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.8 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.2 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	18.9 2023 • 7	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	38.9 2021 • 54.7 2021 •	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	11 4 2020	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	34.7 2021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.4 2020 • <b>↑</b> 26.4 2022 • <b>7</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018 •	•
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.8 2019	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	22.6.2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.6 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	23.6 2022 •	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • →	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021 •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA •	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	32.4 2016 •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.3 2016 •	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	123.0 2020 • ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.0 2021 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	51.9 2020 •	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.3 2021 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	59.5 2019	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	221.0 2021 • 👈	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	25.7.2020	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	35.7 2020 • 76.0 2022 •	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.9 2019 • 🔷	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	76.0 2022	-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.5 2015	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.2.2012	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	143.9 2019 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 2012	
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.4 2019 • →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.2 2019 • 1.7 2018 •	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3 2019	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.0 2019 • 1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.4 2018	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	59.0 2019 • 7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7 2018	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 2021 • 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2015	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	51 2019 • 7	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)	51 2019 • 🗷	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2021	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.4 2022 • 🕹	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2018	
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA NA •	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	90.8 2021	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
(% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0 2018 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.5 2022	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.0 2018	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	27.5 2022 •	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.5 2020 • 1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.2 2018 •	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	15.1 2019 🔸	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.8 2019 •	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.4 2019 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	84.2 2021 • 🗾	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.8 2022 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.5 2022 •	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.9 2021 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2022 •	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 2023 •	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.7 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2021 •	
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 2019 • •	(per million population)		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.2.2010	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,053.7 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	2.3 2018	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	81.3 2019 • 78 2022 •	
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.2 2020 • 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	56.0 2019	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	25.0 2020 • →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	25 2022	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.2 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	6.8 2019	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.3 2019 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
	0.5 2019	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.2.2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.3 2023 •	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.2 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	3.7 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021 •	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	52.8 2021 • 🛧	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 •	
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.7 2023 • →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.6 2021 •	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	7.2 2010	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	8.6 2020 •	
(per 100,000 population)	7.2 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.7 2022	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 84/166

COUNTRY SCORE 69.4

# ▼ 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

# BARBADOS

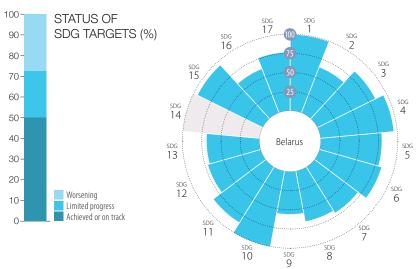
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year		,	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	-	g Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA NA		•		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	· NA	NA		•	Population using the internet (%)		2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	6/.4	2021	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	¥ 00	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2012		4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2−3 worst)		2016		<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2021	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2021		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2010	_		Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	
	0.0	2020		_	Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	20.1	2020	•	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		个	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.6	2010		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	21.0	2019	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	•	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	10.0	2010	_	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.7	2011	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.8	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12.7	2019	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2007		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77	2021	•	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.1	2021	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	74	2019	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	NIA	NIA			$CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capital)$	) 4.0	2021	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	_	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	311.5	2021	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	85.7	2021	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.9	2022	•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	101.7			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.6	2022	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2014		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.3	2018	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.3	2019	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	70.0	2012	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	113.1	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.3	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.8	2022	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		<b>→</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)	0.89	2023	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.5	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.1	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.6	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	87.5	2019	•	•	(per million population)	0.0	20.0		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.4	2021	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%		NA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2012		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1 7	2010		•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2019	•	Τ	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.4	2012	•	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NIA	NIA		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.1	2021	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA 0.7	NA 2021		
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2018	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0			-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.3	2021	•	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021		<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2021		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		•	
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* NA			
(per 100,000 population)					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	()	2021	•	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 34/166

COUNTRY SCORE 77.5

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

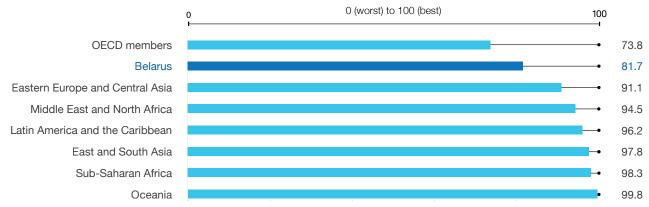


## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

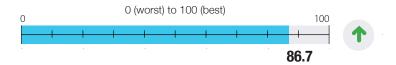


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	· ·	Value Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4 2023 • ↑		98.7 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.7 2023 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	86.9 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.5 2021	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2020 • 1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018	• 4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6 2022 • ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2 2005	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5 2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.5 2016 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2021	• =
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2017 • <b>7</b> 3.1 2021 • <b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2020	• =
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020	Gini coefficient	24.4 2020	• 1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0 2020	Palma ratio	0.8 2020	• (
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1.1 2020 • ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.9 2021	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.3 2020	• 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.7 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	18.3 2019	• :
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	30.0 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.3 2019	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1 2020	• 1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0 2019	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.8 2019 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	69.9 2019	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2015	• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.3 2019	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.6 2019	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.7 2018	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.8 2019	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.6 2018	
kdolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	11.7 2018 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	73.0 2018	• 1
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98 2021	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	19.8 2018 • 1.4 2021 •	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			1.4 2021	
(worst 0–100 best)	74 2019 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action	6.2.2021	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8 2019	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.2 2021	
DG4 – Quality Education		<ul> <li>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita)</li> <li>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)</li> </ul>	2.8 2018 <b>4</b> 85.7 2020	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	06.1.2021		485.7 2020	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.1 2021	SDG14 – Life Below Water	NIA NIA	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	93.6 2021 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100 100	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9 2021 • 👈	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		• •
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2019 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA •	
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA (	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	66.0 2019 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	100 2 2021	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010	
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.2 2021	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.0.2022.4	•
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%)	82.4 2022 • → 40.0 2021 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.9 2022 <b>9</b> 0.2 2022 <b>9</b>	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	40.0 2021	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98 2023	• 4
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.5 2020 • 👈	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	-
opulation using at least basic unfixing water services (%)	97.9 2020	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.5 2019	(per million population)	0.0 2018	
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	55.8 2020	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,053.7 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3 2019	• 1
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	.,,	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.2 2018	• (
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	61 2019	• (
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.6 2020 • 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2022	• (
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	39 2022	• 7
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6 2019 • 7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.1 2019	• •
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.8 2019 • 👈	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.9 2021	• (
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)		
djusted GDP growth (%)	-0.4 2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	37.2 2023	• N
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.9 2018 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	• 1
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	81.2 2017 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 <b>0</b> .3 2021 <b>0</b>	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			0.3 2021	•
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.4 2023 • 1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.2.2024	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 • 🔸	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	9.2 2021	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2018 • →	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA (	• •
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	126.7 2018 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	28.1 2020 * 0 2021	4
IDCL 100,000 DODUIGUOTI		COLDOLOGIC TOVITIONELL DECOLE (DEST OF LOG MOLST)	U 2U21 •	- "

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

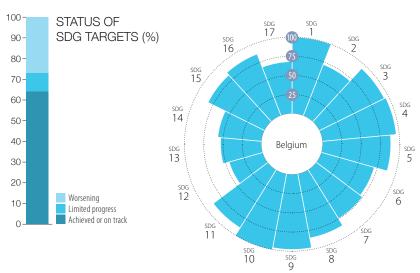
BELGIUM OECD Countries

# OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 19/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

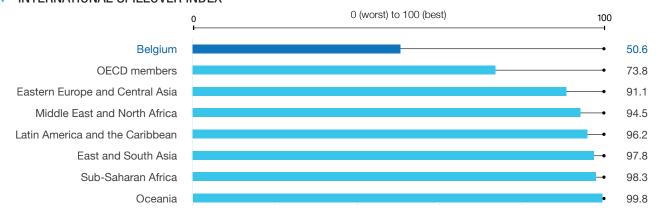


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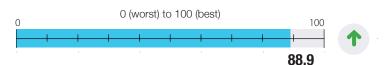
 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

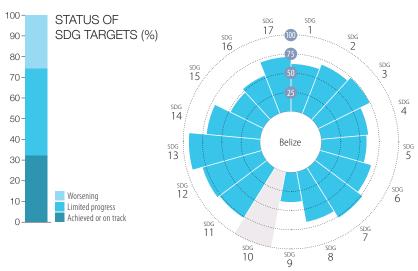


DG1 – No Poverty  overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year R	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023 2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)	100.0 2022 92.8 2021	
overty neadcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2023			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	92.8 2021	
DG2 – Zero Hunger	0.1	2019			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	4.0 2018	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	•	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.0 2010	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>†</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	64.7 2022	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.3 2021	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.1	2016	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.5 2021	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	•	7	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.9	2021	•	1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	34.8 2020	-
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	•	4	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.2	2021	•		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	25.8 2017	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	40.0	2020	•			23.0 2017	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	27.2 2010 4	
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.8	2020	•	1	Gini coefficient Palma ratio	27.2 2019	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021	•	<b>÷</b>		0.9 2019	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021	•	<b>→</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.5 2019	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA	0		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	• 0.0 2020 •	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	12.3 2019	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.6	2019	•	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)		-
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	15 2	2010			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		2019			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	JOIO LULL	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2019	•	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	7.0 2019	
	81.4			1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.3 2022	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.1	2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.4 2019	•
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	15.4 2018	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85	2019	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.9 2018	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2022	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	40.7 2018	•
p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.2	2020	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	61.4 2018	
p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	31.4	2020		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	28.7 2021	
ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	15.4	2018	•		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2021	
DG4 – Quality Education							
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					SDG13 – Climate Action	0.2.2021	
% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.3 2021	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.2 2018 <b>4.8</b> 2021	
wer secondary completion rate (%)		2020	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA	•	•		33.6 2018	_
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	50.9	2021	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	500.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.9 2022	
riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	20.0	2018	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.8 2022	•
	20.0	2018	•	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA (	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	10.5 2017	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	34.3 2019	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	90.4	2023		1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99 1	2021		4	SDG15 – Life on Land		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	85.1			<b>†</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.9 2022	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2022		<b>T</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.7 2022	•
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2021		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98 2023	•
3 3 1 1	٥.د	2017			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.98 2023	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
	100.0		•	T	(per million population)	4.7 2018	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.5		•	T			
	54.1				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1 1 2	
· · ·	68.2			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1 2021	•
	802.08				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	34.9 2018	•
	99.9			1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	70 2022	•
pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.8	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2022	•
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	73 2022	
3,	100.0	2020	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD)	• 0.0 2021 •	•
* * *	100.0		•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3 2021	•
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		
	1.1	2019	•	T		76.5 2023	
	10.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		•
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2021	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) PG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	15	2021	-	•	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	89.6 2020	•
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth (%)		2021	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  ljusted GDP growth (%) ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021 2018	•				
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  ljusted GDP growth (%) ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2018		1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15.5 2020	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  ljusted GDP growth (%)  Itims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2.0 99.0	2018 2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		•
MtCO2/TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  ljusted GDP growth (%)  Itims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	2.0 99.0 0.8	2018 2021 2021	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15.5 2020 <b>(</b> 0.5 2022 <b>(</b>	•
MtCO2/TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth (%)  Itims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Iults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports	2.0 99.0 0.8	2018 2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		•
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Prewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  dijusted 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)  indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)	2.0 99.0 0.8 0.5	2018 2021 2021 2018	•	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)	0.5 2022	•
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Prewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  dijusted 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)  indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.0 99.0 0.8 0.5	2018 2021 2021 2018 2018	•	↑ ↑ •	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)	0.5 2022 • NA NA •	•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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)  total work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  nployment-to-population ratio (%)	2.0 99.0 0.8 0.5	2018 2021 2021 2018 2018 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) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.5 2022 • NA NA • 73 2021 •	•





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

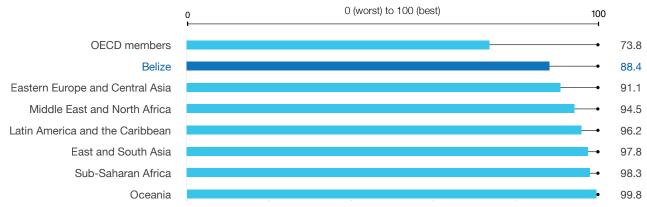


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

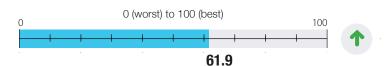


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

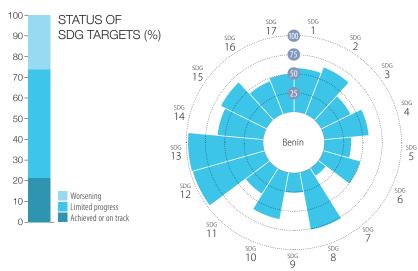
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	·	Value Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	16.0 2023		81.3 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	27.6 2023 • →	_ ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` `	62.0 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	74,0000	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	44.2 2021	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.4 2020 • <b>↑</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA NA (	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.0 2022 • <b>7</b> 1.8 2015 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	6 00 2022	
Prevalence of wasting in criminer under 3 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.1 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	6 0.0 2022	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2021	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA (	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	10.2 2020	Gini coefficient	NA NA (	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	NA NA (	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	129.8 2020 • 🔸	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.4 2021	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.7 2020	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.2 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.3 2019	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	28.0 2021 • →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4 2021 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.4 2020	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16 5 2010	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.0 2014	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) $$	16.5 2019 • 👈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	41.0 2019	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2015	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.8 2019	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.6 2019	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	13.8 2018	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.4 2019	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3 2018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	55.4 2020	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.1 2018	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.6 2020	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	33.2 2018	•
	79 2021 ● ↓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.5 2021	_
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67 2019 🍨 🥕	SDG13 – Climate Action		_
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2014	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7 2021	•
5DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2018	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	330.2 2021	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	43.5 2021 • 🔸	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.6 2021 🔸 🕹	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.2 2022	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	76.5 2021 • 🗷	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.4 2022	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	87.2 2001 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.4 2011	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	64.9 2015 • 7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.8 2019 <b>(</b> 0.1 2018 <b>(</b>	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			0.1 2010	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.5 2021	SDG15 – Life on Land	42.2.2022	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.5 2022		43.3 2022	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.5 2021 • 7		15.3 2022	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.77 2023	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4 2020 • 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.9 2021	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.2 2020 • →	(per million population)	0.2 2018	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.3 2019	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4 2020	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	31.2 2021	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	4,765.9 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	57.8 2020	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	50 2014	
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.1 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.7 2016	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	82.1 2020 • →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA (	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.8 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.3 2013	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.8 2019 • 🔸	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0.2024	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	25.0 2015	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	•
	2.1.2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.5 2023	•
djusted GDP growth (%) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-3.1 2021 • • • NA NA • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA NA • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.2 2014 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	•
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.2 2023 • ↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.7 2021	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 • →	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)	23.6 2017	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	26.4 2018	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

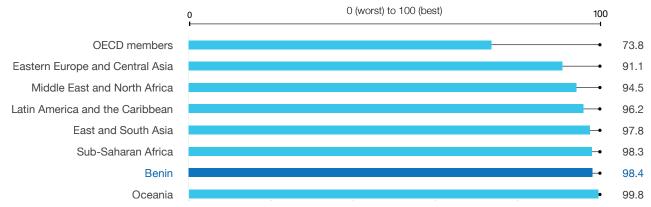


# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

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#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

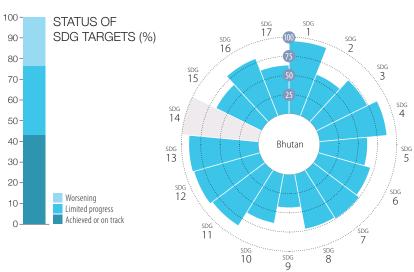
5DG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating Tr	·	Value Year Rating
	13.4 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	63.5 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	34.6 2023	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	34.0 2021 • 33.4 2021 •
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	7.4 2020	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4 2020 • • • 30.4 2022 • •	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 2018 •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0 2018	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 0.0 2022 •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.6 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021 •
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.5 2020 •	Gini coefficient	37.8 2018 •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.7 2018 •
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	522.6 2020	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.2 2021	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	67.9 2020 •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	83.5 2021 • •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	41.9 2019
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	53.0 2021 • •	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	48.6 2020
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6 2019 • •	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	40.0 2022 •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA NA •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	201.8 2019 •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 2019
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.8 2019	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.7 2018
ife expectancy at birth (years)	63.4 2019	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2018
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	108.0 2016 •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.0 2018
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.1 2018 •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.5 2018
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68 2021 • •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	38 2019 •	SDG13 – Climate Action	
(worst 0–100 best)	4.2. 2022	$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capit	ta) 0.6 2021 •
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2 2022	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2018 •
BDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0 2021 •
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.8 2018 •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.9 2021 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%	0.0 2022
ower secondary completion rate (%)	36.8 2021 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	15.2 2022 •
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	65.0 2021 •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.5 2019 •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	20.0 2017	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 2019
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	28.0 2017 • •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	60.9 2021 • •	SDG15 – Life on Land	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.5 2022 • •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (9	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.4 2021 • •	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91 2023
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.4 2020 • •	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 2021
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	17.0 2020 • •	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.0 2019 •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6 2020 •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA •
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	462.6 2018 •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA • 62.3 2017 •
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	41.4 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	85.6 2018
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.0 2020 •	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	43 2022
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	34.1 2019 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.8 2018
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.0 2019	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-1.5 2021 •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	52.4 2023 • 0.5 2021 •
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5 2018 •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	48.6 2021 •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.6 2023	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.9 2020 •
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	al
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • •	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	11.5 2018	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 16.7 2013
(per 100,000 population)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021 •

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

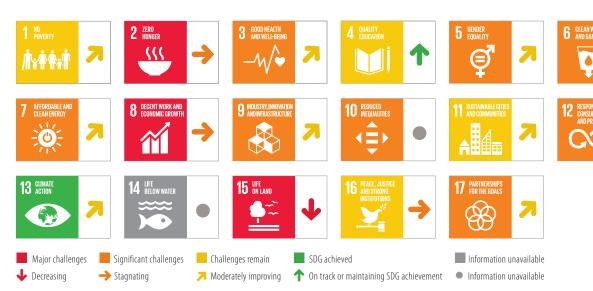




## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

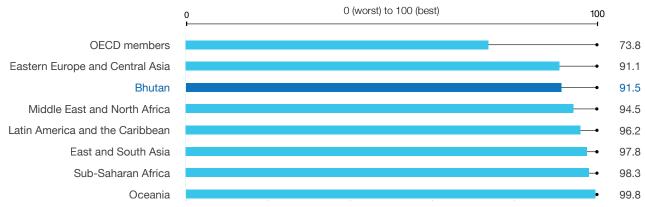


## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

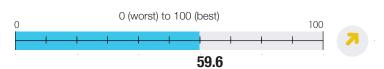


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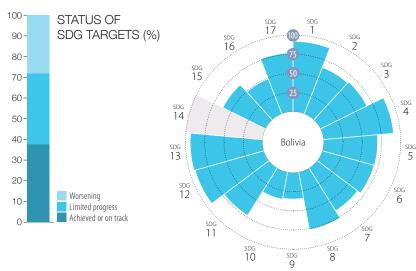
DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year I 2023			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year R 2022		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Population using the internet (%)		2022		
DG2 – Zero Hunger	1.7	2025			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		
revalence of undernourishment (%)	NIA	NA			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
revalence of undernouns fine it (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	f 0.0	2022		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
eports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient	37.4	2017	•	
	14/1	1471	_	_	Palma ratio	1.6	2017	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	CO O	2020		•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		<b>T</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	33.1	2019	•	
rcidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.3	2020	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	•	T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	75.0	2015	•	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	04.2	2019	•		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2007	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	94.5	2019			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.0	2019	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.2	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	2018	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.6	2018	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.3	2019	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	18.5	2018	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.7	2012	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	62	2019	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.0	2021	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2015	•		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5	2018	•	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	85.1	2021	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
(% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)	07.5	2021	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2021		<b>1</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2021		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
	27.3	2021		_	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	84.6	2010	•	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	77.3	2021		<b>4</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2021		4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.0	2022		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2022		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestriansics important to biodiversity (%)		2022		
·	17.0	2021	•	-	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	07.0	2020			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2021	Ť	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		7	(per million population)	0.2	2018	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2020		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,455.0	2018	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2019		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2015		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	80.2	2020	•	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2010 2022		
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2022		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		2021		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)				
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA			•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2014		•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	NA NA		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	. 17 (	/ 1		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		<b>→</b>		10.4	2021		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	10.4	2021		
ntal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	22.0	2010			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.2	2020	•	
	3.10	2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	, _	2021		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

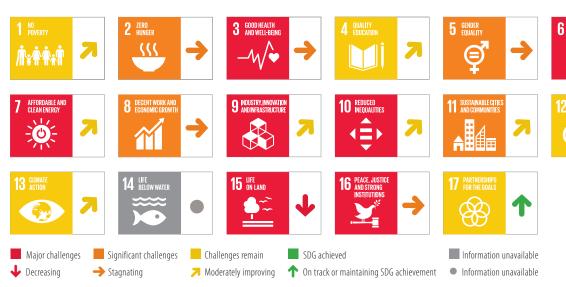




# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

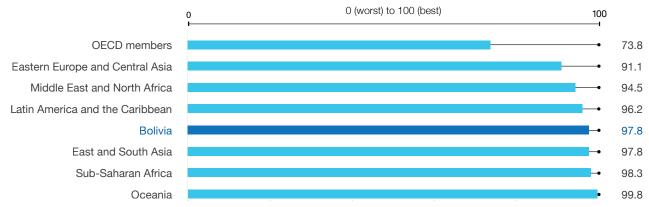


## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

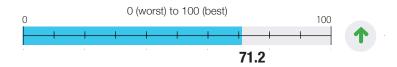


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

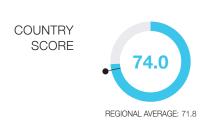
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratin
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.8 2023 • 🛧	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	68.1 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.3 2023 • 7	Population using the internet (%)	66.0 2021 •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	86.7 2021 •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.9 2020 • 👈	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1 2022 • 🛧		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2016	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022 •
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2 2016 • 🔸	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • 🔷	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2009
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5 2021	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.2 2007 =
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018 • 👈	Gini coefficient	43.6 2020
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020 • •	Palma ratio	2.2 2020
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			2.2 2020
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	160.9 2020 • 🔷	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	455 0044 -
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.2 2021 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	46.6 2014 •
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.7 2021 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.7 2019
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	109.0 2021 • 👈	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.7 2020
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 • 1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0 2022
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.9 2019 • 👈		04.0 2022
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.5 2015	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0 5 0045 -
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	77.1 2019	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2015
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.6 2019
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.1 2019 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2.5 2018
fe expectancy at birth (years)	72.1 2019 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7 2018
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	71.0 2015	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	20.5 2018
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	81.1 2019 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.1 2018
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2021
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	67 2019 • •	SDG13 – Climate Action	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2022 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.9 2021 •
	3.5 2022	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2018 •
DG4 – Quality Education  Irticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,619.2 2021 •
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	90.7 2021 • 1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	95.8 2021 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
ower secondary completion rate (%)	89.2 2020 • 7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA •
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6 2020 • ↑	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 NA •
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	50.3 2016 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.8 2021 • 🔸	SDG15 – Life on Land	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.2 2022 • 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.4 2022
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.2 2021 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.0 2022
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88 2023
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.4 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.0 2021
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	65.8 2020	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	03.0 2020 = -	(per million population)	0.2 2018
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.2 2019 • • 3.5 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)	3.3 2020	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.5 2021
	720.4 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	65.0 2021
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	47 2022
pulation with access to electricity (%)	97.6 2020 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.9 2016
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	86.1 2020 • ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31 2022
D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.0 2019 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.6 2019
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	7.0 2010 🐧 📥	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.8 2019 • →	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.1 2023
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.9 2021 • 🛧	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.6 2023 • 👈	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15.5 2020 •
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.7.0040 \$	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.3 2007 •
(per 100,000 population)	8.7 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021 •
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.2 2022

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

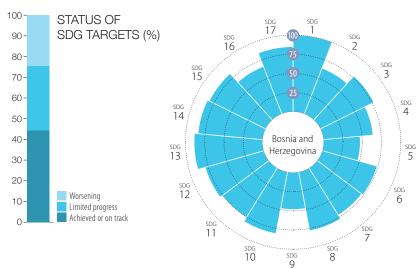
# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

# **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

**COUNTRY** 47/166 **RANKING** 



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS











































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

# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

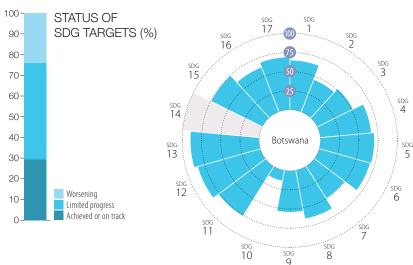
DG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye		_	Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		T	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.8 20			
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	2023	•	T	Population using the internet (%)	75.7 20			1
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	56.1 20	)21	•	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 20	)18	•	4
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2012			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	7.0 20	)19 (	•	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6 20	)21	•	1
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 20	)20	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				_
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		7	Gini coefficient	33.0 20	)11		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	INA	NA	•	•	Palma ratio	1.3 20			-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				-
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	4.0 20	112		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	7.0 20	710		,
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	26.8 20	)19	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.6 20	)18	•	(
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.0 20		•	,
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.7	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 20	)15		,
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	113.9	2019	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.8 20			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.5	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	49.0 20			
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7 20			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	40.4 20			
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		<b>1</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.8 20			
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		j	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.8 20			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage				Ť	SDG13 – Climate Action	1.0 20	/21	_	
(worst 0–100 best)	65	2019	•	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.1.20	111		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.1 20 0.7 20			
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (ico <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	68.8 20			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	20.2	2021				00.0 20	)// 1		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	29.2	2021	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water			_	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		1471	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	94.2	2018	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.5 20			
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2021	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA		•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 20		•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	21.0	2011		4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.2 20			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	21.9	2011			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA (	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.1	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.3	2022	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1 20	)22	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2	2021	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0 20	)22	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90 20	)23	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.1	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 20	)21	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.4	2018	•	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5 20	)18	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.0	2019	•	•	(per million population)	0.5 20	,,,,		_
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.1	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,518.9	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0 20	)21	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.1 20	)20	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	68 20	)22	•	
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		÷	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.5 20	)06	•	
2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34 20	)22	•	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA (	•	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	37.0	2019	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.2 20	)13	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)				
ljusted GDP growth (%)	16	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.4 20		•	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 20			
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 20		•	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.3	2021	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 20	)21	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	14.6	2023	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA (		
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)		2018		<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA (	•	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	_	26.		-	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	38.0 20	)20	•	
(per 100,000 population)	31.1	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 20	)21	•	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.6 20			

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



# SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













































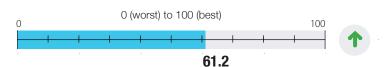
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# BOTSWANA

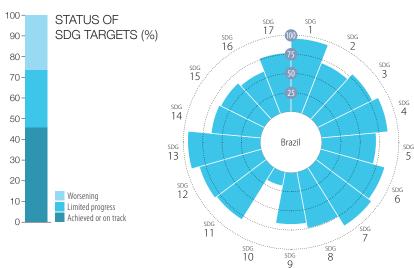
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R		g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	13.3 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	79.2 2022		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	26.8 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)	73.5 2021		T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	24.0.2020	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	94.0 2021		1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	21.9 2020 • •	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 2016	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.6 2022 • → 7.3 2007 •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	16 5 2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.9 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5 2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2021	•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2013	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4 2018 • •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	53.3 2015	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	3.8 2015	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	185.9 2020 • 👈	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.0 2021 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	39.6 2020	•	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	34.9 2021 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.6 2019	•	4
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	235.0 2021 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.4 2020	•	_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.5 2021 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.0 2022		1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	27.0 2019 • 7		00.0 2022	Ť	_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 2010		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	140.7 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.9 2019		
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.4 2019 • 🔸	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	23.3 2018		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	62.3 2019 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.3 2018		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	53.3 2019 • 🔸	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.5 2018		4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2017 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	18.4 2018	•	-
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 2021 • 🛧	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2021	•	-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	54 2019 • 👈	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	31 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.5 2021	•	-
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.4 2022 • 🔸	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9 2018	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	139.9 2021	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	33.6 2014 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.1 2017 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	89.5 2018	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.5 2013 • •	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	02.1.2007	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.1 2007 • <b>T</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.8 2021 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.5 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.1 2022	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.8 2021 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.1 2022		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98 2023		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.0 2020 • 7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.5 2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.1 2019	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.0 2020 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.5 2021		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,518.9 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.2 2016		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	_	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	36 2022		٦
Population with access to electricity (%)	72.0 2020 • 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.5 2017		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	64.7 2020 • →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60 2022		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.3 2019 • 🔷	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1 2019 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0.2021		
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2 2012	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.5 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.6 2023		
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021		2
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.0 2017 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021		•
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.8 2023 • 🕹	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • 🗷	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.4 2020	•	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	27.3 2018	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	28.8 2020		
(per 100,000 population)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55 2021		- (

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

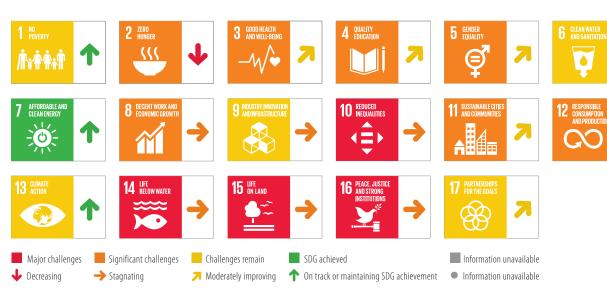




# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

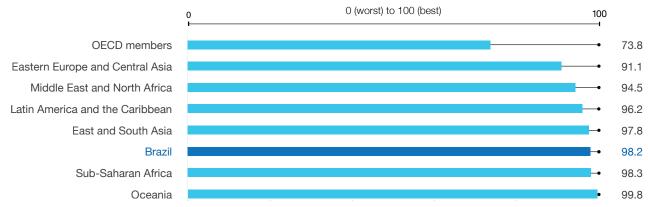


## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

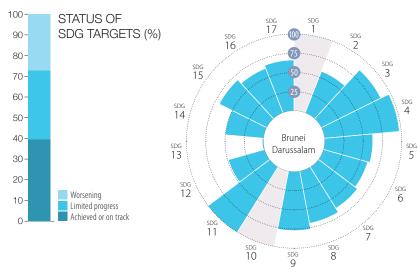
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Y			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		j Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.4 2022		(
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	5.3 20	023 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	80.7 2021		_
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	95.9 2021		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		020	<b>→</b>	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 (%)		022		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		019	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	43.2 2022	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.1 20			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2021	•	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		017	→ →	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2 2019	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		021		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		018	•	Gini coefficient	48.9 2020	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5 20	020 •		Palma ratio	2.9 2016		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			_
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72.2 20		Ţ	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	14.9 2016		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		021	<b>↑</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.4 20			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	11.8 2019	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0 20		→ →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.8 2020	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 20	021 •	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.0 2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.5 20	019 🔸	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2018		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	28.9 20	019 •		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.2 2019		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.1 20	019	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	7.6 2018		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	75.9 20	019	7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7 2018	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	49.1 20	019 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	40.2 2018	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1 20	019	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2018	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68 20	021 •	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	75 20	019	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	75 20	J15 <u> </u>		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.3 2021	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3 20	022 •	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2018	•	
DG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	717.4 2021	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	92.9 20	020	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
(% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)	95.5 20		<b>-</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.5 2022		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	71.8 20		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.6 2022		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 20		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.1 2018		
	JJ. <del>T</del> 20	JZ 1 •	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	16.2 2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	33.7 2019	•	
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	89.3 20	006	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.6 20	721	4	SDG15 – Life on Land			Ī
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.1 20		4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7.2022	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.2 20		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.3 2022		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	13.2 20	J		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90 2023		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3 20	120 <b>a</b>	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5 2021		
opulation using at least basic difficulty water services (%)	99.3 20		<b>1</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		019		(per million population)	0.3 2018	•	
Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	52.4 20		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	267.3 20		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	22.4 2020	•	
	207.5 20	010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.9 2020		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000 20	220		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	48 2022	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 20		<b>T</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.4 2015	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.9 20	J20 <b>•</b>	4	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38 2022	•	
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.7 20	019 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.4 2015		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	44.1 20	119	4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0.2021		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	. 1.1 20		•	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021		
djusted GDP growth (%)	-2.3 20	721		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.7 2023	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8 20		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	•	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1.8 20	J10 <b>–</b>		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	84.0 20	021	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.1 20	023	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20		1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.6 2020	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		018	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	6 5 30	110		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.2 2020	•	
(per 100,000 population)	0.5 20	018 •		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 2021	•	
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.5 2022		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 102/166

COUNTRY SCORE 65.7

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



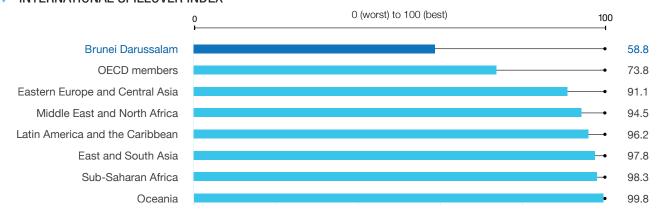
#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

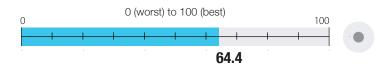


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

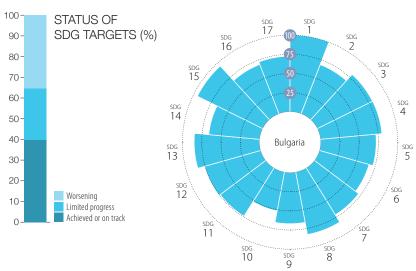
SDG1 - Sustainable Cities and Communities Necosation formating vaice (per 100000 leve briths) Necosation formating vaice (per 100000 leve briths) 1.15 202 1	- No Poverty			r Ratin			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		ng T	ren
Social - Zero Hunger  Presidence of outering in Full production years of age (9)  Presidence of outering in Full production years of age (9)  Presidence of obserting Mills 20 (9) of adult population)  Presidence of obserting Mills 20 (9) of adult population)  141 716 • V  A 2013 • V  A 2014 • V  A 2013 • V  A 2014 • V  A 2013 • V  A 2014 • V  A 2014 • V  A 2014 • V  A 2014 • V  A 2013 • V  A 2014 •											,	•
Production of undertain fundament of any spanned ragio (iii)	neadcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	N/	Α •	•	_						1
Infeaturative founds of sturring or children under systems of age (%) Peaceboxed or data mind an infeaturative system of age (%) Peaceboxed or charge, (%) 14 - 50 th of aftail population) 14 - 20 th of the system of charge, (%) 14 - 50 th of the system of charge, (%) 14 - 50 th of the system of charge, (%) 15 th of aftail population) 14 - 20 th of the system of charge, (%) 15 th of the system of ch								136.8	202		,	T
Prevalence of vacanty in children under speace of age (90)  Prevalence of careary, MX = 10 (not afail propulation)  14.1 (2016)  A relation of careary, MX = 10 (not afail propulation)  14.1 (2016)  A relation of careary, MX = 10 (not afail propulation)  14.2 (2016)  A relation of careary (10 (10 miles) and propulation (10 miles) and propulatio					- 1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.5	2018	3		•
Presidence of othersy, MA = 10 ment dull population)  14, 2016  15, 2017  14, 2016  14, 2016  15, 2017  14, 2016  14, 2016  15, 2017  15, 2017  15, 2017  16, 2018  16	, , ,				- 1							
Harman Topichi Level Back 2 - 3 words   24 2013   27	, ,							45.1	2022	2	)	•
Cereal year because of hereated hand succession and consequent (with Cupy)  1.4 2018. • Spots of hereated hand well-being successions and common per million population)  5.003 - Good Health and Well-Being Successions (with the common per million population)  5.003 - Good Health and Well-Being Successions (with the consequence of the colors) per per million population)  6.0 2021 • Spots of hereated in controls year (see 1,000 we borth)  6.1 2021 • Spots of hereated in controls (with the control per per succession)  6.2 2021 • Spots of hereated in the control population)  6.3 2021 • Spots of hereated in the control population)  6.4 2021 • Spots of hereated in the control population)  6.5 2021 • Spots of hereated in the control population)  6.6 2021 • Spots of hereated in the control population)  6.7 2021 • Spots of hereated in the control population)  6.8 2021 • Spots of hereated in the control population)  6.9 2021 • Spots of hereated in the control								1.8	202			1
Social make Nisugen Management Index (best 0.1-41 vines)  Forms of Inactions per excitors from see per million population)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well-Being  Make make the per specified from see per million population  Make make the per specified from see per million population  Make make the per specified from see per million population  Make make the per specified from see per million population  Make make the per specified from see per specified from the per specified from							Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2018	3	)	•
Sports of Prazerobian predictions pretriodes connections predictions productions predictions predictio							SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					Ī
Substant and Well-Being  Waternal manufally rate (per 10,000 to be birth)  6.2 2021   Annual means oncreatation of particulare nature of less than not indicate (per 10,000 to be birth)  6.2 2021   Annual means oncreatation of particulare nature of less than not substantial to the control of large population (large properties)  6.2 2021   Annual mean oncreatation of particulare nature of less than not substantial to design the particular nature of less than not substantial to design the particular nature of less than not substantial to middle of large population (large population)  8. NA							·	NA	. NA			•
SDG3 — Cood Health and Well-Being Well-Being Well-Being Well position proteins and control tyrate (per 10,000) level briths   0.2 2021   1 Proportion of units apposition (living in during (b)   0.0 200   1.0 Cook (b)		0.0	202	0	•	_				١.		•
recording from the bring is set (set 1,000 like british)  from the live audies of (per 1,000 lik						-						_
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 5 to 20 miles of tuberculosis (ser 10,000 population) 11.5 201    Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 5 to 20 miles of tuberculosis (ser 10,000 population) 11.5 201    Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 5 to 20 miles of tuberculosis (ser 10,000 population) 11.5 201    Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 5 to 20 miles of tuberculosis (ser 10,000 population) 11.5 201    Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 5 to 20 miles of tuberculosis (ser 10,000 population) 11.5 201    Age-standarded death rate attributable to the cardiovascular disease, cancer, and application of matter standard style introducing (ser 10,000 population) 11.5 201    Electrocine (ser 10,000 population) 11.5 201	, ,							* 00	2020	) (		4
As microsine of futberculosis (per 10,000 oppolation)  Findence of futber or the futber of the futber of futber of futber or futber or futber of futber or futber or futber of futber or futber of futber or futber of futber of futber or futber of futber of futber or futber of futber or fu								0.0	2021			
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Appa-standardeed death rate due to cardiovascular desease, cancer, department of the company								5.1	2019	•	)	1
New HW milections (per 1,000 unintected population)  All A sequential reliable of a reliable to addition agod 30 -70 years (%) diabetes, or crienic respiratory disease in adults agod 30 -70 years (%) diabetes, or crienic respiratory disease in adults agod 30 -70 years (%) diabetes, or crienic respiratory disease in adults agod 30 -70 years (%) diabetes, or crienic respiratory disease in adults agod 30 -70 years (%) diabetes, or crienic respiratory disease in adults agod 30 -70 years (%) diabetes and adults agod 30 -70 years (%) diabetes agod 15 to 19 -9 98 2017 -70 years (%) diabetes adults agod 30 -70 years (%) diabetes and adults agod 30 -70 years (%) diabetes adults agod 30 -70 years (%) diabetes adults agod 30 -70 years (%) diabetes adults adul							· -	99.6	2020	)		1
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Age-standardeed death one attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution per 100,000 population)  7.5 2019 • Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  8.8 2017 • Special (per 100,000 population)  8.9 2017 • Special (per 100,000 population)  8.9 2017 • Special (per 100,000 population)  8.9 2017 • Special (per 100,000 population)  8.0 2018 • Special (per 100,000 population)  9.0 2018 • Special (p		18.5	201	9 •	-	•						_
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 7,5 2019 19								1 /	2014	5 🥏		
Trailife deaths (per 100,000 population) 7,5 2019 7,5 2019 7,5 2019 7,7 201	·	19.6	201	9 •	•							
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Bitris standed by skilled health personnel (%)  98 8 2017 ● 1  Surviving Infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  99 2021 ● 1  Sports of plastic waste (kg/capita) (0.73 2015 of												1
Expross of plastic waste (lig/capita)   Color	· · · · · · -							,				4
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(worst 0-100 best)  NA NA ©  SDG4 — Quality Education  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  94.8 2020 • 9  98.8 2020 • 9  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  111.0 200 • ↑  SDG5 — Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Participation in the intervention of family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Participation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDG6 — Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Cop. emissions from fixed finel combustion and exement production ((CO)/capita)  43.8 2020 • ↑  SDG6 — Clean Water sanction fixed (%)  NA NA • • (%)  SDG6 — Gender Equality  Fish caught by trawing or dredging (%)  SDG6 — Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  99.9 2021 • ↑  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  99.9 2021 • ↑  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDG6 — Clean Water and Sanitation  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDG6 — Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 10000 population)  NA NA • • (MitCo)/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Occamisons from fixed index clean finery provided or cooling (%)  Occamisons from fixed index clear provided or cooling (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Occamisons from fixed index clear provided or cooling (%)  Na Na • (Witter and Sanitation provided or cooling (%)  Occamisons from fixed index clear provided or cooling (%)  Occamisons from fixed index clear provided fine in provided (%)  Man are at that is protected in marines elits important to biodiversity (%) 5.4 2020  Occamisons from fix								0.0	202			•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  NA NA PAR 2 202  CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)  43 201  CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)  43 201  CO2 emissions embodied in finosif fuel exports (kg/capita)  43 201  CO2 emissions embodied in finosif fuel exports (kg/capita)  43 201  CO2 emissions embodied in finosif fuel exports (kg/capita)  5DG14 — Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  5DG3 — Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of firemales aged 15 to 49)  Batio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  996 2021  This caught that are then discarded (%)  47 SDG6 — Clean Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  48 Annual that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  5DG6 — Clean Health index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-10 best)  5DG6 — SDG6 — Clean Health index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-10 best)  5DG6 — Clean Health index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-10 best)  5DG6 — Clean Health index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-10 best)  6DG6 — Clean Health index: Clean Waters and Santhation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  996 2021  This caught that are then discarded (%)  40 Annual that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  41. 2021  42 Annual that is protected in interestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  43. 201  5DG6 — Clean Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (most of the santhation services (%)  5DG6 — Clean Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (most of the santhation services (%)  5DG6 — Clean Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (most of the santhation)  Fersil water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  5DG6 — Clean Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports  6DG6 — Clean Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports  7DG6 — Clean Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports  8DG6 — Clean Mari		77	201	9 –	Т			) 226	202			.1
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Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Sacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Spognation with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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 foppulation aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Na Na  Manine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (por spill and protected in fershwater is the protected in freshwater is the protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Defends of forest area, 3-year av	- Gender Equality						3 , 3 3					1
Ratio of female-to-male many years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Ropulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDG6 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity output (McCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  Population on the conduction into the conduction of CDP  Na Na  Na Na  Population on the conduction rate (% of GDP)  Na Na  Na Na  Population on the conduction into the citylarea where they live (%)  Na Na  Na Na  Population with access to a fuel and technology for cooking (%)  Oz. 2021  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with a cook of a wailable freshwater resources)  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Oz. 2021  Population with a cook of the cityle growth (%)  Population with a cook of the cityle growth (%)  Population with a cook of the cityle growth (%)  Population with a cook of the cityle growth (%)  Population with a cook of the cityle growth (%)  Population with a cook of the cityle growth (%)  Population with a cook of the cityle growth (%)  Population with a cook of the cityle growth (%)  Population with a cook of the cityle growth (%)  Population with a cook of the cityle growth (%)  Population with a cook of the cityle growth (%)  Population with a cook of the cityle growth (%)  Population with a cook	,	NA	N/	Δ	•		3					•
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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 sanitation services (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SA 2019  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  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 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 - 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 aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  An NA NA Population (%)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Corpution Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corpution Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corpution Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  An NA NA Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corpution Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  An NA NA Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corpution Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  An NA NA Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corpution Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  An Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Corpution Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  An Objection of the detainees (% of population aged 5 to 14)  An Na Na Population of the detained of the prison of the detained of	,				T							
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(per million population)  (per million popul	on using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	202	0	1			0.2	202		,	7
SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  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 (MCC2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	on using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.3	201	5	•		,	0.4	2018	3	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 13,635.5 2018 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	er withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.5	201	9 •							_	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 7.1 201 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 civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with civil authority (% of children inder age 5) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Population who feel safe walking alone								0.5	204			
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Propulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  100.0 2020  100.0 2	- Affordable and Clean Energy										,	•
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  ANA NA  OBDG17 - 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)  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)	on with access to electricity (%)	100.0	202	0	1						þ	
2.8 2019	on with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	202	0	1	•					,	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDGB - 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 rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–10 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  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)  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)	ssions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	20	201	0 🙇	_						,	
per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  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)  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)	/TWh)	2.0	201	9	7	1		NA	. NA	\ •	ì	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  SOBGIT - 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)  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)	ole energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	201	9 •	7			4.4	2016	5	,	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  O.2 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 10,000 population)  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)	- Decent Work and Economic Growth											J
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, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  10.9 2018  NA NA  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA  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)  NA NA  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		0.2	202	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)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  NA NA SExpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA SEXPONDENTIAL STATE (WORST 0–1 best)  N	-	10.9	201	8	•						1	4
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  7.0 2023  7.0 2023  7.0 2023  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 N  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA N  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA N		NA	N	Α •	•					\	,	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  NA NA Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA N  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA N  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA N  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)								11/7	11/	. •		-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  O.3 2018  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)  NA N	-								202			
(per 100,000 population)  O.3 2018   public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA N  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	N/	Α •					2020	)	,	-
	0,000 population)	0.3	201	8 •	<b>→</b>		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			) (	0
		151.6	201	8 🗕							)	
(per 100,000 population)         131.0 2016         Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)         * 0 202           Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)         64.4 202	U,UUU population)	151.0	2011								,	•

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

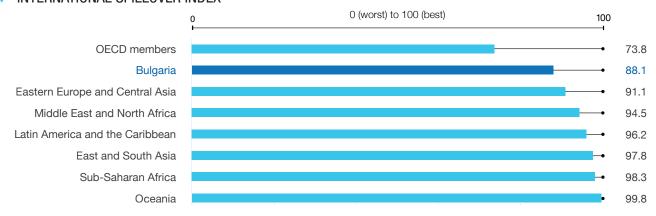


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

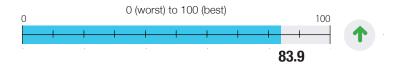


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# BULGARIA

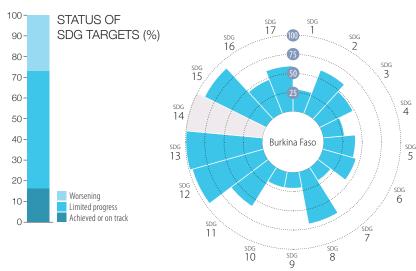
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratio	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0 2023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.2 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0 2023	<u> </u>	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	75.3 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.0.2020	<b>•</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	110.4 2021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0 2020		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2018	•
Prevalence of stuffling in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6 2022 <b>5</b> .9 2014	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	16 5 2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.0 2016		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5 2022	,
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0 2021	• '
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.0 2021		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.9 2020	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020	•	Gini coefficient	40.3 2019	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.9 2019	
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.1 2020	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0 2021	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA	D (
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.3 2021	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	18.5 2019	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.0 2021	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	00 F 2020 <b>4</b>	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	99.5 2020	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.2 2019	<b>→</b>		43.0 2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.2 2017	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1 1 2010	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	62.9 2019	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1 2018	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.2 2019	<b>1</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	11.7 2019 <b>4</b> 6.3 2018	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	75.1 2019	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2018	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	39.3 2019		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	46.8 2018	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2015		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.0 2018	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89 2021		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.9 2021	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)	70 2019	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.1 2021	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4 2022	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8 2018	
DG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	24.4 2021	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	84.2 2020	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.7 2022	•
et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%)	84.6 2020 • NA NA •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	56.3 2022	
rteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1 2021		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	90.1 2021		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	73.2 2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.6 2019	
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 71.7 2023	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.8 2021	Α.	SDG15 – Life on Land		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.1 2022	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.3 2022	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.8 2021	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.7 2022	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94 2023	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0 2020	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.0 2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.1 2018	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	40.1 2019		(per million population)	1.1 2010	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.9 2020	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	10,793.7 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3 2021	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.8 2020	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	99.7 2020	<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	67 2022	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA NA	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2022	
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.0 2019	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	43 2022	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2019	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	19.3 2019	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2 2021	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0 2023	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	2.9 2021		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5 2018	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	84.0 2021	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.5 2021	_
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.2 2023	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.1 2020	
ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) ıtal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6 2021	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	9.1 2020 NA NA •	D
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	33.4 2020	D
(per 100,000 population)	45.5 2018		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58 2021	
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.9 2022	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

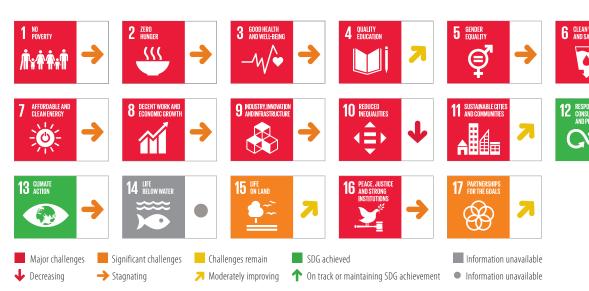




## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

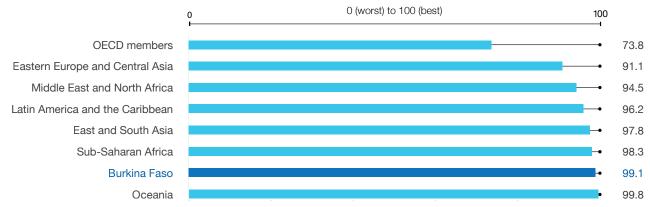


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# **BURKINA FASO**

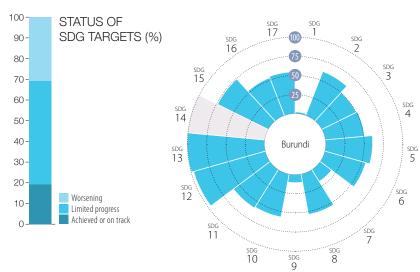
DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratir
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	33.6 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	51.6 2022
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	63.3 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)	21.6 2021
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	60.9 2021 •
revalence of undernourishment (%)	18.0 2020 • •	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.8 2022 • <b>7</b> 10.6 2021 • <b>4</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	4 0.0 2022
revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	5.6 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	° 0.0 2022 •
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.3 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2020 •
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 • •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020	Gini coefficient	47.3 2018
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	2.7 2018 •
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	263.8 2020 • →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.3 2021 • →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	26.6 2020 •
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	82.6 2021 • 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	45.9 2019
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0 2021 • →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	73.5 2020
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.9 2019 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.0 2021
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9 2019	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	201.3 2019 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2015
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.0.2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 2019
e expectancy at birth (years)	31.0 2019 • <b>↓</b> 62.7 2019 • <b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 2018 • 0.2 2018 •
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	123.7 2019	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.5 2018
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	79.8 2015	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8 2018
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2021 • →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2021
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1 2021
vorst 0–100 best)	43 2019 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2021
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6 2021 • 👈	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2021
G4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  **	6.0 2021 •
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	21.3 2021 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0 2021
% of children aged 4 to 6)		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
t primary enrollment rate (%)	75.1 2021 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA •
wer secondary completion rate (%)	37.3 202	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	65.5 2021 • 7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA
OG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	58.2 2020 • 7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	58.5 2021 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land	
tio of female-to-male filearityears of education received (%)	79.7 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.8 2022
its held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3 2021	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.5 2022
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.5 2021	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99 2023
GG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	47.2 2020 • 🔸	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021
oulation using at least basic unitking water services (%)	21.7 2020	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.8 2019	(per million population)	0.0 2018
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)	218.2 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA •
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	210.2 2010	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	42.0 2016
oulation with access to electricity (%)	19.0 2020 • →	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	49 2021
oulation with access to electricity (%)	10.6 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	76.9 2010 •
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42 2022 •
AtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.1 2019 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	42.0 2010
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1 2019 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	
usted GDP growth (%)	-3.1 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.6 2023
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	_	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.1 2021 • 7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 •
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.2 2023 • 🕹	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.4 2020
al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	6.8 2018 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.8 2020
per 100,000 population)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	° 0 2021 •

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

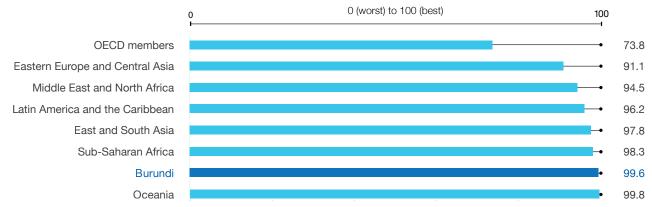


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	79.1 2023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	68.3 2		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	96.1 2023 •	•	Population using the internet (%)		021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	8.2 2	021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA •		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2	018	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	56.5 2022		The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of	0.0.0	000	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.9 2022 • 5.4 2016 •	<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2	022 (	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.0 2007		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2	021 (	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2021	7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2	018	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018	<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2020		Gini coefficient	38.6 2	013	•
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.7 2	013 (	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	494.4 2020 •	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.4 2021	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	36.8 2	020	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	37.4 2	Λ1Q (	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	100.0 2021	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.9 2		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25.0.2010	_	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.0 2	018	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.0 2019	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	205.9 2019	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		002	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		019	
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	35.5 2019	<b>4</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		018	
ife expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.8 2019 • 58.2 2015 •	•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		018	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.1 2017	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		018	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2021	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage				0.0 2	JZI	
(worst 0–100 best)	44 2019 •	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action	012	021	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2018 •	•	$CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita) $CO_2$ emissions embodied in imports (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.1 2	018	
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in Imports (IcO <sub>2</sub> /Capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		021	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	49.0 2020	•		0.0 2	UZI	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	19.0 2020 -		SDG14 – Life Below Water  Man area that is protected in marine sites important to bindings it. (0)	NIA	NIA .	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.9 2020		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		1471	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	30.0 2021	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.6 2021	<u>↑</u>	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA (	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA (	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	39.6 2016	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2		
(% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	647 2021	_	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2	0.0	_
	64.7 2021	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.4 2	022	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	104.5 2022 • 38.2 2021 •	<b>+</b>	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.7 2		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	30.2 2021	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89 2		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	62.2 2020 •	-	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 2		
Population using at least basic unitating water services (%)	45.7 2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.2 2019		(per million population)	0.0 2	018	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	181.0 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.8 2	016	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	101.0 2010 -		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	55.3 2	017	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	11.7 2020 •	4	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	66 2	018	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.2 2020	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.5 2	017 (	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	17 2	022	•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5 2019 •	T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	30.9 2	017	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.5 2019	4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2	021	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			per 100,000 population)			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.3 2021	•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.1 2		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	40.0 2018	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	71 2014		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)			•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	7.1 2014			INA	NA (	_
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.0 2023 •	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	7	020	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.4 2	JZU (	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 •	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA (	•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5 2018	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	17.0 2		
(pci 100,000 population)			corporate tax triavert ocore (nest o-100 Motst)	0 2	UZI	-

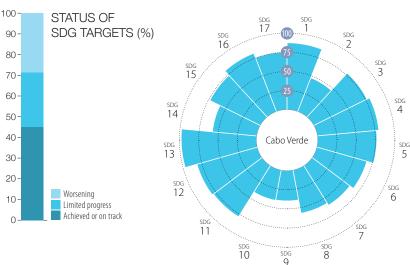
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

BURUNDI

COUNTRY RANKING 89/166

COUNTRY SCORE 68.8

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

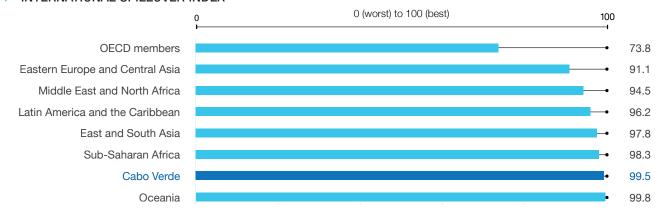




Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

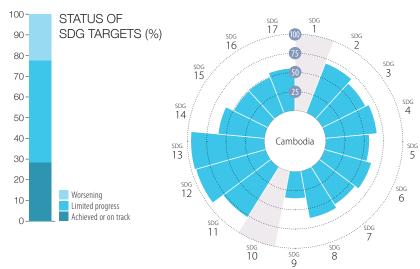
5DG1 – No Poverty				Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				-	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	92.3			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	13.2	2023	•	_	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	69.8			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	177	2020		1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	76.3	2021		, 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.7			<b>*</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	4	) (
Prevalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022 NA		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	202	n 👝	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.8			1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			7	4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	1 •	, -
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2011	1 •	(
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)			•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NΑ		•	Gini coefficient	42.4	2015	5	) (
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	2.1	2015	5 •	) (
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	42.2	2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.4	2021	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	4	) (
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.5	2021	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	36.5	2019	9	, -
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	2021	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.6	202/	0 0	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	•	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2020 NA		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.4	2019	) •	1		INA	INF	1	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2011	n 👝	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.2	2019	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita/day)		2012		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.8	2010		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		NA NA		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.0			Ţ	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	57.4				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA		4	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.3	2018	-		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA		4	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		NA		
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	60	2019		7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	09	2015	, •		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.1	2021	1	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NΑ	•		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA		
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2021	1	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	81.2	2019	)		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	92.3	2010	) -		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.1	2022	2	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	71.3			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.9	2027	2	, ,
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7			1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0.4	2018	8	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.7	2006	6	)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.4	2019	9	, •
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.2	2005	, –	N	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	4	)
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.7	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.0	2022	2	, •
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.9	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	4	)
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91			) '
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.8	2020	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	1 •	, ,
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	79.1	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	8	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019							
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	24.7			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	6.2	202/	n 👝	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NΑ			Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	31.3 NA		8 <b>-</b>	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	94.2			1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.4			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	81.0	2020	) •	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA NA		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.6	2019		ala	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	5.0	2015	, •	~	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	1	
	F 7	2021			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.7	2023	3	, .
djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	4	)
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	4.1	2018	, –	-	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	4	)
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NΑ	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	N.A	4	)
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.5	2023	•	+	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA			•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.3	2020	0	)
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NΑ	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA		) (
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NIA	NIA			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	28.8			
(per 100,000 population)	NA				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2021		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 103/166

COUNTRY SCORE 64.8

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



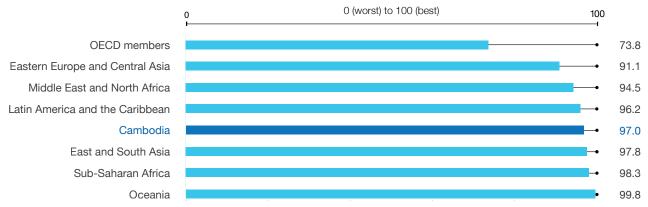
#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2



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



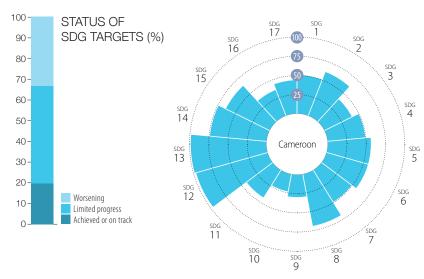
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  *		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year F		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  *Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  *		NA NA			Population using the internet (%)	69.6 2022 60.2 2021		
·	11/7	INA		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	105.7 2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	63	2020	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2018	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 0.0 2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>†</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2015	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020		•	Gini coefficient	NA NA	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	NA NA	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	218.0	2020		<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	39.7 2020	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		4	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	23.3 2019		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	288.0			7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	23.3 2019	_	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		4	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	79.6 2020	•	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	2021		•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	79.0 2022	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	160 -	201-			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2 2014	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	163.3	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1 2019	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.6	2019	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	3.4 2018	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4 2018	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	30.0	2012	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	20.9 2018	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.0	2014	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.8 2018	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4 2021	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	61	2019		7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	01	2019		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2 2021	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2022	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2018		
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	70.5	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0 2020		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)						E1 0 2022		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2021		4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.0 2022		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2021		7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.7 2022 46.9 2018		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.6	2021	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)			
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	61.4 2019		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	56.5	2014	•	7	3	0.8 2019		
(% 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 (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.6	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.0 2022		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.78 2023		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.2	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	2.3 2021	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	68.8	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.0	2019	•		(per million population)			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	447.8	2018	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8 2011	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.7 2018	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	86.4	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	61 2022	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	73.3 2014		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output				_	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24 2022		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.8	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	12.6 2012	•	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.5	2019	•	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.0	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.0 2023		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.4	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021	•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.3	2023	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.2 2020	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018		<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	177	2010			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.9 2020	•	
(per 100,000 population)	12.3	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	* 0 2021	•	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.3 2022		ı

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

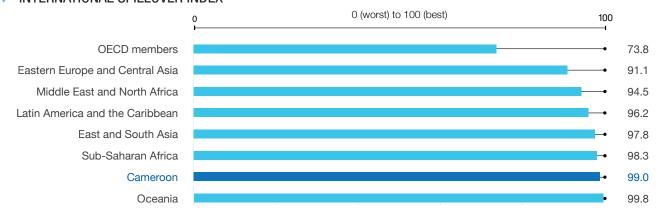


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



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#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# **CAMEROON**

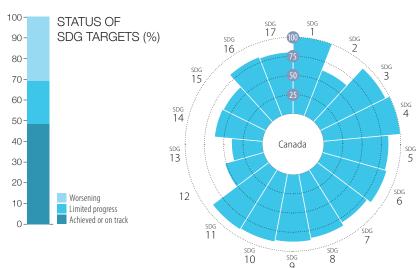
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	62.6 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	30./	2023	•	7	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	45.6 2021 38.2 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	. 7	2020		<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	38.2 2021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		<ul><li>2020</li><li>2022</li></ul>		7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6 2018	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 0.0 2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>1</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	•	<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•	•	Gini coefficient	46.6 2014	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	2.7 2014	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	437.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.6	2021	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	32.7 2020	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.8	2021	•	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	80.4 2019	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	164.0	2021	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	55.3 2020	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6	2021	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.0 2022	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.9	2019	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	15.0 2022	_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2013	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	206.7	2019	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2019	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.2	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.0 2018	
life expectancy at birth (years)	62.4	2019	•	7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2018	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	122.2	2017	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.8 2018	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.0	2018	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2018	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62	2021	•	<b>1</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2018	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	44	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2021	•
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4./	2022	•	Ψ	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2018	•
5DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	486.0 2018	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	41.2	2021	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.9	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	35.6	2021	•	<b>1</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	28.3 2022	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	86.2	2020	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.2 2019	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	440	2018		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5 2019	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	44.9	2010	•		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.5 2022	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.9	2021	•		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.6 2022	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.84 2023 0.3 2021	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 2021	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020			(per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	285.9	2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.5 2020	•
	203.9	2010			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	66.8 2020	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	647	2020		<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	42 2022	•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		<ul><li>2020</li><li>2020</li></ul>		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	61.9 2018	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	21.9	2020			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 2022	•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	2019	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	38.9 2014	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	19.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.6	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.6 2023	
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	517	2021		<b>4</b>	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2021				0.5 2021	•
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2.0.2020	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.8 2020	
fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA 13.1 2020	
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2018	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **	* 0 2021	
(per 100,000 population)					corborate lay Liavell scole (hest n=100 Molst)	U 2021	•

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 26/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































■ Major challenges

◆ Decreasing



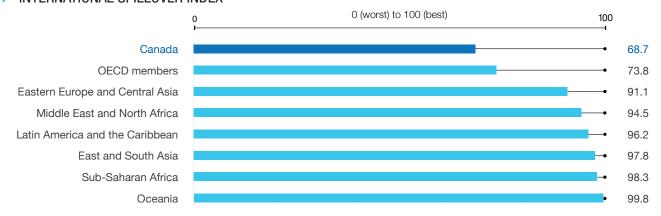




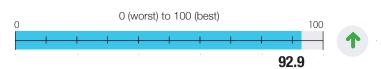
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#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

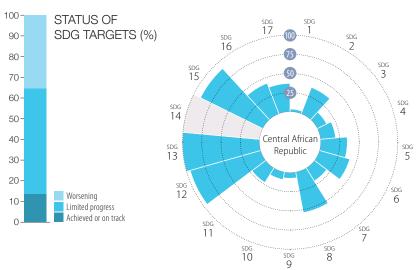


DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year R 2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		- 7	Population using the internet (%)		2022	
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2020			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021	
·	0.0	2020		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
DG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	2020			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2018	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	70 0	2022	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	/0.0	2022	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2016			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		7 ->	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2019	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2021		→	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2020	
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)		2018		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		NA	
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)					Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31.4	2016	•
	0.9	2020	) —		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	33.3	2017	•
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T	Palma ratio	1.0	2020	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2021	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.1	2020	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2021	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 00	2020	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0	2020	•
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	96	2019		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	5.9	2019	•
liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	2.0	2015		•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.3	2020	•
re-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	8.1	2019	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population) ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	Population with rent overburden (%)		2017	
				<b>T</b>	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2017	
e expectancy at birth (years) olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		- 1		21.U	LULL	_
		2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%) rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	
, ,		2021		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
hiversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2019		<b>+</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2020		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	9.4	2020	)	T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	00.3	2020			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	14.4	2021	•
% of children aged 4 to 6)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
t primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		1		16,273.3		
, , ,	* 100.0			T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)		2018	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA			•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			Т
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2021		T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.6	2022	
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	516.7			<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			_
nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	13.4	2018	}	<b>→</b>			2018	-
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 02.4	2022		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marina hindingstituths are then discarded in imports (par million papulation)		2019	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 92.4	2023	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.9	2018	•
itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.2	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.9	2022	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	•
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2021		<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96	2023	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•
	00.3	2020		-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	4 1	2010	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		-	(per million population)	4.1	2018	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2020		7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7 1	2021	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2021	
	3,231.93			•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2019	
pulation using safely managed water services (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)			
pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.4	2020	) 🧡		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2022	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	per 100,000 population)	0.3	2021	•
<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		2019		<b>→</b>	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	Ø3 E	2023	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.1	2019	)	1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			•
GB – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
justed GDP growth (%)	-1 0	2021	•					
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	103.2	2019	•
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.6	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.9	2020	•
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	Λ7	2021	•	4	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2022	•
per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	843	2018	3	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	•
nployment-to-population ratio (%)		2022			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.2	2022	•
	7 3.0	2022			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2019	
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)		2021						





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

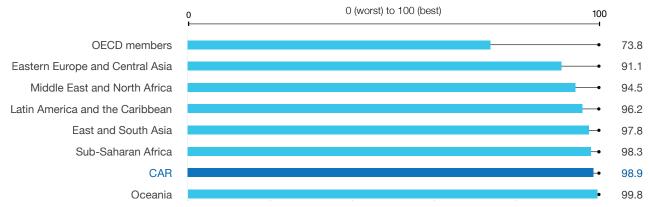


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

# Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			Rating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)			•		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)		2022	
·	04.0	2023		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	F2.2	2020		<b>T</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	3.2	. 2021	
revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	52.2			•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	•
revalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>个</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	. 00	1 2022	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2019		<u>.</u>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		<b>,</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017	-	Ĺ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2021	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		Ţ	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)			•	•	Gini coefficient	56.2	2008	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				_	Palma ratio	4.5	2008	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	835.3	2020		4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.9			<u>,</u>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA.	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	99.9			<b>,</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	61.7	2019	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	540.0			<u>,</u>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	01.7	2019	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		<b>1</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	32.3	2020	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	25.0	2017	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	36.0	2019		<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	305.1	2010		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2014	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	37.7			<b>+</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	2018	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	53.1			<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	184.4			•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.3				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	41	2021	•	Ψ	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	•
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	32	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
	2 E	2017			$\text{CO}_2\text{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2/\text{capita})$	0.0	2021	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2017	•		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1	2018	•
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2021	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	22.4	2017	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.5	2017	•	•	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	2020	•	•	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	2040			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA.	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	27.6	2019		7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA.	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	55.6	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.0	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.2	2022	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.9	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.8	3 2022	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	37.2	2020	•	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	14.1	2020	•	<b>4</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3	2019	•		(per million population)			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	404.3	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		NA.	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA.	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	15.5	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2017	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		3 2019	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	17	2010		_	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1./	2019		<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.9	2019	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)	F7.6	2022	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-7.2	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		5 2023 NIA	
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	22.3	2018	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	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)	13.8	2017	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.3	2023	•	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.4	2020	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018		<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA.	•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports		201-			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	9.5	2020	•
(per 100,000 population)	3.6	2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	•
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	2022	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



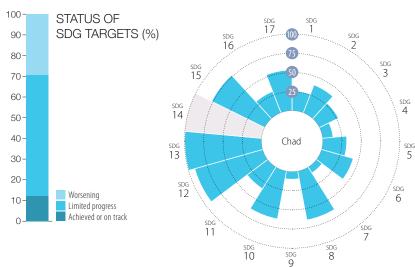
COUNTRY 164/166

COUNTRY SCORE

45.3

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

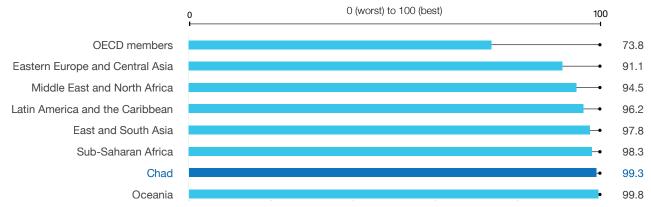


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



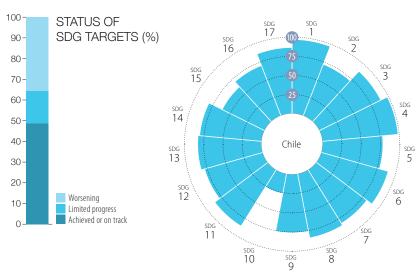
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Ye 35.7 20			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	35.7 20 69.1 20			Population using the internet (%)		2022		
·	09.1 20	123	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	22.7.20	20 4	<b>.</b> T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	7.3	2021	. •	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.7 20 32.3 20		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	3 •	•
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.3 20			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00	202	2	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.1 20			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	<u>′</u>	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 20		- 1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	I •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8 20		* * *	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2016	5 •	(
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 20			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA 1			Gini coefficient	37.5	2018	8 •	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.6	2018	3 •	(
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1,063.0 20	120 4	• •	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.3 20			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	82.0	2020	) •	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	107.1 20			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	60.6	5 2019	a 👝	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	140.0 20			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	09.0	2015	, •	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 20			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.0	2022	2 •	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.7 20	)19 (	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	227/1 20	110 🧖		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2010	) •	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	227.4 20	לוז		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2019	) •	(
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	32.4 20		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	3	(
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.6 20			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	138.5 20			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	38.8 20			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5	2018	3 •	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	55 20	)21 (	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N.A	1	(
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	28 20	19	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	4.4.20	122		$\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2/\mbox{capita})$	0.1	2021	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 20	122	• →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1	2018	3 •	•
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	N.A	1	(
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	16.9 20	21	• <b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	77.7 20	21	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N.A	4	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	19.2 20	21	<b>&gt;</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	. NA	4	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	35.2 20	21	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	. NA	4	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	N.A	4	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	. NA	4	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	17.5 20	)19	<b>)</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	. NA	4	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	40.4 20	21	<b>• •</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.4 20	)22	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3	2022	2 •	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.3 20	21	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.4	2022	2 •	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	3	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	46.2 20	20	• <b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4	2021	•	-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	12.1 20	20	<b>• •</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	3 •	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.3 20	19		(per million population)		_,,,		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 20	20	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	199.6 20	18	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	N.A	4	(
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		N.A		
Population with access to electricity (%)	11.1 20	20	<b>• →</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6.8 20	20	<b>• →</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2019		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	4.2.20	110		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	4.3 20	119	<b>)</b> →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	39.0	2019	) •	(
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.2 20	19	• <b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	(
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				per 100,000 population)	F2.7	7 202	2	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.7 20	21	•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023 NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.0 20	18	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	21.8 20	17		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA		4 •	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					IVA	INF	, —	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.3 20			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2.5	202	1 -	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	1 AN	NA •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.8	3 2021	•	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	)18	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	3.2 20	18		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA *			
(per 100,000 population)					. 0	2021		. (

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































Major challenges Decreasing







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



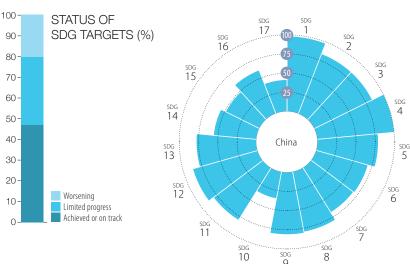


DG1 – No Poverty				g Trend	·	Value Year Rat	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.6 2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		<b>+</b>	Population using the internet (%)	90.2 2021	
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.5	201			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	110.8 2021	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger					infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2018	
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5 2022	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0 2021	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.0			+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2019	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		+	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	1.3 2020	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		202		<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.7 2020	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		7	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	7.5 2017	
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)		N/		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	18.8 2017	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2020	)		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	44.9 2020	
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.0	2020	•	1	Palma ratio	2.6 2017	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	202	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	17.6 2017	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.6	202	•	1		17.0 2017	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0			<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		202		<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2008	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	19.4 2019	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.0	2019	, •	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	17.9	2010		•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9 2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0 2022	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9			<b>+</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)	13.9 2017	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	80.7			1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	90.5 2022	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.6	2018	3	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2019	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.9 2019	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	202	•	<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	26.8 2018	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	80	2019	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7 2018	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2022	•	<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.8 2018	
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	202	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.5 2018	
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	15.2	202	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 2021	
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.6	2020	•	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2018	
DG4 – Quality Education						1.2 2010	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					SDG13 – Climate Action		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.1	2020	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.4 2021	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	2020	)	4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.4 2018	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	98.8			4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	88.2 2021	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1			4	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	16.9 2018	
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.5			4	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	437.7			Ţ	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.0 2022	
riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	14.1			<b></b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	86.3 2022	
nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	35.3			Ţ	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	
		2010	, •	_	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.3 2019	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6 2019	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 84.9	2023	3	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)							
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.1			T	SDG15 – Life on Land	22.2.2022	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	70.3			1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.3 2022	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.5			1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.7 2022	,
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.6	2020	) •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75 2023	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	)	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.1 2018	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	(per million population)		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	21.6			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	71.9			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.6 2021	
	1,063.0			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.2 2020	
pulation using safely managed water services (%)	98.8			1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	36 2022	
pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.6			<b>†</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4 2011	
·	7 0.0	2021	, -	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	67 2022	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.9 2012	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	)	T	per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018	
0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.0	2019	9	1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.1 2023	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	25.3	2019	9 🛑	7	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-0.3	202	•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	224.5 2020	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•			-
dults 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)	87.1	202		T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.1 2020	
ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	202	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports				_	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		
(per 100,000 population)	U. I	2018	5	7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	35.7	2018	3	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 2021	
mployment-to-population ratio (%)	61.9			<b>→</b>	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	59.8 2022	
					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	9.1 2019	
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	23.4	2021					

COUNTRY RANKING 63/166

COUNTRY SCORE 72.0

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

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#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



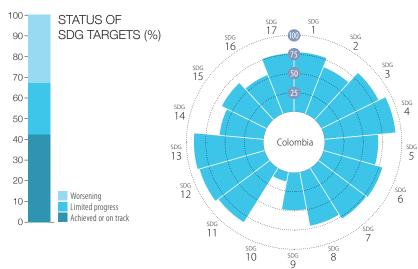
DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratin	-
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8 2023 • ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	85.0 2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.5 2023 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	73.1 2021	
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	101.6 2021 •	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2020 • ↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8 2018 •	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.6 2022 • ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9 2017	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	81.6 2022 •	)
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.2 2016 • →	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6 2021	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.4 2020	)
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.3 2021	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • →	Gini coefficient	38.2 2019	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3 2020 • •	Palma ratio	3.9 2011	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	3.7 2011	
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	23.1 2020 • ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA •	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2 2021 • ↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	NA NA	'
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.9 2021 • ↑	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	48.6 2019 •	)
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	55.0 2021 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	91.4 2020	,
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	85.0 2021	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.9 2019 • 🛧		03.0 202.	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2019	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.3 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.2 2019	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.4 2019 • →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	18.0 2018	
e expectancy at birth (years)	77.4 2019	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2018	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.1 2020 • ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.9 2018	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.0 2018	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2021 • ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 2021	
worst 0–100 best)	82 2019 • 🛧		0.0.2021	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2021 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.0 2021	
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2018	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	NA NA •	)
% 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 (%)	7.1 2022 •	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	99.5 2011 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.9 2022 •	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2020 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.5 2018	
OG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	48.2 2019	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	96.6 2001 • →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.7 2019	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	90.0 2001	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	1
itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.3 2021 • 🗷	SDG15 – Life on Land		
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.1 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.1 2022 •	)
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.9 2021 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.6 2022 •	)
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73 2023 •	)
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.3 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021 •	)
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.4 2020 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.6 2018	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	43.2 2019	(per million population)	0.0 20.0 -	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.4 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	305.7 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2020 •	)
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA •	)
oulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	94 2021 •	,
pulation with access to electricity (70)	79.4 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA NA •	)
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	45 2022 •	)
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •	)
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.6 2019 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.1 2021	
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)		
usted GDP growth (%)	3.1 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	23.0 2023 •	•
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.8 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021 •	,
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	,
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	88.7 2021 • ↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021	1
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.6 2023 • ↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.6 2020 •	,
al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	)
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.5.0010 5	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.1 2020 •	)
per 100,000 population)	8.5 2018	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	63 2021 •	,
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.6 2022	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 76/166



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

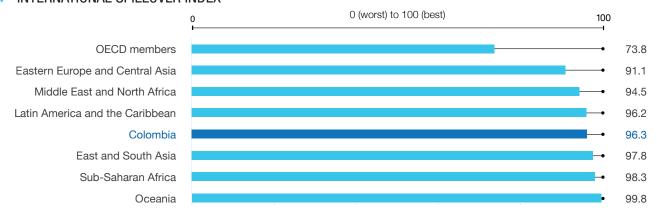


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

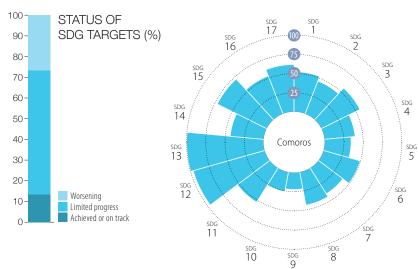


SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year 1	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year 2022	-	j Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	16.1	2023	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	73.0	2021	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	71.4	2021	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.3	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>+</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2020	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017 2021		<b>T</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		NA		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		_	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2020		7
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		NA			Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2021		<b>→</b>
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	33.4	2018	•	7
	0.5	2020			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	740	2020		.1.	Gini coefficient		2020		+
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020 2021		*	Palma ratio		2020		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>A</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	NA	NA		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		<b>1</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	9.7	2020	•	<b>→</b>
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.1	2019		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.7	2019		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	21.2	2010			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	31.3	2019	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022		<b>→</b>
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		7	Population with rent overburden (%)		NA		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	85.9	2022	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3	2019	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>+</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	3.5	2018	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		$\rightarrow$
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2021		4	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		T
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2019 2013		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		T
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13.0	2013			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	99.1	2021	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.8	2021	•	1
(% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)	000	2021		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018		1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2021		7		5,480.7			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2020		•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	24.7	2018	•	•
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2020		7	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	405.3			1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.6	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.3	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.1	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.9	2019	•	4
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	86.6	2015		T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.7	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.8	2022	•	+	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.6	2022	•	7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		+	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.5	2022	•	7
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.0	2019	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97 5	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.0	2018		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		<b>†</b>	(per million population)	1.0	2010	_	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	27.5	2021	•	1
· -	611.57				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	24.1	2020	•	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	73.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	44	2022	•	1
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	18.3	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.8	2015	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	39	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.0	2020	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		<b>†</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					per 100,000 population)				
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.8	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	_0 0_	2021	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	189.2	2020	•	Τ
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)	59.7	2021	•	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.5	2020	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NA	•	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports				•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
(per 100,000 population)		2018		T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2020		4
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	U	2021		•
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	61.6	2022	•	<b>→</b>	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022		•
					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	.) )	2019		T
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	27 1	2021		₩	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2013		

COUNTRY 154/166

COUNTRY SCORE 51.7

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

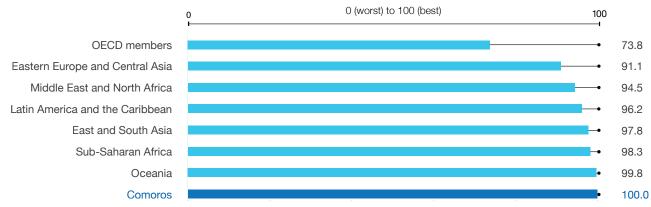


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

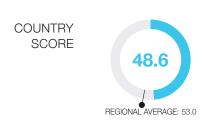


#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

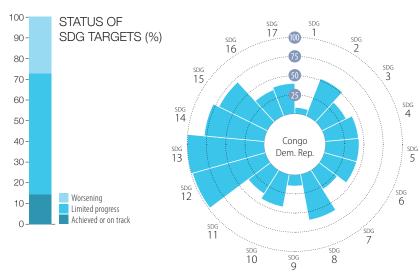
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year F		g Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Population using the internet (%)		2022		
·	30.4	2023	•	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA	NIA			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA 2022		7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	•	•
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2012		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2007		<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	-
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		. NA			Gini coefficient	45.3	2014	•	(
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	2.5	2014	•	(
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	217.0	2020		7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	68.6	2018	•	(
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	20.4	2019		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021	_		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	2019	•	-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	38.0	2022	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	1646	2019		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2015	•	(
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	2019	•	(
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		(
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2017		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2012			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	(
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82	2021	•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
	2 5	2022			$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.4	2021	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3	2022	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	•	(
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> 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				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.8	2018	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.7	2022	•	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	43.7	2017	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	35.0	2022	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	81.2	2021	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.6	2018	•	-
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•	(
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	52.3	2019	•	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	28.8	2012	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	(
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	65.6	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.4	2022	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	2022	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.7	2021	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.8	2019	•		(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.1	2020	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	. NA	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA			(
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA			(
Population with access to electricity (%)	86.7	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		(
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.4	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2012		(
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.1	2010		•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.1	2019		T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.5	2012	•	(
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.6	2019	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	(
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.2	2023		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.1	2021	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	21.7	2011	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				•		INA	14/1	_	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	7.7	2020		_
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	. NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.3	2020		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	. NA	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		_	•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	. NA			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA *			
TORK TORTHUR DODINGTION)					COLDOLATE TAX HAVED SCORE (DEST U= 100 WORST)	. ()	2021		- (

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

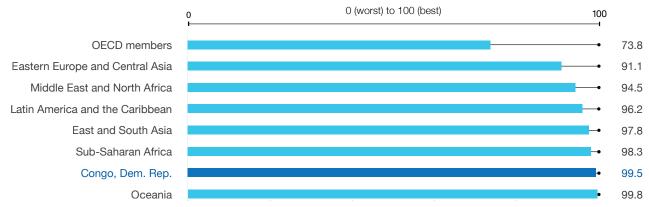


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

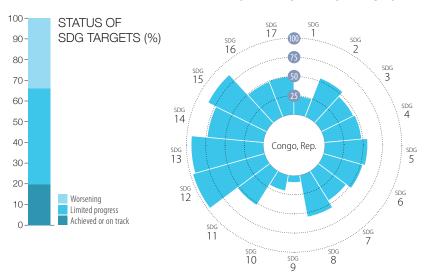
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Rat	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	60.8 2023 •		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	86.8 2023 •	7	Population using the internet (%)		2021	
5DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	24.1	2021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	39.8 2020	4	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.3 2022	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.1 2017		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	6.7 2016 • 2.0 2007 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9 2021	<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2015	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020		Gini coefficient	42.1	2012	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	2.1	2012	
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	547.4 2020 •	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.5 2021	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	78.4	2020	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	12.8	2019	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	72.0	2019	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.1 2010	_	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	27.0	2022	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1 2019 •	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	209.8 2019 •	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA •	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.9 2019	<b>Ψ</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
ife expectancy at birth (years)		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	109.0 2016	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.2 2018 • 55 2021 •	• da	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2018	
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	33 2021			0.0	2020	•
(worst 0–100 best)	39 2019 •	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0	2021 4	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.2 2022	<b>4</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021	
DG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2018	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	22.2.2020			0.0	2020	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	22.2 2020 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water	NIA	NIA 4	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA •	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA •	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	33.0 2020 =	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2022 • NA	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	87.9 2021 •	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	33.0 2017	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.2.2021	_	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.2 2021 • 90.8 2022 •	<b>7</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.5	2022	
seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.8 2021	<b>T</b>	Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	12.0 2021	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Oppulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	46.0 2020 •	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
Population using at least basic unliking water services (%)	15.4 2020	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2 2019		(per million population)	0.2	2018	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1 2020	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	132.7 2018	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA •	D
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA •	0
Population with access to electricity (%)	19.1 2020 •	4	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	50	2022	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.7 2020	÷	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	40.1	2018	
20 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	20	2022	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.2 2019 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.7	2018	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	6.5 2019 •	<b>4</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			per 100,000 population)			
djusted GDP growth (%)	-5.3 2021		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.7 2018 •	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	25.9 2017	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	25.8 2017 •			0.3	2021	•
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.0 2023 •	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2.4	2021	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.4	2021	,
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 •	<b>→</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA •	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.0 2018 •	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **		2019	
(ρει 100,000 μομαιατίστη			corporate tay travell peoie (Dest 0-100 MOIST)	U	ZUZ I	-

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

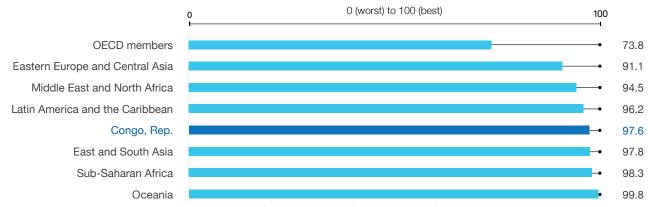


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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, REPUBLIC OF

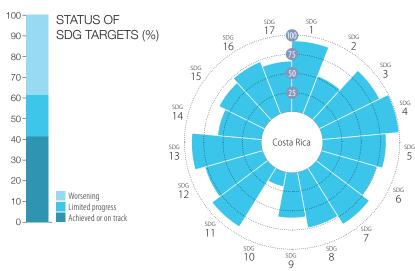
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year 37.7 2023	Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Y 30.6 2		_	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 PPP, %)	59.3 2023		Population using the internet (%)	8.7 2			•
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	39.3 2023		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.8 2			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	24.6.2020		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	13.0 2	JZI		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	31.6 2020		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2	018	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.5 2022		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2 2014		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2	022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.6 2016		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2	021	•	+
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) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2021		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.9 2018		Gini coefficient	48.9 2	011	•	•
	0.0 2020	0 • •	Palma ratio	3.1 2	.011	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	282.4 2020		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.2 2	020		4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.4 2021		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	77.2 2	020		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.0 2021		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	50.1 2	019	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	370.0 2021		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	72.8 2	020	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.4 2021	1 • 🔱	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.0 2		•	j
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.6 2019	9 • 7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1110 2	OLL	_	Ť
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				NA	NIA		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	170.4 2019	9 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.0 2			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.7 2019	9 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)				
	64.7 2019		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2 2			•
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	111.3 2013		- 19 1	0.7 2			•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.6 2			T
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.2 2015		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA 0.0.2		•	4
_	68 2021		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2	JZT	•	7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40 2019	9 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8 2022	2 • 1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.3 2			<b>→</b>
	5.0 2022		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2			T
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5,020.4 2	021	•	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	29.5 2018	3 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.4 2018	3 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.4 2	022	•	7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	63.3 2018	3 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.9 2	022	•	<b>→</b>
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	82.4 2021	1 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.4 2	019	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.5 2	019	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	43.2 2014	4 • 7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	018	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.7 2021	1 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	97.8 2022	2 • 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.0 2	022	•	7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.3 2021		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.7 2			7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97 2		•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	73.8 2020	) • <del>&gt;</del>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2	021	•	<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic arritating water services (%)	20.5 2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.0 2019		(per million population)	0.3 2	018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,000.5 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•
	1,000.5 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA			•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	43 2			1
Population with access to electricity (%)	49.5 2020		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.9 2			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	34.9 2020	) • →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	21 2			1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.3 2019	9 • 1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.1 2			
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	12.6.2016		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	17.1 2	015	Ĭ	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.6 2019	9 • →	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	021	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.4 2	023	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.5 2021		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2			•
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.0 2018	3 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2			•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	47.1 2021	1 • 1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2			•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.5 2			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	21.6 2023		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	643	020		•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.5 2021		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	6.4 2	020 NA	•	
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010	_					_
			Other countries Covernment revenue and addition to the CDD				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	14.3 2018	3 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	21.2 2	020	•	7

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

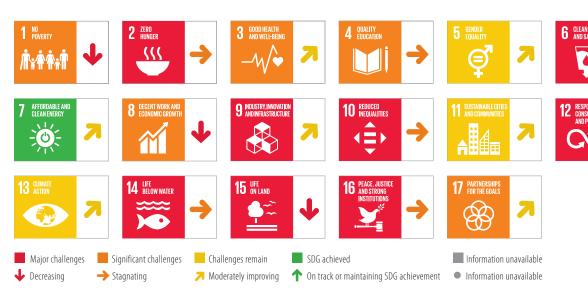




## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

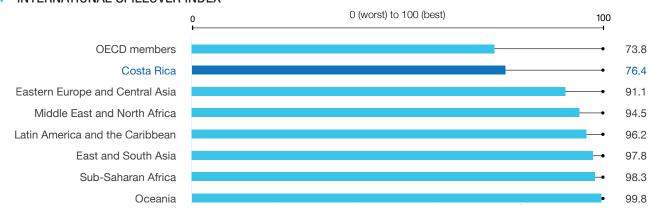


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

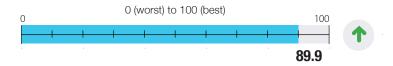


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# COSTA RICA

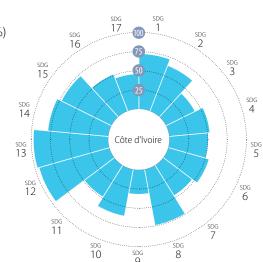
G1 – No Poverty				g Trend		Value \		
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.0 2	022	•
erty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				+	Population using the internet (%)	82.8 2		
erty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	20.3	202	1 •	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.3 2	021	•
G2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.5 2	018	•
valence of undernourishment (%)	3.4	2020	0	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	2022	2 •	4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.5 2	022	•
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	2018	8		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2	021	•
/alence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.7	2016	6	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2		
nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	7	<b>→</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	NA		
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3	202	1	1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.0 2		
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	8	<b>→</b>	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	18.3 2		
d gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	N/	4		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	32.2 2		
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	180.0	2020	0			JZ.Z Z	010	Ť
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	22.0	2020	0	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient	49.3 2		
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020			Palma ratio	3.0 2		
				- 1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	22.4 2	021	
rality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		202			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0			- 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	3.5 2	020	•
HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	202	•	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, sbetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.5	2019	9	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	14.8 2	019	
-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2	020	•
abient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	17.8	2019	9 •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.0 2		
ic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.8	2010	9 🛑	7	Population with rent overburden (%)	NA		
expectancy at birth (years)	80.9				Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.9 2		
escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	33.3							_
s attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1000	010	_
iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		201			Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	10.0 2		
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		- 1		4.7 2		
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		- 1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1 2		
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		202			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	31.1 2		
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		N/			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	26.8 2		
r smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		202			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.3 2		
	7.8	202			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2	021	
G4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	98.5	2020	n •	4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.5 2	021	
of children aged 4 to 6)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0 2	018	
primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9			1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2	021	
er secondary completion rate (%)	101.7			T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•
acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5			•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	30.3			- 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.9 2	022	
score (worst 0–600 best)	414.7			-	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	76.6 2		
tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	17.7				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.6 2		
erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	47.8	2018	8 •	1	Fish caught from overexplored or collapsed stocks (% or total eaterly)	25.5 2		
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	67.0 2		
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	00.0	2010	0	_				
of females aged 15 to 49)	80.8	2018	8	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2	018	-
o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.2	202	1 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.9			1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.9 2	022	•
s held by women in national parliament (%)	45.6				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.3 2	022	•
der wage gap (% of male median wage)		2018			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.81 2	023	•
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2	021	
	00.0	202	0 ~	<b>A</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8			T	(per million population)	1.6 2	UIR	•
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	97.9			1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
,		2019			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.4 2	N21	
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			•
te water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	5,020.4				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	22.4 2		
relation using safely managed water services (%)	80.5				Propulation who reel safe walking alone at hight in the city/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	45 2		
ılation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	30.2	2020	U •	4	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	99.6 2		
67 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	54 2		
lation with access to electricity (%)	99.9	2020	0	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	3.8 2	υιδ	í
lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.7	2020	0	1	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	021	•
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.0	2019	0 👝	<b>→</b>	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.2 2	U23	
CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2		
wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	34.2	2019	9 •	<b>→</b>	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2		1
68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2		
sted GDP growth (%)	-18	202	1 •		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)			
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•		308.1 2	uZU	•
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.5	202	1 •	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.4 2	020	
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	202	1 👝	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
work-related accidents embodied in imports				•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	4
er 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	8	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.7 2	020	
ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	) 54.2	2018	8	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	68 2	021	
ployment-to-population ratio (%)	60.1			_	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.8 2	022	
	00.1	_022	_		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	1.9 2		
th not in employment, education or training (NEET)	25.9				Stricted profits of friditinationals (053 billion)	1.7 /	017	-

COUNTRY 120/166 **RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

#### 100 STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%) 90 80-70-60 50-40 30 20-10 Limited progress Achieved or on track

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

































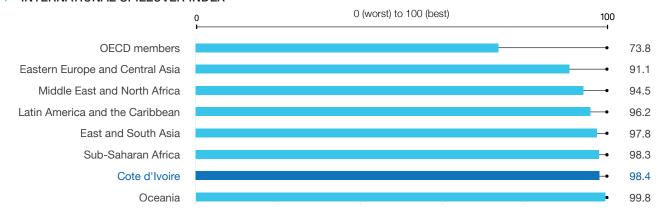


Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Decreasing Moderately improving • On track or maintaining SDG achievement

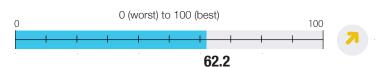
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

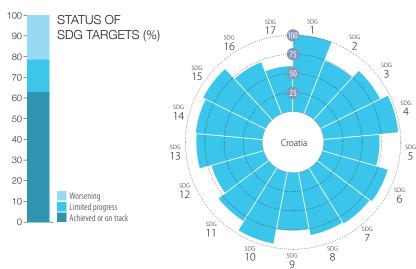
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.0 2023 •		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	65.1 202		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	22.1 2023 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	45.4 202		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	79.3 202	1	Т
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.4 2020	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 201	8	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.2 2022	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.4 2021 • 10.3 2016 •	Υ. Ψ	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 202	2 •	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	<u>~</u>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 202	1 •	, -
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2021	7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 201	6 •	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.0 2020		Gini coefficient	37.2 201	8 •	1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.6 201	8	) •
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	479.9 2020 •	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.3 2021 •	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	53.2 202	0	, -
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	74.8 2021 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	28.3 201	9 •	4
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	128.0 2021 •	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.8 202	0 -	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2021 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.0 202		-1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.7 2019	7		40.0 202	2	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 201	0 -	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	186.5 2019 •	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1 201		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.1 2019	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.1 201		
ife expectancy at birth (years)		7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 201		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	118.8 2017 •	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.0 201		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6 2016 •		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.3 201	8	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68 2021 •	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 202	0	1
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	45 2019 •	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 202	1	, -
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.8 2022 •		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 201	8	1
5DG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	192.0 202	0	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	22.5 2021 •	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.8 2021	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.9 202	2	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	58.8 2021 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.0 202	2	1
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	83.6 2019 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.7 201		-
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.9 201		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	46.1 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8 201		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	8	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.9 2021	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	72.0.000		•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.6 2022	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.2 2021 •	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	81.0 202 0.90 202		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	70.0.000		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.0 202		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.9 2020	4	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	34.6 2020 • 5.1 2019 •	7	(per million population)	0.0 201	8	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.2 2020		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	406.0 2018	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA N	A •	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0 2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	30.7 202	0	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	69.7 2020 •	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	49 202	2	4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	31.8 2020	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	71.7 201	6 •	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	37 202	2	-
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2019	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.1 201	6	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	9.7 2019 •	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 201	8	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			per 100,000 population)			_
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.3 2021		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	68.8 202 0.5 202		7
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.9 2018 •	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 202		L
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	50.8 2021	7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202		, J
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.5 202	. •	_
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.6 2023	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6 202	n <b>-</b>	3
fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 •	<b>→</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N.		-
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	12.0 2018 •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 202		
4			(5000)	0 202		_

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY** 12/166 **RANKING** 



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



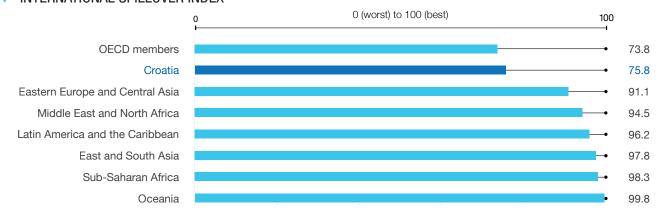






Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



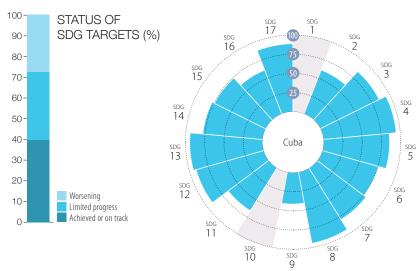
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year	r Ratir	ng Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0 2023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.6 2022	2 •	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0 2023	1	Population using the internet (%)	81.3 202		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	109.6 202	1 •	Т
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2020	T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 2018	8 •	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6 2022	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	* 0.7 2021		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.0 2022	2 •	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2−3 worst)	24.4 2016 • 2.4 2017 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2 202	1 •	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.0 2021	<b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2 2020	0 •	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.9 2020		Gini coefficient	28.9 2019	9 •	1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.0 2019	9 🛑	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.8 2020 •	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8 2021	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2020	0 •	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.6 2021	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.8 2019	9 👴	, ,
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.0 2021	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	05.7.200	7 0	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	95.7 2003 46.0 2023		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.1 2019	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	40.0 202		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2019	9 🛑	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	31.3 2019	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.9 2019		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.0 2019	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	12.8 2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.6 2019	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.2 2018		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.8 2019 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	37.4 2018	8 •	,
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2019 •	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	25.4 2018	8 •	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89 2021 •	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	6.7 202	1 •	, 4
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73 2019	7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6 2022	1	$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	4.3 202	1 •	, =
	5.0 2022	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2 2018		1
5DG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	539.9 202	1 •	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.4 2020	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
let primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.0 2022		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	98.0 2020 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.3 2022		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2021 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	5.9 2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	13.6 2019 2.8 2019		
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 64.3 2023 •	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.7 2021	•	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.5 2022	<b>4</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8.202	2	_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.1 2021	<b>†</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0 2022		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	3 2021	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90 2023		, =
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.7 2007		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 202	1	, 1
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.6 2020	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.4 2018	ρ 🛑	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.5 2019	•	(per million population)	1.4 2010	5	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	69.0 2020 •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,905.6 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8 202	1 •	) 1
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.3 2020		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	75 2022		1
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2020 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2022		
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.3 2019	<b>1</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	50 2022 NA NA		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	IN/A IN/	٦, ٠	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	31.6 2019	Ψ	per 100,000 population)	0.1 201	7	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.0 2023	.3	, 4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.5 2021		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 202	1 •	1
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.0 2018	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 202	1 •	, -
	91.8 2021 •	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 202	1 •	1
		4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	6.5 2023			44.0.000	0	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.5 2023 • 0.7 2021 •	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.9 2020	0	1
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  jundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2 2022		-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.7 2021 •		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2 • A •	-

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

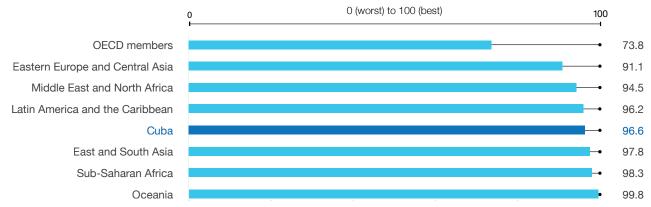


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

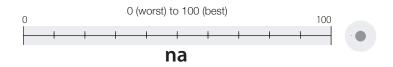


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### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



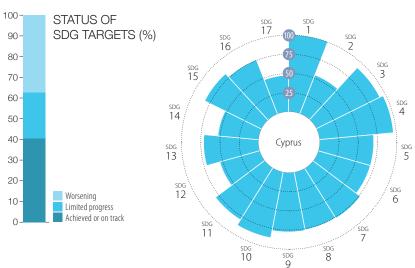
DG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	_
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		2021	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	33.1	2021	
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		*	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2020	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018			Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		•	Palma ratio		NA	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Aaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.5	2020	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	10.5	2020	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.5	2019	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.4	2020	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2006	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	5.0		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2007	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	41.9	2019	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	89	2019	•	7	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		÷	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0			1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		NA	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					SDG13 – Climate Action	147 (	1471	
(worst 0–100 best)	80	2019	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.0	2021	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2006	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021 2018	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		NA NA	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	06.2	2021		_		INA	INA	_
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.3	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.8	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	81.9	2021	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2021	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	96.0	2019		4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	00.5	2019			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.5			1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.5	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.5	2022	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	53.4	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.2	2022	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.4	2020	•	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2	2018	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.9	2019	•		(per million population)		-	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.7	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	812.6	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2019	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2006	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2019	•
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	45	2022	•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3	2019	•	T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	21.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)			
djusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.4	2023	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.4	2020	•
otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	15.0	2010			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	
(per 100,000 population)	15.6	2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	× 0	2021	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

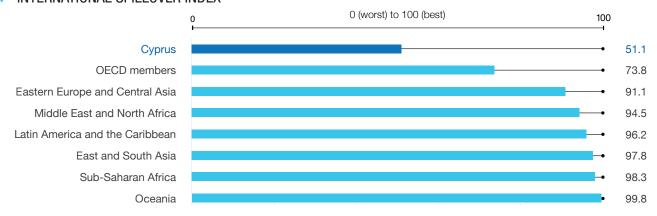


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

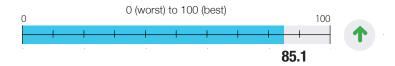


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



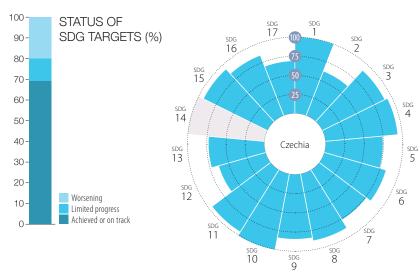
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year F 2023			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	<b>Value Year Ra</b> 99.9 2022	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Population using the internet (%)		
·	0.1	2023		7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	90.8 2021 81.7 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	זר	2020		1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		<ul><li>2020</li><li>2022</li></ul>		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	20.0.2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.0 2022	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.7 2021	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 2020	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		Ţ	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient	31.2 2019	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	1471	1471	_	_	Palma ratio	1.2 2019	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	69.1	2020		<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2020	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.6.2010	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>*</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	16.6 2019	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		<b>4</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.7 2020	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0	2021			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	36.0 2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.2	2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	15.0	2012			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 2019	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.8	2019			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	16.8 2019	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	17.8 2018	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.1	2019	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.5 2018	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.7	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.3 2018	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.3	2019	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	84.5 2018	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	8.1 2021	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	79	2019		<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.5 2021	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	•	<u>T</u>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.4 2018	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.3	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	00.6	2020		<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.6 2022	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2020		Ţ	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.5 2022	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2021		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	52.1 2018	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality	,,,,	2021		_	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.3 2019	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	21.4 2019	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA		•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.5	2021	•	Λ.	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.0	2022	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.3 2022	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6 2022	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99 2023	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.2.2010	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		_	(per million population)	1.3 2018	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	9,197.4				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3 2021	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	5,157.1	2010			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.9 2019	•
	100.0	2020		•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	68 2022	•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			4	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2022	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	52 2022	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2019	•	7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	_0 1	2021			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	68.6 2023	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	4.2	2010			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.1	2021	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.9	2023	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2021		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.4 2020	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018		<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1 2021	•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	1613	2010			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	
(per 100,000 population)	161.3	2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	85 2021	•
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.1 2022	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













































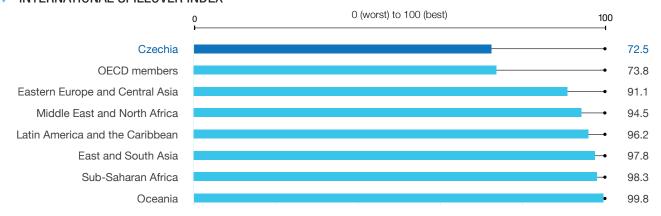


SDG achieved • On track or maintaining SDG achievement

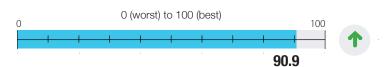
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

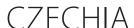
### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



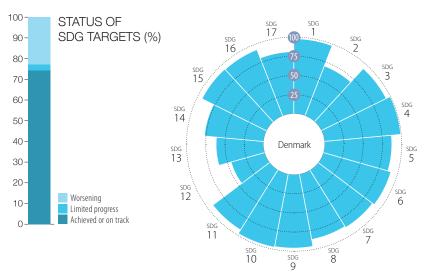
DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year I 100.0 2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPF, %) overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		<b>T</b>	Population using the internet (%)	82.7 2021	
overty neadcount ratio at \$5.05/day (2017 FFF, %)  overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2019		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	101.9 2021	
·	5.0	201:		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		
DG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	202			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.5 2018	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	32.9 2022	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		200		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.5 2021	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	26.0			Ť	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.0 2020	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	8.3 2020	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		4	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	4.3 2020	
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)					Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	36.1 2020	
rports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	57.9 106.8				Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.6 2017	•
	100.8	2020	) •		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	25.3 2019	•
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	2020	) •	T	Palma ratio	0.8 2019	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	202	1 •	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	8.2 2019	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		202		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		202		T		. 0.0 2020	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	N/	•		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0 2020	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14 3	2019	9 👝	4	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	15.3 2019	•
iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	1-1.5	∠∪1:	•	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9 2020	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	32.5	201	9 •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	76.0 2022	
				•	Population with rent overburden (%)	2.2 2019	
opposition of the first (very constant)		2019		T	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	94.2 2022	
e expectancy at birth (years) olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	79.1			1		JT.Z ZUZZ	
		2019		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8			•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.7 2019	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		202		<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	20.3 2018	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.2 2018	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	46.3 2018	
p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2020		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	21.6 2018	
p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	44.1			<b>+</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	7.8 2021	
ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.6	2020	) •	T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2021	•
G4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	95.7	202		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	9.2 2021	•
% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.7	2020			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.6 2018	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7	2020	) •	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	463.7 2021	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	92.7	2020	) •	$\rightarrow$	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	30.1 2018	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	N/	4	•			
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	35.0			1	SDG14 – Life Below Water  Many area that is protected in marine sites important to bindiversity (0)	NIA NIA	
A score (worst 0–600 best)	495.3			1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	
riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	16.9			T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	
nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.8	2018	3 🔸	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	
OG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	05.7	200			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marina his discarding the product of the	NA NA	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	85.7	2008	3	Т	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.5	202	1 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land		
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.5	202	2	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.7 2022	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%)		202		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.1 2022	•
nder wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.5			1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97 2023	•
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	00.0	202	1 🗪		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1 6 2010	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9				(per million population)	1.6 2018	_
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	99.1			-	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
	29.7				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4 2021	•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	61.5			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.1 2020	
	2,226.94			•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	77 2022	
pulation using safely managed water services (%)	97.9			1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		
oulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.2	2020	J 🛑	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0 2022	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						56 2022	
oulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	) •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	) •	1	per 100,000 population)	0.5 2021	•
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.2	2019	g	1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.6 2023	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.8	2019	9 •	<b>→</b>	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	
usted GDP growth (%)	0.5	202	1		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	180.1 2020	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•		100.1 2020	-
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.9	202	1	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.2 2020	•
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	202	1	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.4 2022	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	U. <del>\</del> \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	_
per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	3	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	38.4	201	3 •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58 2021	•
		202		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	50.0 2022	•
nployment-to-population ratio (%)					Chiffeed and fine of an object on the chiff and the chiff and	2.0.2010	
nployment-to-population ratio (%) outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	11.9	20-		_	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	2.8 2019	







### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

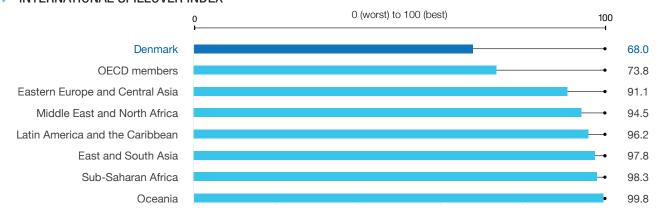


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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

Moderately improving

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



G1 – No Poverty				ng Trenc		Value		-
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				1		99.9		
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)			.3		·	98.9		
verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.5	201	9 •	7		41.8	2021	•
G2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	
valence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	202	0 •	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	202	2 •	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	59.7	2022	•
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			11 •	_	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2021	•
ralence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.7			- 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.0	2020	•
nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		201		•	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.0	2020	•
al yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		202			Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	54.8	2020	•
ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)			8 •		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	9.8	2020	•
d gap closure (% of potential yield)	76.6				Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	34.2	2017	•
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	15.1	202	0 •		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being						27.7	2019	•
ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.7	202	0.	1	Palma ratio		2019	
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	202	1 •	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2019	
ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	202	11 •	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
lence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.8	202	1 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020	
HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	202	1 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0	2020	
standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.8	201	9	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	9.6	2019	•
betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.0	201	, -	•		0.00	2020	•
standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.9	201	9 •			68.0		
c deaths (per 100,000 population)		201				16.1		
expectancy at birth (years)	81.3					97.6		
escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)			9 •	- 1				_
s attended by skilled health personnel (%)			8	_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste (kg/capita)	22.4	2010	_
iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		202				22.4 I		
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)			9					
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)			2	- 1		10.2		
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)			0			46.1		
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	17.6			<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2010	
smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	13.9				Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2021	
64 – Quality Education						1.7	2021	_
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					SDG13 – Climate Action			
of children aged 4 to 6)	99.7	202	0.	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021	
orimary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	202	0	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
er secondary completion rate (%)	103.9			- 4		19.0		
acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		N		-		45.4	2018	•
ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.0			1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
score (worst 0–600 best)	501.0	201	8 •	<b>→</b>		86.7	2022	
tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.6	201	8 •	1		69.9		
erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.7	201	8 •	4		35.7		
55 – Gender Equality					3 / 3 3 . ,	29.8		
and for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
of females aged 15 to 49)	* 88.0	202	23	T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	
of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.1	202	1 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			2 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.6	2022	
s held by women in national parliament (%)			1 •	- 1		99.5		•
der wage gap (% of male median wage)			0		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	•
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	202	0	4	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1 7	2018	
lation using at least basic unifiling water services (%)	99.6			<b>1</b>	(per million population)	1./	010	_
water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.9				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2021	•
te water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	3,552.90					37.3		
lation using safely managed water services (%)	96.7				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	•
lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)			0	- 1		0.00		
	21.2	_52		•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
i7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0	202	n =	<b>1</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) *		2021	•
lation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			- 1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.4	2 <u>0</u> 21	_
lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0	202	.U •	T	per 100,000 population)	0.4	2021	•
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.9	201	9 •	1		89.5		
wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	37.5	201	9 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		-51		•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
	1.1	202	11 -				2021	
sted GDP growth (%)		202		•	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	71.9	2020	•
ns of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1.6	201	٥ <b>•</b>	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0	202	1 •	1		15.3	2020	•
lamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.0	202	1 -	4	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
work-related accidents embodied in imports					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	U./	2022	
r 100,000 population)	0.5	201	8	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•
ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	118.8	201	8 •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56	2021	•
			1 •	1		49.0	2022	•
oloyment-to-population ratio (%)	73.0	202						
oloyment-to-population ratio (%) th not in employment, education or training (NEET)			1 •	7	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	5.6	2019	•

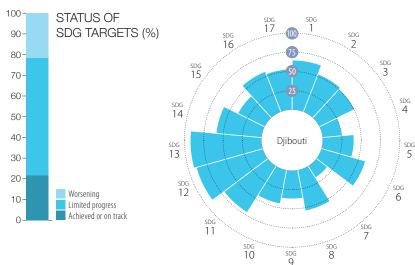
# DJIBOUTI

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 150/166

COUNTRY SCORE 52.7

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



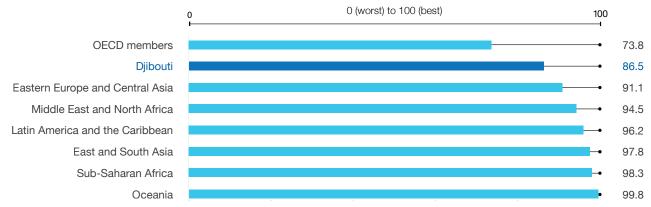
### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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 \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year	_	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year Ratin	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.9 2023 27.2 2023		Population using the internet (%)	71.5 2022 • 68.9 2021 •	
·	27.2 202.	3 • /	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.9 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	12 5 2020	0 0 -	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.5 2020		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2018 •	
Prevalence of sturting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7 2022 10.6 2019		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00 2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.5 2016		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022 •	,
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 201		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021 •	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0 202		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA •	)
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA	0 •	Gini coefficient	41.6 2017	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	101 10		Palma ratio	2.0 2017 •	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	234.5 2020	0 • -	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.6 202	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA •	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.1 202		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	47.4.2010	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	204.0 202		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	47.4 2019	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 202		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1 2020 •	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0 2011 •	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.0 2019	9 • 🚽	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	177.0.201	0 0	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2002	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	177.9 2019	9 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2019 •	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.5 2019	9 • 🚽	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	10.0 2018 •	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.8 2019	9 🌒 🚽	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2018	)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.0 201	1 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.1 2018 •	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4 2012	2 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	24.5 2018 •	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	50 202	1 • 🗸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA •	)
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	48 2019	9 • 🚽	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capi	ta) 0.3 2021 •	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 201	1 • •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2 2018	
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0 2021 •	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	16.9 2022	2 • 🚽	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.7 2022	2 • -	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%	6) 0.0 2022	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	55.0 202		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.5 2022	
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 (%)	0.0 2019	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.9 2000	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 52.8 2023	3 • 7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA •	b
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA NA	A • •	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	40.4 2022	2 • 🚽	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (9	%) 0.8 2022 •	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2 202		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (9		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80 2023	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.1 2020	0 • -	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA NA •	þ
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.7 2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3 2019		(per million population)	0.0 2016	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	3,888.0 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA •	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	.,		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.8 2018	
Population with access to electricity (%)	61.8 2020	0 • =	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live	(%) 72 2011 •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.7 2020		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.7 2006 •	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		_	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30 2022 •	)
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	5.8 2019	9 • 🖣	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •	)
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0 2019	9 • -	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			per 100,000 population)		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.6 202	1 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.9 2023	)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.1 2018		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	)
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	)
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	12.3 201	1 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 bes	t) NA NA •	)
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	28.0 202	3 • 🗸	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	A • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6 2020 •	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018	8 • 🔫	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	48.3 2018	8 👝 🥟	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA •	)
(per 100,000 population)	40.3 2018	0	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021 •	•
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.6 2022	•

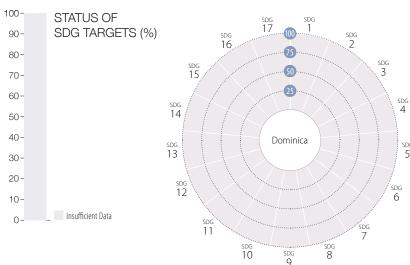
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



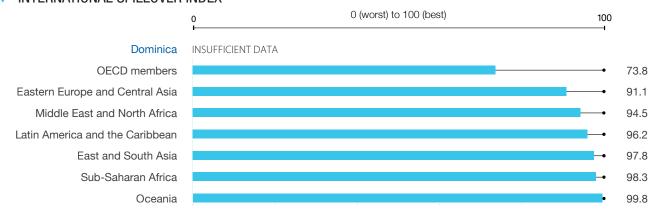
### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 70.2



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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



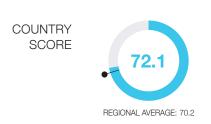
### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



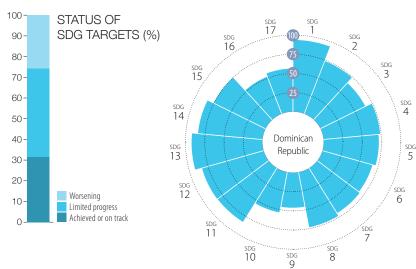
SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty handcount ratio at \$2.15 (day (2017 DDD 04))		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		• •
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	INA	NA	_	_	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		<b>1</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	6.0	2020		<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	07.0	2021		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020 NA		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021		4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•	•	Gini coefficient	NA	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	NA	NA		•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	•		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3	2021	•	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	35.9	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	18.4	2019	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2021	•	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	NIA	NIA		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	NA	NA		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2013	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	47.1	2006	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	NA	NA	•	•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.2	2021	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2021	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.9	2021	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.3	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	24.3	2021	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.1	2022	•	7
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 (%)		2019		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	77.9	ากาว		7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		T
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.9	2023	_	•	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 (%)	NA				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.4	2021	•	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		*
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	_	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	13.8	2021		T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020		Ţ
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA			•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA			•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	88.9	2020	•	7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.2	2019	•	4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	•
					per 100,000 population)				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		NA		
	-5.4				Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		T
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.4 NA	NA			limplinger of administrative proceedings (worst () 1 bost)	0 5	2021		_
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	NA		•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		مل
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)	NA NA	NA		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021 2021		4
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, ages 15+)	NA NA NA	NA NA		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.5	2021	•	<b>\</b>
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, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA NA	NA		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.0	2021	•	<b>+</b>
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	NA NA NA	NA NA	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	9.0	2021	•	<b>+</b>
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, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA NA NA 0.6	NA NA 2021	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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	9.0	2021 2021 NA	•	<b>↑</b> •

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**62**/166 **COUNTRY RANKING** 



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

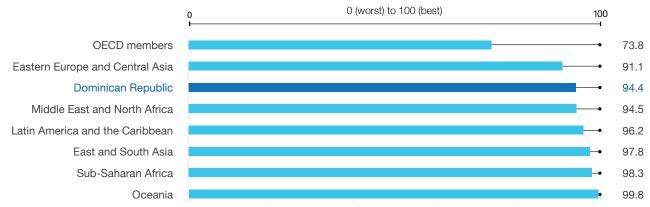


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

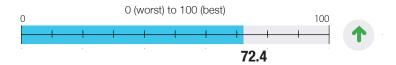


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2023		<b>T</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.2 202		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.3	2023	_	T	Population using the internet (%)	85.2 202		
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	66.7 202	•	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		T	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 201	8 •	, .
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 202	2 •	)
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.6			•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 202	1 •	, ,
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA N	A •	)
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		T	Gini coefficient	39.6 202	0 •	,
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	•		Palma ratio	1.8 202		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.0 202	0	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	107.3	2020	•	<b>→</b>		11 2 202	0 0	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.9			<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	11.2 202	0 -	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	33.0				Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	12.7 201	9 •	, •
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0	2021	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	84.1 202	n <b>–</b>	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0 202		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.1	2019	•	<b>1</b>		07.0 202		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		,			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1 1 201	г -	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	41.3	2019	•	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 201		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				al.	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4 201		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	64.6			4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	15.2 201		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	72.8 51.0			<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4 201		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	99.2				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.9 201		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)				<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.1 201		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84	2021	•	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3 202	•	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	66	2019	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2022		7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.6 202	1 •	•
	5.5	2022	_		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 201	8 •	•
DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 202	1 •	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	73.3	2021	•	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
let primary enrollment rate (%)	89.5	2021	•	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.4 202	2 •	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	69.5	2021	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.2 202	2	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9	2021	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.6 201	8	, ,
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 201	9	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 200	7	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 201	8 •	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.9	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.6	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.9 202	2	, ,
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.9	2021	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.5 202	2	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73 202	3	, ,
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.7	2020		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4 202	1 •	, ,
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.2			7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2.201	0	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	39.6				(per million population)	0.2 201	8	,
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)	1,316.8				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.5 202	1 •	)
	1,510.0	2010			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	58.5 202	0	,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	4000	2020			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	39 202		,
epulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	92.2 201		
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	91.5	2020	•	T	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	32 202		
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2019	•	<b>&gt;</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.8 201		
	6.2	2010		_	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.2	2019	_	7	per 100,000 population)	0.0 201	/	1
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.9 202	3	, ,
ljusted GDP growth (%)		2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 202		,
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.0	2018	•		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202	1 •	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	51.3	2021	•	4	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 202	1 •	,
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.9 202	0 -	
Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2021		<b>Ψ</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N		) (
per 100,000 population)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.7 202	n <b>-</b>	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	22.9	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **	0 202		
					COLDOLATE TAX FLAVELL SCOLE IDESLUTIOU WOIST) *	u 202		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

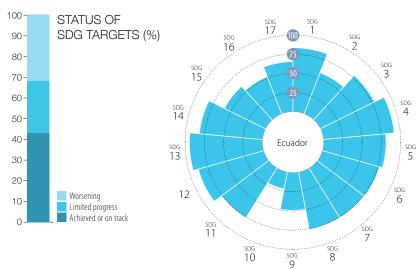
# **ECUADOR**

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

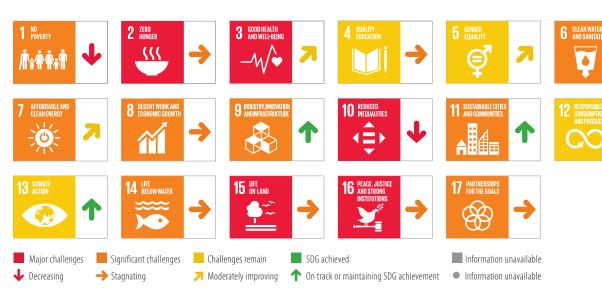




## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

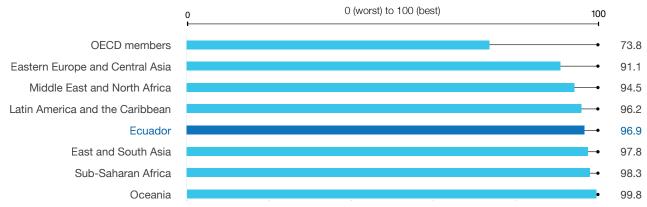


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

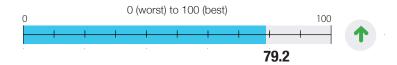


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R		en
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	6.1 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.1 2022		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.2 2023 • 🔸	Population using the internet (%)	76.2 2021		T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	56.7 2021	•	T
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.4 2020 • •	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7 2022 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.7 2019	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	20.8 2022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.9 2016 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2021	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • <b>7</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2014	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	2021	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.9 2018 • <b>•</b> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Gini coefficient	47.3 2020	•	4
	0.1 2020	Palma ratio	2.8 2020	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	(F.0. 2020 A	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	65.8 2020 • ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	57.8 2006	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.7 2021 -	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.5 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	13.7 2019	•	T
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0 2021 • → 0.1 2021 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020	• 1	ተ
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1 2021	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.0 2022	• 4	ተ
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.0 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	204 5515	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2015	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	28.1 2019	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.7 2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.1 2019 • 7	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	14.2 2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.5 2019 • 🛧	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 2018	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	58.4 2020 • 🛧	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.7 2018	•	+
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.2 2019 • 🛧	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.1 2018	• (	<b>-</b> >
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4 2021	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	80 2019 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	00 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.3 2021	•	ተ
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2022 • 🔱	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2018	•	ተ
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,876.0 2021	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	81.9 2021 • 🔸	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
(% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.2 2021 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.0 2022	•	<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	102.3 2020	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.6 2022		<b>→</b>
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2021	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	29.0 2018		1
	99.0 2021	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.8 2019	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.3 2019	•	ተ
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.5 2018 • 🛧	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.6 2021 • 1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	69.9 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.1 2022	•	<b>-</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.4 2021	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.0 2022		<b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66 2023		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2021	• (	<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.5 2020	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.8 2019	(per million population)	0.3 2018		_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	799.7 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	14.0 2021	•	Ψ
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	733.7 2010	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.4 2020	•	Ť
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.9 2020 • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	35 2022	•	Ψ
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)	94.3 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.2 2020	•	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	94.5 2020	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36 2022	• •	<b>→</b>
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA		•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	16.2 2019 • 7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2018		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)			•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.4 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.5 2023		+
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021		•
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021		7
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021		Z
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	64.2 2021 • <b>T</b>				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	64.2 2021 ● <b>↑</b> 3.8 2023 ● <b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7 2021	•	Ψ
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	3.8 2023 • →	·	8.7 2021 NA NA	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	3.8 2023 • → 0.6 2021 • 7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		•	•

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

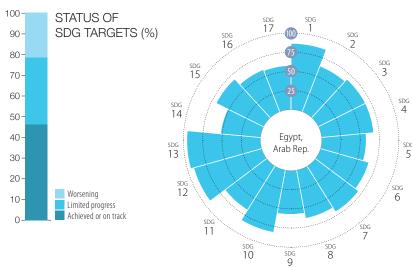
# EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 81 /166

COUNTRY SCORE 69.6

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

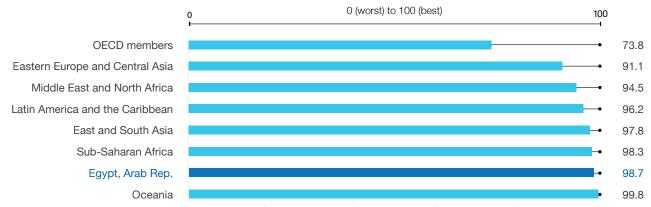


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

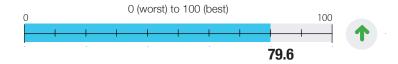


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### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



# MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

# Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			Rating Tr		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Yea 88.1 202		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)					Population using the internet (%)	72.1 202		
	10.5	2023		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	61.4 202		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.1	2020		<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.4		-	, }	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 201	8 •	•
revalence of sturting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	40 5 202	2 -	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0			T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5 202	.2 •	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>^</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 202	1 •	,
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0 202	0	)
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		ı.	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020		•	Gini coefficient	31.5 201	7 •	)
	0.1	2020		_	Palma ratio	1.2 201	7 •	)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	160	2020		•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.9 201	8 •	,
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0		-	<b>^</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.0			Т	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	91.3 201	9 •	1
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0			T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.8 202	0	)
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0 202	2 •	)
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	28.0	2019	• 2	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 201	2	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and imbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	105.6	2019	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.9 201		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.1	2010	•	<b>1</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.8 201		
e expectancy at birth (years)	71.8			7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 201		
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	46.9			7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.1 201		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5			•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.6 201		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2014		<b>^</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 202		
_	90	2021		•		0.0 202		_
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	• 1	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	40	2022	•	L	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.3 202		
		LULL		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 201		
DG4 – Quality Education rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	214.6 202	1 •	
% of children aged 4 to 6)	36.7	2019	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	2019	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.4 202	2 •	,
wer secondary completion rate (%)	88.4	2019	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.7 202	2 •	į
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.5	2021	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.8 201	8 •	,
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	49.5 201	9 •	į
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9 201	9 🛑	,
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.0	2014	• '	T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	8 •	ř
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.1	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022	• •	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6 202	2 •	,
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7			1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5 202		,
·	27.7	2021		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90 202		,
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.4	2020		<b>1</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 202		,
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.4		_	T 个	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.3		-	•	(per million population)	0.1 201	8	1
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	141.2			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			_
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3 201	7	,
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	369.5	2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.9 201		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	85 202		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4 201		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	2020	• '	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30 202		
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.8 201		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.4	2019	•	<b>&gt;</b>	per 100,000 population)	0.0 201	9	1
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.4 202	3	)
djusted GDP growth (%)	-0.3	2021	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 202		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2018	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.2 202		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	27.4	2021	• -	<b>→</b>	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)						U.T 2U2		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2.0.000	0 -	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	• •	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.9 202	U	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	• '	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N		
		2040		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.0 201		
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2018		_	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 202		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

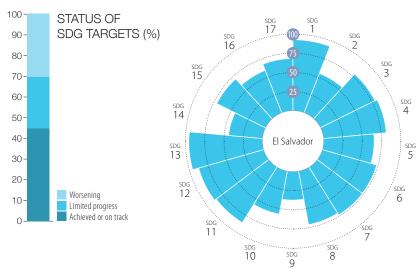
# EL SALVADOR

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

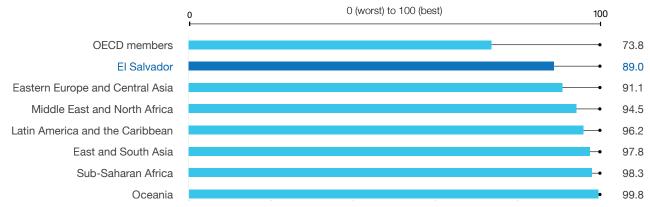


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# EL SALVADOR

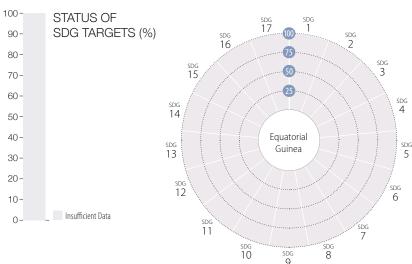
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating Tren	·	Value Year Rating
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.5 2023 • <b>1</b> 5.2 2023 • <b>1</b>		91.7 2022 • 62.9 2021 •
·	3.2 2023	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.0 2021
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	77 2020 • 1		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.7 2020 • <b>1</b>	infractructure (worst 1 5 host)	2.2 2018 •
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1 2014	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.6 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021 •
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2019 •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	97.3 2020	Gini coefficient	38.8 2019
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	37.3 2020	Palma ratio	1.7 2019 •
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	42.8 2020 • <b>1</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.1 2021	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	16.5 2020 •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.4 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22.0.2010
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	49.0 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	22.9 2019 •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.1 2020 🔸
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.2 2021	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	76.0 2022 •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7 2019 • 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	40.2.2010	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2010 •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40.3 2019 •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.5 2019
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.9 2019 • 🛂	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	7.4 2018 •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.0 2019 🔸 🔀	Z	1.3 2018 •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	51.8 2018 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.2 2018 •
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2018 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.6 2018 🔸
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79 2021 • 🛂	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.4 2021 •
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	76 2019 • 1	SDG13 – Climate Action	
(worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.1 2021
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5 2022 • <b>1</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2018 •
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2019 •
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	86.3 2014	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.2 2014	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.6 2022
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	71.2 2019		51.3 2022
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5 2020 • 1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	38.5 2018
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	58.6 2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	26.3 2019 •
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.0 2014 • 1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018 •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	88.8 2021 • 🕨	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.2 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.0 2022 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.4 2021 • 🛂	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.7 2022 •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80 2023
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.9 2020 • 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2021 •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	82.5 2020 • 🛂	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.8 2018
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.4 2019 • •	(per million population)	1.0 2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,645.6 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	18.2 2021 •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	29.5 2018 •
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • 1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	76 2022 •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	91.8 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.2 2018
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33 2022 •
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2019 • 🚽	Crimaretri involved in crima labor (70 or population aged 5 to 14)	6.9 2019 •
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.8 2019 🍨 🔫	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.9 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.4 2023
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.5 2018 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	35.9 2021 • 🔻	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.2 2023 • 🔫	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • 🗡		9.9 2020
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 • 👈	public illustree; metading official development assistance (70 of off)	NA NA •
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	24.9 2018 •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.9 2020
(per 100,000 population)	24.9 ZUIO	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 2021
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.8 2022

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING /166



# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

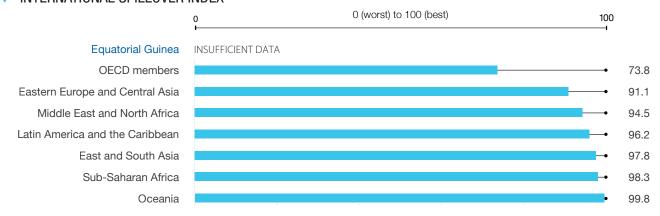


# ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

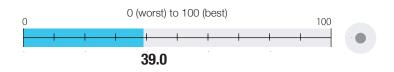


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# EQUATORIAL GUINEA

DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year F NA	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value 74.1			g Trer
·	* NA		•		Population using the internet (%)	53.9			1
	- IVA	INA			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		-
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	0.5	2021		-
revalence of undernourishment (%)	NA 16.1	NA		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	•	4
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2011			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	4
luman 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)		2018		7	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	INA	NA	•	•	Palma ratio		NA		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				_
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	212.3			<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	INA	11/7		
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	59.0	2019	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	275.0			Ψ.	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	48.1	2017	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.8	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		NA		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.1	2019		<b>→</b>		14/1	1 1/ 1		_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.4	2016		4
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	165.7	2019	•		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	777	2010		1	, ,		NA		(
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		- 1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	176.0			•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
		2011			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.4			ď
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	53	2021	•	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		(
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NIA	NA		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.2	2021	•	•
	IVA	INA	_	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5	2018	•	•
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	(
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	46.5	2015	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	44.7	2015	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	•	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2015			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.7	2022	•	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	2010	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.9	2018	•	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	26.8	2019	•	•
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2019	•	-
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	20.5	2011		<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	55.0	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	•	4
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		Ţ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	25.0	LUL		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80			
	617	2017			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2017		•	(per million population)	NA	NA		(
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
		2020			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	3,523.5	2018	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		NA		
opulation with access to electricity (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	53.5			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	24.5	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	4.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	INA	11/7		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.4	2023	•	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-8.3	2021	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.4	2018	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NΔ	NA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)						14/7	14/1	-	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2.0	2022		
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.0	2020		•
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA		
					0.1				
(per 100,000 population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27 በ	2018	•	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	14.1	2020 2021		•

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

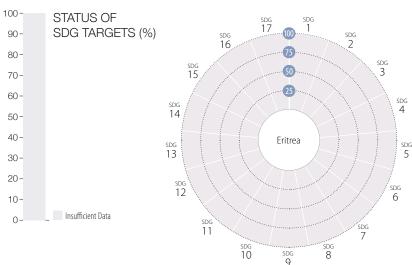
# **ERITREA**

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

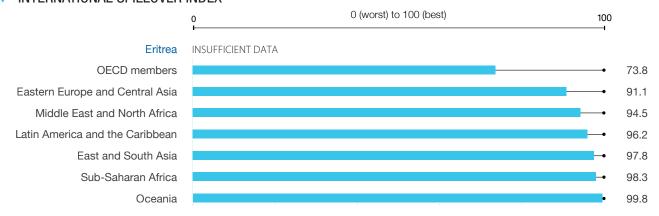


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

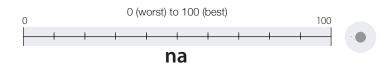


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals and the sustainable development for the full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals are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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



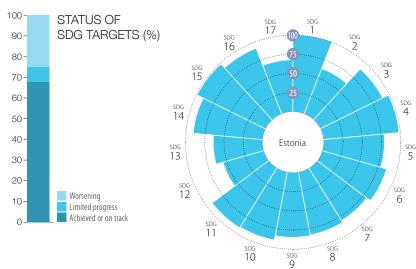
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	89.4	2023	•	7	Population using the internet (%)		2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			_		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	0.0	2017	•	(
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		NA			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	•	- 2
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2010 2016			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	-
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2016		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2007		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2021	•	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient	NA	NA		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	147	1471			Palma ratio	NA	NA		
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	321.6	2020		7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	F2 1	2010		
icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	52.1	2019	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	69.0	2016	•	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.8	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	227.4	2010			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2011	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237.4	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	37.9	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2.0	2018	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	64.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2008		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.5	2018	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2010			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.8	2018	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	50	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
worst 0–100 best)	NIA	NIA			$\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2/\mbox{capita})$	0.2	2021	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	INA	NA		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	2018	•	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2021	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	27.2	2019	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	52.2	2019	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	50.7	2019	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.5	2022	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.3	2018	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.6	2018	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	24.0	2040			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2019	•	
(% 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 (%)	83.8	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.0	2019	•		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	51.9	2016	•		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	11.9	2016	•	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.2	2019	•		(per million population)	0.0	2010		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	486.0	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	14.6	2012	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	52.2	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.3	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA			
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1 [	2010			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5	2019	•	T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	27.0	2022		
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.1	2011	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	27.9 NA	2023 NA		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	93.0	2018	•		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)						INA	11//\	-	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2.0	2020	_	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.0	2020	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.9	2018	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA			
(per 100,000 population)					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































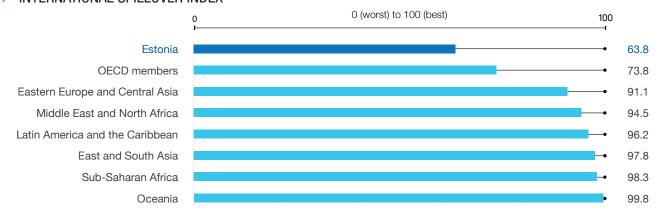




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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

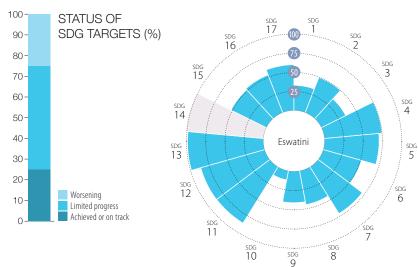


DG1 – No Poverty everty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				g Trend			Year Ra	_
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			3	- 7	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)			3		Population using the internet (%)		2021	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	14.9	2019	9 •		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	180.1	2021	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	37.9	2022	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			4		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.2	2021	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.2			+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.8	2020	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		+	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	8.0	2020	•
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		202		<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	3.2	2020	•
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		Ψ	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	28.6	2020	•
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)	40.7				Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	38.4	2017	•
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.1	2020	0 •		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	30.8	2019	•
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.2	2020	0	1	Palma ratio		2019	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.9	202	1 •	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2019	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	202	1 •	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.3	202	1 •	1		6 00	2020	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	N/	4		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0	2020	•
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14.9	2019	9	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.4	2019	•
iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.9	201	•	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.8	2015	•
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.8	2019	9		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2013	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		<b>1</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)		2019	
expectancy at birth (years)	78.9			<b>1</b>	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2022	
e expectancy at birth (years) olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)			9 •	1		22.2	LULL	_
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	4.5	2017	_
tris attended by skilled health personnel (%) rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				- 1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2013	9	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)			0		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	46.6			1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)					Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17.9	2020	U		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0./	2021	
OG4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	93.2	2017	7	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.9	2021	•
% of children aged 4 to 6)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.4	2018	•
t primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	27.2	2021	•
wer secondary completion rate (%)	100.8			T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	28.6	2018	•
reracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.2			<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.6	2022	•
5A score (worst 0–600 best)	525.3				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•
riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	8.8	2018	8 •	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	80.2	201/	1	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	
% of females aged 15 to 49)						0.1	2010	Ť
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.8			1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.9			1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.7				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	•
nder wage gap (% of male median wage)	19.6	2020	0 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	2020	0	->	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3	2018	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1			1	(per million population)	0.5		
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.9			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.4			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2021	•
	4,806.0			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020	•
pulation using safely managed water services (%)	95.8			<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	•
pulation using safely managed water services (%)	93.1				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0		•
				-	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000	202	0 -	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2021	•
oulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) be emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0	2020	0	T	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2015	
<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.5	2019	9 •	<b>→</b>	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	31.3	2010	9 🦲	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•
	د.۱ د	∠U1.	, <del>-</del>	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	•
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	•
justed GDP growth (%)		202			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	178.4	2020	•
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.6	2018	8	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.4	202	1	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	126	2020	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				-	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	202	1 •	<b>→</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2022	•
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.3	2018	8	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	ΝΔ	NA	
per 100,000 population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	
	122.8	ZU18			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•
		202	1 🦱					
nployment-to-population ratio (%)  uth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	74.0	202	1 •	7	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2019	

COUNTRY 132/166

COUNTRY SCORE 57.9

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

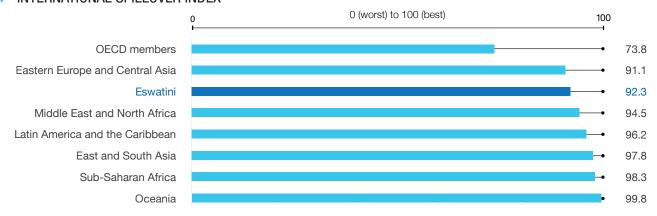




Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# **ESWATINI**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	30.6 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.0 2022		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	46.6 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)	58.9 2021		T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	114.5 2021	•	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.0 2020	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA NA		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.2 2022	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00 2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.0 2011	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2−3 worst)	16.5 2016 • <b>4</b> .0 2017 • <b>4</b> .0	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021	•	<b>→</b>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2015	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2 2018 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2020	Gini coefficient	54.6 2016	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.1 2020	Palma ratio	4.1 2016	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	239.6 2020 • 🛧	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.3 2021	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.8 2020	•	<b>→</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	52.6 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.7 2019	1 -	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	348.0 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.7 2019	_	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	7.7 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.1 2020	•	7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0 2022	. •	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	35.2 2019 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	173.7 2019 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2016	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3 2019	) •	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.5 2019 • 🔸	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	57.7 2019 • 7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	87.1 2013 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.3 2014	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.7 2021	•	7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	58 2019 🍨 🗡	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5 2022	${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9 2021		<b>→</b>
	5.5 2022	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA NA		•
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	209.1 2021	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.8 2019 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	69.8 2019 • 🛧	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA		•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.9 2020 • •	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	82.9 2014 • 🛧	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	02.9 2014	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2018	_	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.4 2021	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.2 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.7 2022		7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.6 2021 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2022		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.81 2023		7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.8 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2021		→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	64.3 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7 2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	77.6 2019 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.0 2020 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.7 2021		ماء
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA NA •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.1 2012		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	34 2022		
Population with access to electricity (%)	79.7 2020 • 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	53.5 2014		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	55.4 2020 • 7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30 2022		1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.8 2010		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	40.7 2019 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
27 27 3	40.7 2019	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.0.2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.7 2023	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%) /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-1.0 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	8.8 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA NA • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	24.7 2023 • 🔸	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.4 2021	•	<b>→</b>
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)	NA NA	•	•
victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NIA NIA G	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 25.4 2021	•	1
(per 100,000 population)	NA NA • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021	•	
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.7 2022		9

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

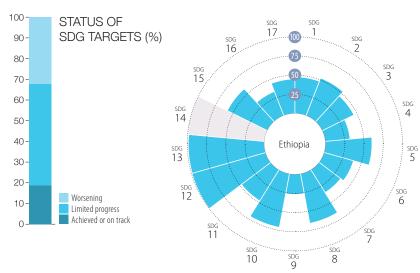
# **ETHIOPIA**

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

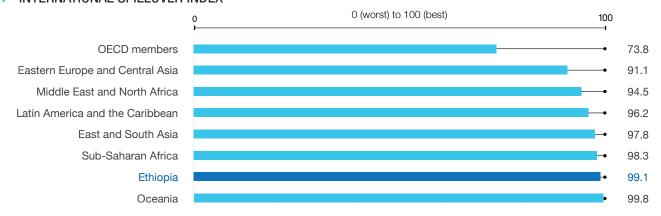


### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



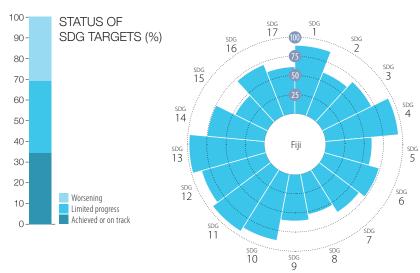
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			Rating Tre		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year R 2022		g Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)			• 2		Population using the internet (%)		2021		
		2025			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	240	2020	• 1	L	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernouns firment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2016	•	(
revalence of sturting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	40.5	2022		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2019		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.5	2022	•	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2016			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2017	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2021		L	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient	35.0	2015	•	
	11/7	14/4			Palma ratio	1.5	2015	•	
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	2667	2020			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	266.7			r	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	643	2020	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		r	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	39.8	2019	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	119.0			r	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	87.9	2020	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	• 1	r	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.0	2022	•	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.1	2019	• 7	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2015		
age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air poliution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	142.5	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.2	2019	• 4	L	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2019		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		L	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage						0.0	2021		
(worst 0–100 best)	38	2019	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0	2024		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6	2022	• 4	L	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		
SDG4 – Quality Education				_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	42.1	2021	• =	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	77.7	2021	• 4	L	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	29.5	2015	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.8	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)	62.6	2020	• -	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	51.0	2021	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.0	2022	• 1	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.4	2022	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	42.6	2021	• 1	r	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.3	2022	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2023	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	49.6	2020	• -	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			(per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2019			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)		2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.6	2012	•	
	13.2	2010			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			_		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		
Population with access to electricity (%)		2020			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2016		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	7.8	2020	• -	7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.9	2019	• 1	r	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2015		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.0	2010			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.0	2019	• -	7	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	47.7	2023	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2	2018	• •		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	34.8	2017	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.5	2020		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	• -	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	٥.১	2020		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0	2018	• =	<b>&gt;</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
(per 100,000 population)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	7 1	2020	•	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6.5	2018	• •		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **		2020		
(F , - 30 population)						U	2021	_	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# COUNTRY RANKING 57/166



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

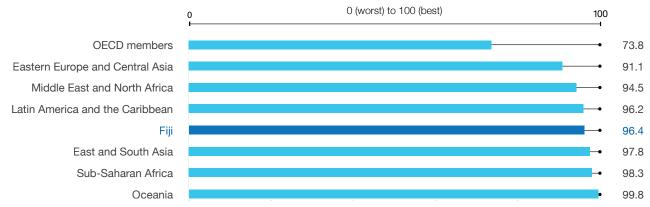


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

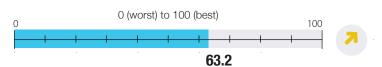


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### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



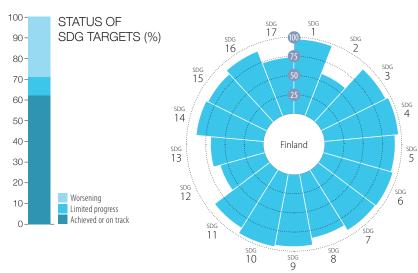
DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating Tr	·	Value Year Ra		g Tr
·	2.0 2023 • • • 9.2 2023 • •		78.4 2022		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	9.2 2023	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.7 2021 76.1 2021		
DG2 – Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%)	5.7 2020				
evalence of undernouns interit (70) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1 2022	infractructure (worst 1 5 host)	2.4 2018	•	•
evalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.6 2021	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	24.8 2022	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.2 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	24.0 2022		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2021		_
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.9 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020 •	Gini coefficient	30.7 2019	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.1 2019	•	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	38.1 2020	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.7 2021	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	9.4 2020	•	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.7 2021		10.1 2019		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.0 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.1 2019	Ĭ	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.3 2020	•	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA NA	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	37.7 2019 • •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	118.7 2019	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2011	•	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	118.7 2019	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.1 2019	•	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.5 2019 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA	•	
e expectancy at birth (years)	68.0 2019 • •		NA NA	•	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	23.1 2016 •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA	•	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2021 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA	•	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2021 •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 2021	•	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	61 2019	SDG13 – Climate Action			
worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.6 2021	•	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA NA •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA NA		
OG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2021	•	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	89.3 2021	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
t primary enrollment rate (%)	98.8 2020 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.5 2022	•	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	103.3 2021	0 11 11 1 61 111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	87.9 2022	•	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA •		9.0 2018	•	
OG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2019	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.3 2019	•	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 64.9 2023 • •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018	•	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.5 2021	SDG15 – Life on Land			Ī
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.5 2022		11.2 2022	•	
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	21.6 2021		0.1 2022		
GG – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.67 2023	•	
bulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.3 2020	D	0.1 2021	•	
oulation using at least basic unitarity water services (%)	99.2 2020	T 16 1 15 15 15 15 15 15			
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3 2019	(per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.9 2020	CDC16 Bases leasting and Change Institutions			
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA NA •	11 ::1 / 100 000 1 /: )	2.2 2020	•	
	IVA IVA	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.9 2016	•	
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000 2020	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA NA		
rulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020	Rirth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	86.6 2021		
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	51.4 2020	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	53 2022		
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output htCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.4 2019 • •		16.7 2021		
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	25.3 2019	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
	23.3 2013	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	10.6.2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.3 2023	•	
usted GDP growth (%)	-10.6 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	•	
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA NA •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.2 2023	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	4.2 2023 • S	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.2 2020	•	
uamental labor rights are electively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Il work-related accidents embodied in imports  er 100,000 population)	NA NA •	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA	•	
ms of modern slavery embodied in imports		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.9 2020	•	
ims of modern slavery embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	NA NA •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	•	
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.2 2022		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





































Major challenges Decreasing



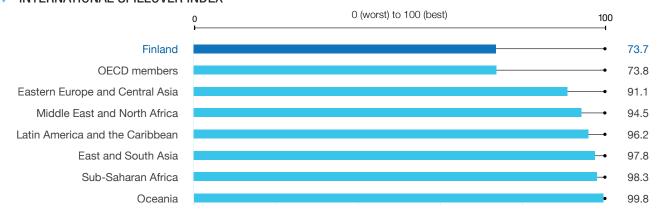




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### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

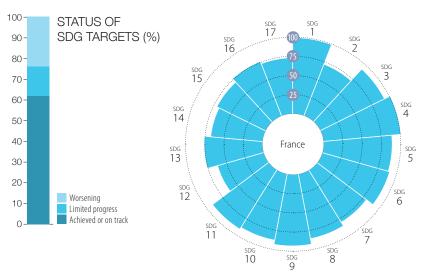


OG1 – No Poverty		Year I	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea	
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		- 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.6 202	
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		-	Population using the internet (%)	92.8 202	
verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	5./	2020		T	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	157.2 202	21
OG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 201	18
evalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	E4 E 202	12 4
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *		2022			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	54.5 202	22
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *		2021			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.2 202	21
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.9 202	
nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		4	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.9 202	20
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	53.3 202	20
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	9.2 202	
d gap closure (% of potential yield)		2021			Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.4 201	17 (
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0	2020			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	27.7 201	9
ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8.3	2020		<b>→</b>	Palma ratio	0.9 202	
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3	2021	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	6.9 202	
tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	2021		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2021		1		* 00 202	00 4
HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 202	20
-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.6	2019		•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	5.5 201	19
abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.0	2019	•		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	100 0 202	00 4
-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	74	2019	•		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 202	
abient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0 202	
ic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	Population with rent overburden (%)	8.8 201	
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.6 202	12
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.8 201	19
iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	26.6 201	18
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.3 201	18 (
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	51.8 201	18 (
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2020		4	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	30.7 201	18 (
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.3	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.7 202	21 (
y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	12.0	2020	•	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 202	21
G4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action		
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.8 202	1 4
of children aged 4 to 6)	96.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.7 201	
primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3	2020		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finiports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1 202	
ver secondary completion rate (%)	102.1	2020	•	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	33.5 201	
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA				33.3 20	10
ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.1	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
score (worst 0–600 best)	516.3	2018		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.9 202	
ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.5	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	81.9 202	
derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	12.9	2018		<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.1 201	
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 201	
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2 201	
of females aged 15 to 49)	90.4	2023		1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 201	18 (
o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.8	2021		1	SDG15 – Life on Land		
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8 202	7) (
ts held by women in national parliament (%)		2022		<b>†</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.8 202	
der wage gap (% of male median wage)		2021			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99 202	
	10.0	2020	_	-	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.99 202	
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			1	(per million population)	2.0 201	18
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		1			
nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
	100.0			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6 202	
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2010	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.5 202	
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	3,124.9				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	88 202	
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 3 Jation using safely managed water services (%)	99.6	2020	•	1			
nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 3 Ulation using safely managed water services (%)	99.6		•	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 202	
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Jlation using safely managed water services (%)  Jlation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.6	2020	•	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0 202 87 202	22
nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Julation using safely managed water services (%)  Julation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  The services (%)	99.6 84.1	2020 2020	•	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	100.0 202	22
nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  ulation using safely managed water services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)	99.6 84.1 100.0	2020 2020 2020	•	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202	22
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Le water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) Lation using safely managed water services (%) Lation using safely managed sanitation services (%) Lation using safely managed sanitation services (%) Lation with access to electricity (%) Lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0	2020 2020 2020 2020 2020	•	<b>^</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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)	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202	22 21 21
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) tallation using safely managed water services (%) tallation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  67 — Affordable and Clean Energy tallation with access to electricity (%) tallation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) temissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0	2020 2020 2020	•	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202	22 <b>(</b> 21 <b>(</b> 21 <b>(</b> 21 <b>(</b> 23 <b>(</b> 23 <b>(</b>
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) tallation using safely managed water services (%) tallation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  67 — Affordable and Clean Energy tallation with access to electricity (%) tallation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) temissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tallation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0 0.6	2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2019	•	<b>^</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202 0.7 202	22
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  ulation using safely managed water services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0 0.6	2020 2020 2020 2020 2020	•	<b>^</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202 0.7 202 0.8 202	22
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0 0.6 45.8	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019	•	<b>→ ↑ ↑ ↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202 0.7 202 0.8 202 0.8 202	22
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) The water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) The water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) The water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) The water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) The water consumption with a safely managed sanitation services (%)  The water consumption with access to electricity (%) The water consumption (%)	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0 0.6 45.8	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021	•	<b>^</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202 0.7 202 0.8 202	22
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0 0.6 45.8	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019	•	<b>→ ↑ ↑ ↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202 0.7 202 0.8 202 0.8 202	22
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 - Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0 0.6 45.8 0.9 1.7	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2018	•	<b>→ ↑ ↑ ↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202 0.7 202 0.8 202 49.7 202	22 21 21 23 21 21 21 20
aropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  ulation using safely managed water services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tcCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obbile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0 0.6 45.8 0.9 1.7 99.5	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021	•	<b>→ ↑ ↑ ↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202 0.7 202 0.8 202 49.7 202 13.7 202	222
aropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  allation using safely managed water services (%)  allation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 — Affordable and Clean Energy  allation with access to electricity (%)  allation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  tcCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth  alsted GDP growth (%)  this with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0 0.6 45.8 0.9 1.7 99.5	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2018	•	<b>→ ↑ ↑ ↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202 0.7 202 0.8 202 49.7 202	222
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  The water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  The water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  The water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  The water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  The water consumption services (%)  The water consumption water consumption (m²)  The water consumption in the water consumption (m²)  The water consumption is the water consumption (m²)  The water cons	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0 0.6 45.8 0.9 1.7 99.5 0.8	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021	•	<b>→ ↑ ↑ ↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202 0.7 202 0.8 202 49.7 202 13.7 202 0.6 202	222
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) for ewater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) I work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0 0.6 45.8 0.9 1.7 99.5 0.8 0.3	2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2018 2021 2021 2018	•	<b>→ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • • → ↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202 0.7 202 0.8 202 0.8 202 49.7 202 13.7 202 NA N	222
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rece water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ttcO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) ul work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population) ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0 0.6 45.8 0.9 1.7 99.5 0.8 0.3 95.8	2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2018 2021 2018 2018	•	<b>→ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • • → † •</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202 0.7 202 0.8 202 49.7 202 13.7 202 0.6 202 NA N 60 202	222
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.6 84.1 100.0 100.0 0.6 45.8 0.9 1.7 99.5 0.8 0.3 95.8	2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2018 2021 2021 2018	•	<b>→ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • • → † •</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	100.0 202 87 202 * 0.0 202 0.5 202 87.9 202 0.7 202 0.8 202 0.8 202 49.7 202 13.7 202 NA N	222

# COUNTRY RANKING 6/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing



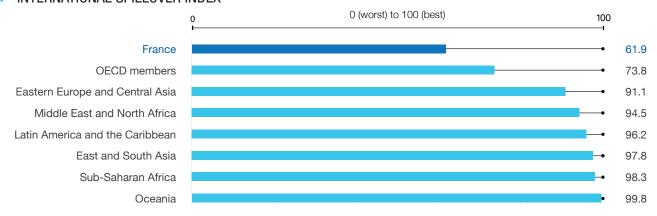






 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty  overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year 2023	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year Rat
overty headcount ratio at \$2.75/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		- 1	Population using the internet (%)		2021
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2019			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021
DG2 – Zero Hunger	0.1	2015			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		2018
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020		1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2022	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	67.0	2022
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2021	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2021
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.6	2016	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2020
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.2	2021	•	1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2020
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.3	2021			Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2016
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.0	2020	•			51.0	2010
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	22.4	2010
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.9	2020		-	Gini coefficient		2018
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		4	Palma ratio		2019
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		4	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	4.4	2019
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11.2	2010
iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.6	2019	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		2019
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		20.		-	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2019			Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2019	•	1	Population with rent overburden (%)		2019
e expectancy at birth (years)	82.5	2019	•	1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.4	2022
plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.0	2019
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84	2019	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2022		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018
p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2020		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018
p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2020		<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021
ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2020		1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2021
OG4 – Quality Education						0.9	2021
					SDG13 – Climate Action		2071
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	99.5	2020	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021
t primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0	2020	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018
wer secondary completion rate (%)	100.1			4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2021
eracy rate (% of population rate (%)	NA			•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	55.0	2018
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	50.3			•	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
A score (worst 0–600 best)	493.7			<b>-</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.9	2022
riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.9	2022
nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018	_	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.0	2018
	20.5	2010		•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	26.6	2019
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.9	2019
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	95.5	2004		1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018
% of females aged 15 to 49)							
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2021		1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Man area that is protected in toward lists important to bindly excits (0/)	01.1	2022
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022
ats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022
nder wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.8	2018	•		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021
700 - Clean Water and Sanitation		2020		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	7.1	2018
	100.0	2020			(per million population)	/.	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>		7.1	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6		•	<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	7.1	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	98.6 23.5	2020	•	•			2021
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) bulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	98.6 23.5	2020 2019 2020	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1.1	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	98.6 23.5 88.0 2,875.2	2020 2019 2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1 28.5	2021
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) urce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%)	98.6 23.5 88.0 2,875.2 99.2	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	1.1 28.5 74	2021 2020
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) urce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.6 23.5 88.0 2,875.2	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020	•	•	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/area where they live (%)	1.1 28.5 74 100.0	2021 <b>2</b> 020 <b>2</b> 022
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) urce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) urce Affordable and Clean Energy	98.6 23.5 88.0 2,875.2 99.2 78.6	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	1.1 28.5 74 100.0 72	2021 2020 2022 2022
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) urce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%)	98.6 23.5 88.0 2,875.2 99.2 78.6	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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	1.1 28.5 74 100.0 72 6 0.0	2021 2020 2022 2022 2022 2022 2021
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.6 23.5 88.0 2,875.2 99.2 78.6	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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)	1.1 28.5 74 100.0 72 6 0.0	2021 2020 2022 2022 2022
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) urce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.6 23.5 88.0 2,875.2 99.2 78.6	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)	1.1 28.5 74 100.0 72 0.0 4.5	2021 2020 2022 2022 2022 2022 2021
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poulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) poulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) poulation using safely managed water services (%) poulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) poulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) poulation with access to electricity (%) poulation with access to electricity (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to electricity (%) poulation using safely managed to endow	98.6 23.5 88.0 2,875.2 99.2 78.6 100.0 0.6 15.5 0.2 2.0 99.2	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021		· · · · · · · · · ·	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	1.1 28.5 74 100.0 72 0.0 4.5 78.7 0.6 0.7 0.8 96.0	2021 2020 2022 2022 2021 2021 2021 2021
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) proposed water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pula	98.6 23.5 88.0 2,875.2 99.2 78.6 100.0 0.6 15.5 0.2 2.0 99.2 0.8	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	1.1 28.5 74 100.0 72 * 0.0 4.5 78.7 0.6 0.7 0.8 96.0 14.9	2021 2020 2022 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – 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 nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nodamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) al work-related accidents embodied in imports beer 100,000 population) tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	98.6 23.5 88.0 2,875.2 99.2 78.6 100.0 0.6 15.5 0.2 2.0 99.2 0.2 67.7	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2018 20218 2018		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	1.1 28.5 74 1100.0 4.5 78.7 0.6 0.7 0.8 96.0 14.9 0.6 NA	2021 2020 2022 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) uthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	98.6 23.5 88.0 2,875.2 99.2 78.6 100.0 0.6 15.5 0.2 2.0 99.2 0.2 67.7	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	1.1 28.5 74 1100.0 4.5 78.7 0.6 0.7 0.8 96.0 14.9 0.6 NA 67	2021 2020 2022 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021

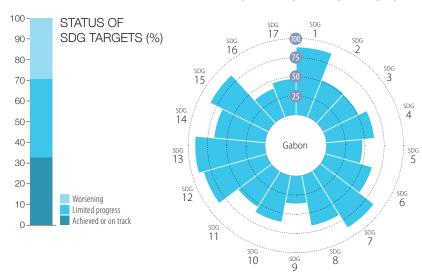
GABON

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

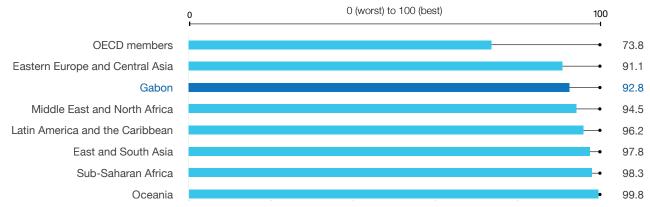


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



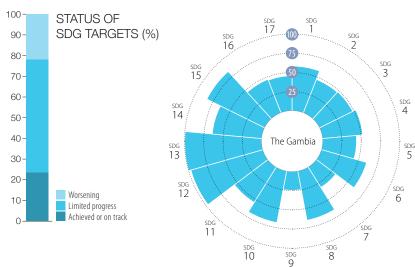
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R		j Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	59.1 2022		(
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	9.4	2023	•	<b>→</b>	Population using the internet (%)	71.7 2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	96.3 2021		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		4	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2018	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020			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)	0.1 2021	•	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6 2009	•	-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		.1.	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018 NA		•	Gini coefficient	38.0 2017	•	
	INA	IVA	_	_	Palma ratio	1.6 2017	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	2266	2020		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	226.6			<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.3 2018	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	513.0	2021		<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	47.5 2019	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.9 2020	•	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0	2021			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.0 2022	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.3	2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	70.2	2012			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA NA		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	/8.3	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.7 2019	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.9	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	9.1 2018	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	66.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 2018	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	91.0	2012	•		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.7 2018	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.1	2012	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.4 2018	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	64	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	49	2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.5 2021	•	
ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2022		7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2018	•	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA NA		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	76.7	2019	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.0 2022	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2019			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.8 2022	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2021		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	69.6 2018	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	35.2 2019	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7 2019	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	44.0	2012		<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	74.7	2021	•	4	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		+	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.7 2022	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6 2022		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 2023	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.3	2020		<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.5 2018		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			(per million population)	2.5 2010		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,536.5	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	80.2 2018	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	91.6	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live $(\!\%\!)$	43 2022	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	89.6 2012		
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	29 2022	•	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.3	2019	•	T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	19.6 2012	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	63.1	2019	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)			
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.3	2021	•	•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.1 2023		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	66.1	2021	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 0.4 2021		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	21.4	2023	•	4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1 2020	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	
		2010	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.4 2019	•	
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports								

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



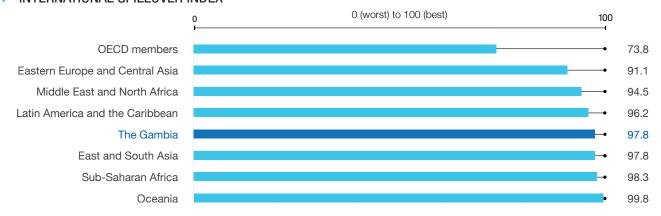


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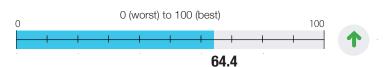
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

### THE GAMBIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	10.1 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.3 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	34.7 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	33.0 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	21.6 2020 • •	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	50.3 2021	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	21.0 2020	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8 2018	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6 2022 • <b>↑</b> 5.1 2020 •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	6 00 2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.3 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2018	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018 • •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA • •	Gini coefficient	35.9 2015	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.5 2015	• (
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	458.2 2020 • →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.3 2021 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.9 2020	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.9 2021 • 🗡	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	35.4 2019	• •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	149.0 2021 • 👈	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	83.9 2020	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8 2021 • 7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	31.0 2022	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.1 2019 • 👈		31.0 2022	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2002	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	220.5 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.2 2019	
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.6 2019 • 🔸	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.3 2018	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	65.5 2019 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	64.8 2018 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.3 2018	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	83.8 2020 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9 2018	• 4
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2013	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	48 2019 • 👈	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)	10 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2021	• (
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2022 • •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2018	• 4
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	55.4 2022 • 👈	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.0 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3 2022	• •
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	61.8 2021 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	39.3 2022	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.4 2021 • 7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.4 2014	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	41.1.2010	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 2015	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	41.1 2019 • 7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	68.2 2021 • 🗷	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.0 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.6 2021 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.0 2022	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98 2023	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.9 2020 • 👈	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3 2021	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	46.9 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.2 2019 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.9 2020 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,191.7 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.1 2014	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	_	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	38 2022	
Population with access to electricity (%)	62.3 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	59.0 2020	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.7 2020 • 🔸	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34 2022	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.2 2019 • 👈	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.9 2018	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1 2019 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	5 2017 <b>-</b>	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.1 2023	• '
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.8 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	28.6 2017 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.7 2023 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1 2020	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	3.4 2018 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.8 2018	
(per 100,000 population)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	•

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

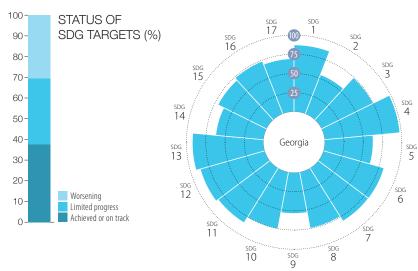
### **GEORGIA**

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

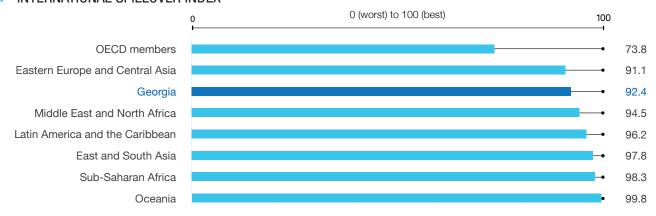


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty			Rating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			•		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	9./	2023	•	_	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	7.0	2020		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	99.8 2	2021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		ተ ተ	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2	2018	•
Prevalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)		<ul><li>2022</li><li>2018</li></ul>		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	16 5 '	2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.7		_	Ţ	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	10.5 2	2022 (	_
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2	2021	• '
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2	2020	• '
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		•	Gini coefficient	34.5 2	2020	• .
DDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.4 2	2020	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27.6	2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	2021	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	7.1 2	2020	• '
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.5	2021	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.7 2	2019	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	64.0	2021	•	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)			
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.4 2		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0 2	2022 (	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.7				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.5	2015	
age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	92.8	2019	•	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2015	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.4	2010		<b>1</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2019 2018 <b>•</b>	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	73.3			<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.3			<b>1</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8			→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		Ţ.	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage				<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	65	2019		7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	291	2021	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3	2022		<u>↑</u>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2021	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NA	NA		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
(% of children aged 4 to 6) let primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7	2021		_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.6 2	2022	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	95.2			<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7		_	<b>1</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA (	•
DG5 – Gender Equality	,,,,	2015		÷	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.5 2	2019	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.7 2	2019 (	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	51.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	2018 (	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7	2021	•	<b>1</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.8	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.4 2	2022	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)			•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.9 2	2022	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89 2	2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.3	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2	2021	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.8	2020	•	<b>4</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7 1	2018	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.1	2019	•		(per million population)	***		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	46.6	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,789.2	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2019	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2019	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	89.1	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2017	
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.7	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2022	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					· · ·	1.0 4	2015	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	25.2	2019	•	Ψ	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2 2	2017	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.7 2	2023	
djusted GDP growth (%)		2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3	2018	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2		•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	70.5	2021	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.7		•	d.	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.4 2	2021	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		<ul><li>2021</li><li>2018</li></ul>	•	<b>Ψ</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA (	•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.9 2	2020	•
(per 100,000 population)	27.6	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.7	2021	•
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	00.7	2022	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

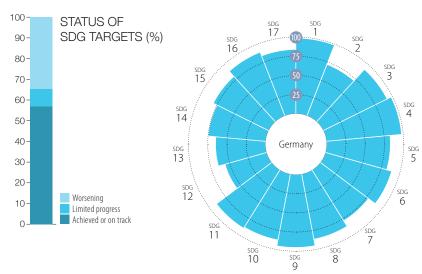
### **GERMANY**

#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

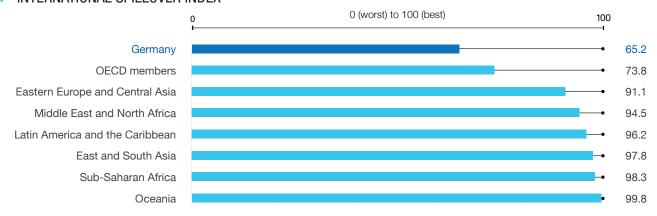




 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



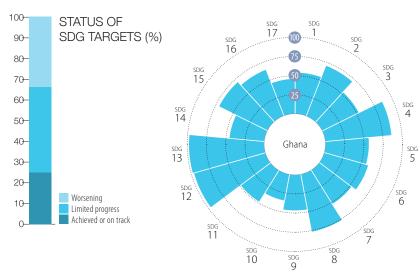
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year 2023			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year Ra 2022	ating Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Population using the internet (%)		2021	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.9	2019	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.4	2021	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.4	2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	75.9	2022	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2021	• 1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.1	2020	• 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		4	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.0	2020	• 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	52.6	2020	• 👈
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	12.4	2020	• 1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2021		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.6	2017	<u> </u>
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.6	2020	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	31.7	2018	• →
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.4	2020		T	Palma ratio	1.1	2019	• ->
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.0	2019	• 4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	• 00	2020	• 4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	12.1	2019	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.3	2019	• 1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				-	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	• 1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14.7	2019	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022	- 1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2019	•	4	Population with rent overburden (%)		2019	- 1
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>1</b>	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2022	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		<b>†</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.4	2019	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2019	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	_
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2020		->	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2020		4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2017			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2021	
SDG4 – Quality Education						0.5	2021	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					SDG13 – Climate Action	0.4	2024	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.3	2020		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021	• 7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.8			-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)			• •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA			•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	40.8	2018	• <b>T</b>
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2021		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	500.3			<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2022	• 1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022	• 1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.6	2018	•	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.6	2018	• 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	• 🔸
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.0	2019	• 1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	87.4	2023		<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.5	2021		4	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.1	2022	• 7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.3	2022	• 7
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2020		7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	• 1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	• 👈
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	1000	2020	•		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	r 7	2010	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020		1	(per million population)	5./	2018	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2020			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2019		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2021	• →
· ·	3,304.1			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2021	- 1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0			1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	- 1
	11/1/1/1			<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022	
		2020			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.1	2020			The second state (Holston 100 best)		4444	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	97.1				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2021	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)	97.1	2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	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 (%)	97.1	2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021 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 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	97.1 100.0 100.0	2020	•	<b>†</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 1.5		
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 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	97.1 100.0 100.0 1.1	2020 2020 2019	•	<b>↑</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 1.5 81.9	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 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	97.1 100.0 100.0 1.1	2020 2020	•	<b>†</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 1.5 81.9 0.8	2021 2023	• →
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 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	97.1 100.0 100.0 1.1	2020 2020 2019	•	<b>↑</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	* 0.0 1.5 81.9 0.8 0.8	2021 2023 2021	• <del>•</del> • •
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 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)	97.1 100.0 100.0 1.1 17.2	2020 2020 2019	•	<b>↑</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	* 0.0 1.5 81.9 0.8 0.8 0.9	2021 2023 2021 2021	• <del>•</del> • • • •
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 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	97.1 100.0 100.0 1.1 17.2	2020 2020 2019 2019	•	<b>↑</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 1.5 81.9 0.8 0.8 0.9	2021 2023 2021 2021 2021	• <del>•</del> • • • •
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 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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	97.1 100.0 100.0 1.1 17.2 -0.8 2.0	2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2018	•	↑ ↑ ,,	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	6 0.0 1.5 81.9 0.8 0.8 0.9 71.1	2021 2023 2021 2021 2021 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 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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)	97.1 100.0 100.0 1.1 17.2 -0.8 2.0 100.0	2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021	•	^ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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 0.0 1.5 81.9 0.8 0.8 0.9 71.1	2021 2023 2021 2021 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 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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)	97.1 100.0 100.0 1.1 17.2 -0.8 2.0 100.0	2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2018	•	↑ ↑ ,	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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	* 0.0 1.5 81.9 0.8 0.8 0.9 71.1	2021 2023 2021 2021 2021 2020	• <del>•</del> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
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 (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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	97.1 100.0 100.0 1.1 17.2 -0.8 2.0 100.0 0.8	2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021 2021	•	^ ^ <del>7</del> •• • + •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	* 0.0 1.5 81.9 0.8 0.8 0.9 71.1	2021 2023 2021 2021 2021 2020 2020	• <del>•</del> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
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 (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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)	97.1 100.0 100.0 1.1 17.2 -0.8 2.0 100.0 0.8 0.3	2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021 2021	•	^ ^ 7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	* 0.0 1.5 81.9 0.8 0.8 0.9 71.1 14.7 0.8 NA	2021 2023 2021 2021 2021 2020 2020 2022 NA	• <del>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • </del>
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 (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	97.1 100.0 100.0 1.1 17.2 -0.8 2.0 100.0 0.8 0.3 100.5	2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021 2021	•	^ ^ 7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	* 0.0 1.5 81.9 0.8 0.8 0.9 71.1 14.7 0.8 NA 58	2021 2023 2021 2021 2021 2020 2020 2022 NA 2021	• <del>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • </del>
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 (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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	97.1 100.0 100.0 1.1 17.2 -0.8 2.0 100.0 0.8 0.3 100.5	2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021 2021	•	^ ^ 7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	* 0.0 1.5 81.9 0.8 0.9 71.1 14.7 0.8 NA 58 56.7	2021 2023 2021 2021 2021 2020 2020 2022 NA	• → ↑ • ↑ • ↑ • ↑



COUNTRY 122/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

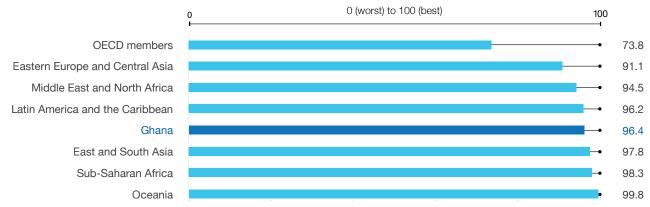


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

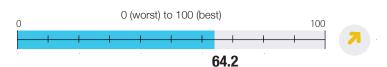


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



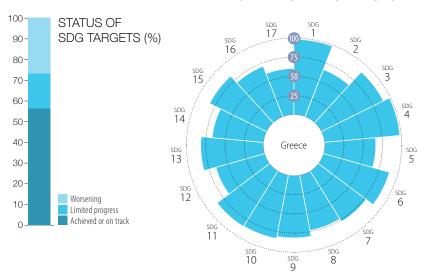
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year Rati 2023	ng Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year		Trer
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					75.3 2022		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	32.8 2	2023	7	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	68.2 2021 71.5 2021		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	41.7	2020	<b>1</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			•
Prevalence of undernounstiment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018	•	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	32.2 2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2021		7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4 2			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2010	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2	2018	<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.9 2	2020	•	Gini coefficient	43.5 2016		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	2.3 2016	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	263.1 2	2020	<b>&gt;</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.8 2	2021	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	33.5 2020		7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.0 2	2021	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	40.1 2019	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	136.0 2			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	41.1 2020		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6 2	2021	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.0 2022		4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.5 2	2019	R	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	11.0 2022		_
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2005		•
age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air poliution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	193.6 2	2019	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.8 2019		•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.7 2	2019	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2.1 2018		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	66.3 2	2019	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 2018		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	78.0 2	2018	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.8 2018	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.9 2	2018	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.9 2018	•	4
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94 2	2021	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2019	•	4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	45.2	2019	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7 2021	•	4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2 2	2022	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2018	•	4
5DG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	623.8 2019	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.3 2	2020	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.0 2	2020	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.6 2022	•	7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	78.2 2	2019	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	32.6 2022	•	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.5 2	2020	1	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 2019		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	40.4.3	0017	_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	28.8 2019		4
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.4 2	2017		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.7 2	2021	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.1 2	2022	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			=
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.5 2	2021	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.7 2022		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84 2023		7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.8 2	2020		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.9 2021	•	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8 2021		-
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	472.5 2	2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.7 2022		4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	60 2022		j
Population with access to electricity (%)		2020		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	70.6 2018		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	22.2 2	2020	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	43 2022		1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2	2019	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	20.1 2018		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.2 2	019	<b>T</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0.2021		
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	11.4 4			per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.8 2	021		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.9 2023		1
rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.8 2			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021		1
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021		-
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.2 2	2021	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	•	1
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.9 2	2023	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2	2021	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9 2020	•	1
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	2018	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	987	2018		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.8 2020		4
(per 100,000 population)	J.O 2			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	52 2021		- (

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement







Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



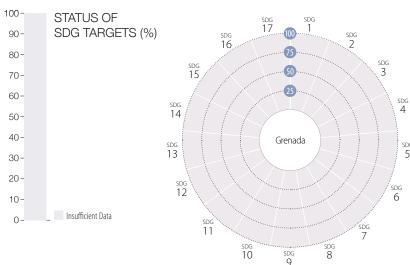
DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value		_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R		-
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.5 2022		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		1	Population using the internet (%)			
·	11.5	2019	•	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	94.5 2021		
DG2 – Zero Hunger					infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2018	•	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	43.3 2022	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2003			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2 2021	•	,
	24.9			+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5 2020	•	,
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.5 2020	•	,
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		T	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2.8 2020	•	,
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	41.7 2020	•	,
	50.6			•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	40.1 2017	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	23.5	2020	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	33.1 2019		
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.7	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Palma ratio	1.1 2019		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.2 2019		
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1		7.2 2019	_	_
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021	•	-	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2020	•	1
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15 / 2010		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.5	2019	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	15.4 2019		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	22.	201-			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23.1	2019	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0 2022	•	j
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.3	2019	•	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	14.2 2019	•	,
	81.1			1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.5 2022	•	i
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		<b>÷</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			Ī
	99.9			•		16.0 2010		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2013		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	16.9 2019		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2021			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	27.8 2018		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		<b>T</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.0 2018		
				T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	40.0 2018		
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2020			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	22.9 2018		
p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2020		<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.2 2021		
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.9	2019	•	7	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 2019	•	j
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
articination rate in pre-primary organized learning	00.0	2020			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.4 2021		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.3	2020	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.5 2018		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	2020		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	38.0 2021		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	93.6	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	46.8 2018		
	99.2	2018	•	•		40.8 2018	_	-
	44.2			1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
	453.3			j	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.6 2022	•	,
	10.9			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.4 2022	•	i
	31.7				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	64.1 2018	•	ı,
	51.7	2010	_	_	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.1 2019	•	í
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.7 2019	•	í
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	66.7	2023	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	•	,
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					SDG15 – Life on Land			ī
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	94.5			<b>+</b>		06 5 2022		
	76.2			1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.5 2022		
	21.7			<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4 2022		
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	5.9	2019	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83 2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	•	
	100.0	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.9 2018		
	99.0			4	(per million population)	Z.9 ZUIO		
·	20.5				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
	81.7			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9 2021		,
	365.4			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.3 2020		,
				1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)			
	100.0				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2022		
·	91.7	2020		1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	52 2022		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)			
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2021		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	per 100,000 population)	0.3 2017	•	,
0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.4	2010		-	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.2 2023		
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		2019			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	18.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>				
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021		
	-1.5	2021			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021		
					Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	109.2 2020	•	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	7.9	2018	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.6 2020	•	,
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	94.9	2021			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
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)				•		0.1 2022		
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)		2021	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1 2022	•	)
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	0.6			↑ →				
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) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2021 2018	•	↑ →	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA		
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) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6 0.2 47.3	2021 2018 2018	•	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA NA 46 2021	•	
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) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2021 2018 2018	•	↑ •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	•	







#### 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 bandcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PDP 04)		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye		_	Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA NA		•	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)	100.0 20			
·	INA	IVA	_	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.8 20 76.6 20			
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA	NIA			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	70.0 20	JZI		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		(
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA NA		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0.20	กาา		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 20	JZZ	•	,
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.1 20	)21	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	(
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020		•	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	21.1	2020		<b>1</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>*</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.4 20	010		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>†</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	21.4 20	119		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA		•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	17.1	2019		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 20	)12	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	47.4	2019			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.8 20	)19	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2014		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72	2021	•	Ψ	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 20	)21	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	70	2019	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
worst 0–100 best)	NIA	N I A			$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	2.6 20	)21	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	INA	NA	_		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	•	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0 20	)21	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.8	2020	•	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	2018	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.2 20	)22	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	106.3			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.6 20	)22	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.2	2014	•	•	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 (%)	7.0 20	)19	•	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 76.4	2023	•	A	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	
itio 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	•		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.5 20	)22	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.7	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.68 20	)23	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.6	2017	•		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 20	)21	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.1	2019	•		(per million population)	1471	1 4/ (		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	15.1	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0 20	)21	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	52.1 20	)20	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	93.6	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	•	
$D_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output				_	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	52 20		•	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 20	021	•	
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)				
justed GDP growth (%)	-6.1	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA O.C. 20		•	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA		•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 20		•	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	N I A	N.I.A			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 20			
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20	JZİ	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8 20	)20	•	
tal 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)	NA		•	
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NA	NA			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *	23.2 20			
(per 100,000 population)	INA	INM			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 20		•	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.1 20	122		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

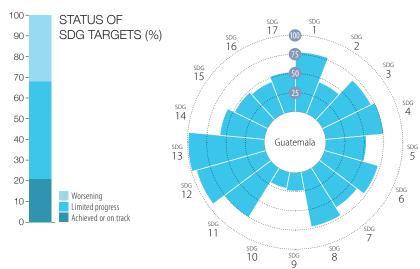
### GUATEMALA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 127/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

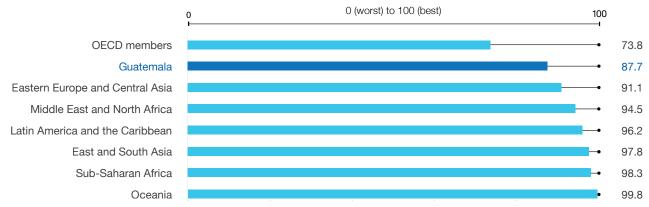


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

### GUATEMALA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.2 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.9 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	18.3 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	50.8 2021 17.0 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	16.0 2020 • →	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.0 2020 • → 43.5 2022 • →	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.8 2021	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00 2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.2 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	6 0.0 2022	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2019	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • 7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	411.0 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	48.3 2014	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	2.9 2014	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	95.5 2020 • 7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8 2021 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	37.6 2020	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.0 2021 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.1 2019	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	27.0 2021 • 👈	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.5 2020	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0 2022	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.5 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	01.0 2022	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2015	•
age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air poliution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.0 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.3 2019	
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.9 2019 • 🔸	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	4.8 2018	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	72.0 2019 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 2018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.3 2020 • 7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	21.5 2018	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.6 2017 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.8 2018	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79 2021 • 🛧	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 2021	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	57 2019 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)	37 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2 2021	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 2022 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2018	•
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	40.2 2021	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	82.4 2021 • 🗾	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.6 2021 • 7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.1 2022	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	54.6 2021 • 🔸	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	41.6 2022	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.8 2021 • ↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	8.6 2018	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	38.6 2019	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	661 2014 6	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.3 2019	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.1 2014	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.9 2021 • 🔸	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	45.7 2022 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.4 2021 • 7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.8 2022	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.71 2023	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.0 2020 • 7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.7 2021	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	67.9 2020 • 👈	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2018	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.7 2019 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.8 2020 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	20.0 2021	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,125.1 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	43.6 2019	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	54 2022	
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.1 2020 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	50.1 2020 • 7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24 2022	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	6.1 2019 • 🔸	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	211 2013	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2 2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.1 2023	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1 2017 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.8 2023 • →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 • 🔸	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6 2021	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	12.5 2018 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.0 2020	•
(per 100,000 population)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	

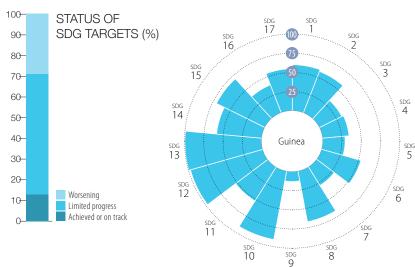
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY 142/166

COUNTRY SCORE 54.9

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

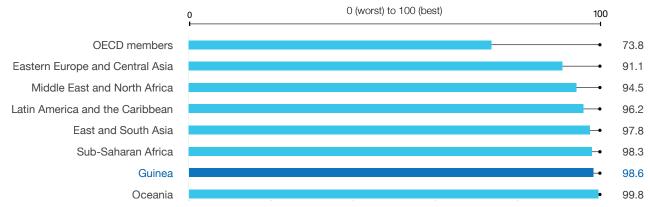


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



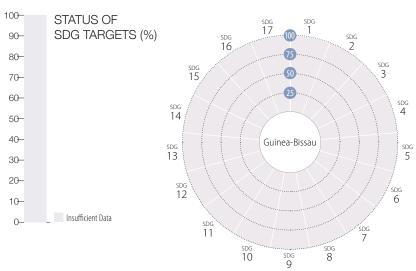
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year F 2023			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year Ra 2022		-
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Population using the internet (%)		2022		
·	55.7	2023			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		
DG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA	NIA		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
evalence of undernourishment (%)		NA			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.6	2018	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  January Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2016		<b>1</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>T</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2021	•	
		2021		.1.	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018 2020		•	Gini coefficient	29.6	2018	•	
	0.5	2020	•	_	Palma ratio	1.1	2018	•	
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	553.4		•	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49 0	2020	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021	_	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	77.0	2020		
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021	_	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu g/m^3$ )	27.1	2019	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	175.0			<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	53.7	2020	•	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5	2021	•	T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022	•	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA		
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	238.0	2019	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
offic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.7	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2019		
e expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	120.0				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2010		4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2013		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	7/	2021				0.0	2013		
worst 0–100 best)	37	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3	2022	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		
OG4 – Quality Education				_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2021	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	47.3	2020	•	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	85.5	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	33.2	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.8	2022	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	60.3	2021	•	7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.0	2019	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	277	2040			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	19.4	2019	•	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	3/./	2018	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	39.8	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.4	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.7	2022	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.7	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	2022	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.4	2021	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	(per million population)	0.0	2010	_	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	500.6				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	. NA	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		2.0			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	65.6	2017	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	117	2020		<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	58	2022	•	
epulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		<u> </u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	62.0	2018	•	
2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	25	2022	•	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7	2019	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.2	2016	•	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.7	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.7	,		-	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021		
justed GDP growth (%)	26	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.5	2023	•	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	•	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	7.8	2018			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	•	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	30.4	2021	•	7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.7	2023		1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.2	2020	•	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
(per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	. NA	•	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.3	2010			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
(per 100,000 population)	9.3	2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	•	
			_		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.9			

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING /166



#### 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

## **GUINEA-BISSAU**

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		g Tr
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	02.0	2023	•	7	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA	NIA			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	32.5	2021		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA 2022		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	•	•
Prevalence of starting in Children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2022		
revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (70)  (revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2019		÷	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2021	•	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		•	Gini coefficient	34.8	2018	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				_	Palma ratio	1.4	2018	•	
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	725.1	2020		<b>T</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	60.8	2020	•	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	27.7	2019		
icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	361.0		_	-	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	32.2	2015	_	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	55.5	2020	•	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	228.8	2010			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2015	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	220.8	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	32.2	2019	•	4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2017		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63	2021	•	Ψ	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	37	2019	•	<b>4</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
worst 0–100 best)	NIA	NIA			$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.2	2021	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	INA	NA	_		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	•	
OG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2021	•	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	28.7	2010	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	72.7	2010	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.7	2022	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	36.8	2010	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.6	2022	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	67.9	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.3	2018	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.2	2003	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	2003	•	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	60.0	2018	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	48.8	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.7	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.5	2022	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2023	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	59.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.8	2021	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.5	2019	•	•	(per million population)	147 (	1471		
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2017	•	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	55.5	2017	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	33.3	2020	•	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	•	
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	46.0	2019	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	21	2022	•	
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	4.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.2	2019	•	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				_	per 100,000 population)				
usted GDP growth (%)	-5.7	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.6	2023	•	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.4	2020	•	
al 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)		NA		
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NA	NIA			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2019		
per 100,000 population)	IVA	NA			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	•	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.0	2022		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

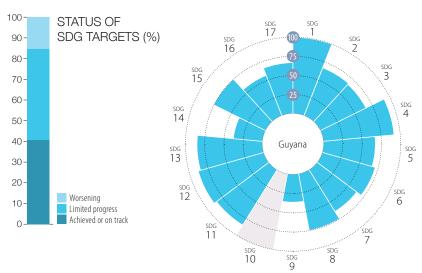
### GUYANA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 96/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

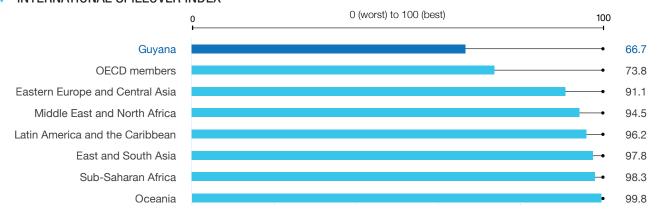


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Y			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	78.5			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6 2	023	1	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	84.8 2 33.8 2			1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	40.2	020	<b>•</b> •	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				•
Prevalence of dindemouns filtern under 5 years of age (%)		022		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	•	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		019		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2 2			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2	017	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.7 2	021	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2	018	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2	020		Gini coefficient		NA		9
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	IVA	NA	_	-
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	111.9 2	020		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	10.1	2020		-
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.9 2		- 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	12.1	2020	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.7 2			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.5	2019	•	7
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	83.0 2			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.8	2020	•	-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6 2	021	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.0	2007	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	29.2 2	019	<b>• •</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	057.	010		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2010	•	-
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.7 2	019		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3	2019	•	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.3 2	019	<b>• •</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	(
ife expectancy at birth (years)	65.7 2		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	64.9 2			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.6 2			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91 2	021	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	1
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74 2	019	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2	007	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA 6,660.3	NA 2021		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	052.2	012			3,000.3	2021	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.2 2			SDG14 – Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NIA	NIA		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.2 2			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	74.8 I	NA 2022		-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	79.1 2			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	34.5			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.8 2	021	, 4º	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	46.2			,
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	18.6			,
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	46.6 2	019	<b>&gt;</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.4	2018	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.8 2	021	<b>•</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	64.6 2		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.7 2		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	•	=
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.6 2	020	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•	-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.8 2	020	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	47.2	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.3 2	019	•	(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2	020	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	16.3			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	40.4			
Population with access to electricity (%)	92.5 2		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.1	2007		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	80.6 2	020	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2014		3
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.0 2	019	<b>&gt;</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	10.8			
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.8 2	010	ماد	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	7.0 Z	לוט.	- 🖤	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	100.3	∩21 <b>-</b>		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.5	2023	•	-
rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	19.0 2 2.6 2			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	•	•
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.8 2	023	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2	021	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.5	2020	•	•
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)		NA		•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NA	NA •	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA *	NA		
(per 100,000 population)				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	-

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

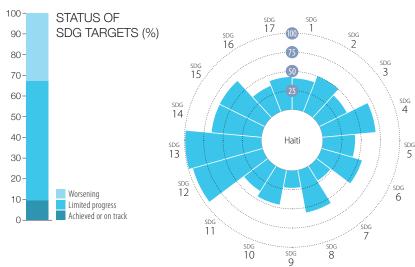
### HAITI

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 152/166

COUNTRY SCORE 52.6

### 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



rerty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  rerty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  refty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  real ence of undernourishment (%)  real years of age (%)  real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  real yield (tonnes per mellion population)  refty of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	24.3 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.3 2022 38.9 2021 28.2 2021 1.9 2018 0.0 2022 0.0 2021 NA NA 41.1 2012 2.0 2012 0
valence of undernourishment (%) valence of undernourishment (%) valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ttainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) borts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) vG3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) bonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	47.2 2020	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	28.2 2021   1.9 2018   0.0 2022   0.0 2021   NA NA   41.1 2012
valence of undernourishment (%) valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) vorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) valence of wasting in children in the population of the populati	19.5 2022	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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.9 2018 0.0 2022 0.0 2021 NA NA 41.1 2012
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) sorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) 10G3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.5 2022	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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.0 2022
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) sorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  10G3 — Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.7 2017   22.7 2016    2.1 2017    1.2 2021    0.8 2018    0.0 2020    350.4 2020    24.3 2021    58.6 2021    7	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)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.0 2021 • NA NA • 41.1 2012 •
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  sorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  10G3 — Good Health and Well-Being  ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  contail mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.7 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.0 2021 • NA NA • 41.1 2012 •
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) sorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  10G3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.1 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NA NA 41.1 2012
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) sorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  10G3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.2 2021 • → 0.8 2018 • → 0.0 2020 • •  350.4 2020 • → 24.3 2021 • → 58.6 2021 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	41.1 2012
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  org3 – Good Health and Well-Being  ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.8 2018 • → 0.0 2020 • •  350.4 2020 • → 24.3 2021 • → 58.6 2021 • →	Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  163 – Good Health and Well-Being  ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.0 2020 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
rG3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	350.4 2020	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.0 2012
ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.3 2021 • → 58.6 2021 • 7		
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.3 2021 • → 58.6 2021 • 7		
	58.6 2021 • 7	rioportion of arban population irring in starts (70)	48.9 2020
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.0 2021 = -	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
	159.0 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	15.3 2019
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	15.3 2020
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4 2021 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	30.0 2018
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	31.3 2019 • 👈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2015
r-standardized deatri rate attributable to riouseriold air politition and nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	206.4 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.8 2019 • 🔸	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2.0 2018
expectancy at birth (years)	64.1 2019 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2018
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.8 2015	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.2 2018
ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)	41.6 2017	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.7 2018
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	51 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	47 2040	SDG13 – Climate Action	
orst 0–100 best)	47 2019 • 👈	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2021
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6 2018 • •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2021
G4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finiports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  *  **	0.0 2021
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NA NA •		0.0 2021
6 of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	246 2022 4
primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.6 2022
ver secondary completion rate (%)	NA NA •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	34.9 2022
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	83.0 2016 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	7.7 2018
G5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	45.4 2016 • →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 2019
of females aged 15 to 49)	15.1 2010	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.3 2021 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land	
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.7 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	2.5 2019 • •	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.9 2022
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.71 2023
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	66.7 2020 • 👈	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 2021
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	37.1 2020 • 👈	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.4 2019 • •	(per million population)	
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.1 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	338.0 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	13.0 2021
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	66.8 2018
ulation with access to electricity (%)	46.9 2020 • →	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	49 2018
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.5 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	84.8 2017
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	17 2022
ItCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.3 2019 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	35.5 2012
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.3 2019 • 🔷	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	
usted GDP growth (%)	-8.1 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.4 2023
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.6 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
llts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	32.6 2017 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
mployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.6 2023 • 🕹	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	1.8 2020
al work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
ims of modern slavery embodied in imports	46 2010	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA
per 100,000 population)	4.6 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

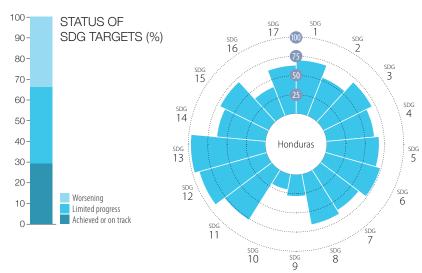
### HONDURAS

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### 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

## HONDURAS

5DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	•	Value Year Rating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	10.7 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	23.0 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)	48.1 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	452 2022	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	47.6 2021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.3 2020 • •	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 2018	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.5 2022 • → 1.9 2019 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	4 00 2022	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.4 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022 •	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021 •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2021 • →	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2017	-
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	34.6 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	48.2 2019 •	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	3.0 2019 •	
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	71.8 2020 🔸 🕹	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.5 2021 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	31.5 2018 •	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.6 2021 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.8 2019 •	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	33.0 2021 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.7 2020	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 • 👈	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0 2022	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.7 2019 • 🛧		33.0 2022	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2016	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	112.5 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.6 2019	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.1 2019 • 🔸	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.8 2018	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	71.9 2019	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9 2018	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	97.1 2018 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.7 2018	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.1 2019 • 🛧	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.7 2018	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4 2021	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	63 2019 • 7	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)	03 2017 = -	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.1 2021	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2022 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2018 •	
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020 •	1
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	71.8 2021 • 🔸	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	81.3 2021	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.0 2022 •	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	46.7 2014	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.8 2022 •	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.1 2019 • 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	13.6 2018 •	)
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.4 2019 •	
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	70.0.2010	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	13.1 2019 •	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.0 2019 • 🕇	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 •	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.9 2021 🔸 🕹	SDG15 – Life on Land		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	64.2 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.3 2022 •	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.3 2021 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.4 2022 •	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 2023	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.7 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.8 2021 •	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.8 2020 • 7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 2018	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.6 2019	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.2 2020	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	38.3 2021	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,485.3 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	54.1 2018	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	54 2022	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	93.2 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.0 2019	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.3 2020 • →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	23 2022	
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	15.3 2019	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.3 2019 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	15.5 2017	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.7 2023 •	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	37.9 2021 • →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.5 2023 • 🔸	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • 🔸	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.9 2020 •	
	0.0.004.0.	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	
·	0.0 2018 • →			
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	16.0 2018	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **	21.8 2020 •	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

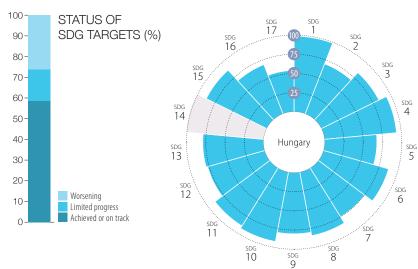
### HUNGARY

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 22/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































■ Major challenges

◆ Decreasing



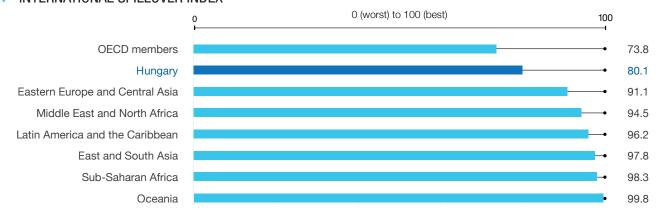




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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



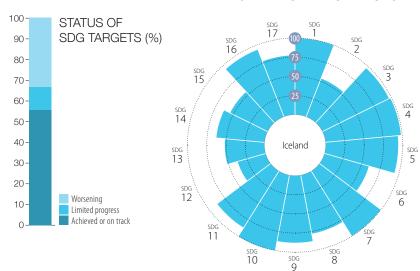
OG1 – No Poverty				g Trend			Year I	
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022	
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		202		-	Population using the internet (%)		2021	
verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.2	2019	9	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		2021	
OG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	202			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	27.0	2022	
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		202		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	37.9	2022	
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		202		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021	
nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	26.4	2010		Ť	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020	
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		201		1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2020	
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		Ţ	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2020	
d gap closure (% of potential yield)	65.1				Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2020	
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		202			Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31./	2017	
	7.7	2021	0		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	30.0	2019	
ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		<b>→</b>	Palma ratio	1.0	2019	
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		202		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	13.2	2019	
tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		202		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		202		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2016	•
HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	N/	4		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, ibetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.1	2019	9	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	15.1	2019	
-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•
abient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	42.3	2019	9 •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	2022	
ic deaths (per 100,000 population)	77	2019	9	4	Population with rent overburden (%)		2019	
expectancy at birth (years)	76.4				Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2022	
escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.1			1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
s attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12 6	2019	
iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		202		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2019	
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		202		<b>†</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2020			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	24.2			1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2018	
smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.9			- 1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2021	
	2	201	_			0.7	2021	
G4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6)	93.9	2020	0	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021	
primary enrollment rate (%)	94.5	2020	n 👝	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
er secondary completion rate (%)	95.6			1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	423.3		
acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7			<b>→</b>	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	35.0	2018	_
ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	32.9				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
score (worst 0–600 best)	479.3			- 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•
tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	21.2			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•
erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	24.1				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•
*			_		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	•
and for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 79.5	202	3 •	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•
of females aged 15 to 49) of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	07.4	202	1 👝	4	SDG15 – Life on Land			
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	97.4 78.2			<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	δV 3	2022	•
s held by women in national parliament (%)				-	Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	
	13.1 12.4				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2022	
der wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.4	2020	U 💆	~	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	∠∪∠ I	
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			1	(per million population)	0.4	2018	
llation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.0			<b>→</b>				
nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		2	
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	55.3			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021	
te water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,437.2				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020	
llation using safely managed water services (%)	92.6				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	
lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	87.8	2020	U 🛑	T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0		
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
lation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	0	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•
lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	0	1	per 100,000 population)	0.4	2013	•
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1 5	2019	9 👝	7	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	2023	
CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.6	2019	9 •	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
sted GDP growth (%)	1.4	202	1 •		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	173.1		
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•		173.1	ZUZU	_
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	88.2	202	•	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.9	2020	
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	202	1 •	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.3	2022	
work-related accidents embodied in imports	O 1	201	Q 👝	_	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			
er 100,000 population)		2018		7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	
ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	
ployment-to-population ratio (%)	73.1	202	1 •	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022	
					A purpose products of positionationals (LEC billion)		1010	-
th not in employment, education or training (NEET) s of population aged 15 to 29)	13.1	202	1 🛑	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019	



COUNTRY RANKING 29/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

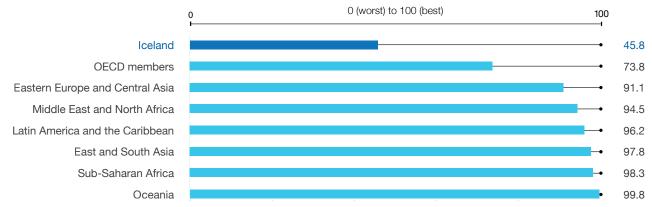


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

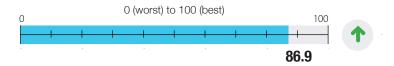


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty				g Trend	·	Value Year Rat	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		202		1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.1 2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		202		1	Population using the internet (%)	99.7 2021	
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	4.9	201	7		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	119.5 2021	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2018	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	202	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	2.6	202	2		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.8 2022	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	202	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.2 2021	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.9	201	5	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.5 2020	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.6	201	7	<b>→</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.4 2017	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1	202	•	<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	201	3	4	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	4.9 2017	•
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	N/	4	•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.2 2012	
(ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	N/	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	26.1.2017	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2.7	202	)	1	Palma ratio	26.1 2017	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		202		<b>→</b>		0.9 2017	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		202		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	3.1 2017	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		202		4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		202		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2020	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	6.1 2019	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.7	201	•	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		_
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	0.0	201			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.2	201	7		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.0 2022	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.1	201	•	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	16.2 2018	
e expectancy at birth (years)	82.3	201	9	1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.2 2022	•
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.4	201	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4	202	) •	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.4 2019	•
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	202	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	29.4 2018	•
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87	201	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.1 2018	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	202	2	<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	48.0 2018	
p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.4	202	)	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	128.4 2018	
p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	20.1	201	3 •	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	19.3 2021	
illy smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	7.2	202	•	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4 2018	
DG4 – Quality Education						1.4 2010	-
					SDG13 – Climate Action		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	96.9	202	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	9.1 2021	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	202	)	4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.6 2018	•
wer secondary completion rate (%)	102.8			4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		202			Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	57.0 2018	
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	41.9			4	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	481.3			<b>•</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.1 2022	•
ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		201		<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	86.0 2022	•
nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	25.0			<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	27.1 2018	•
·	25.0	2011	, •		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	38.3 2019	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.2 2019	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA	N	•		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA 🗨	•
% of females aged 15 to 49)					SDG15 – Life on Land		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.4			1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.6 2022	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.8			<b>→</b>	•	19.6 2022	-
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	47.6			1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.9 2022	<b>.</b>
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.9	201	3 🛑		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87 2023	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA NA	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	202	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.4 2018	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.8			<b>→</b>	(per million population)		
	0.4	201	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2021	
	15.3	202			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	15.3		3			14.2 2020	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 1		201		1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 1 pulation using safely managed water services (%)	15,785.4	201	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	85 2022	•
othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 1 pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	15,785.4 100.0	201	•	1	1 3 3 , , , , ,	85 2022	•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 1 pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	15,785.4 100.0 83.7	201 202 202	) •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022	•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 1 pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%)	15,785.4 100.0 83.7	201: 202: 202: 202:		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022 * 0.0 2021	•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 1 pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	15,785.4 100.0 83.7	201: 202: 202: 202:		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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)	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022	•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 1 pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	15,785.4 100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0	201: 202: 202: 202:		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022 * 0.0 2021	•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) bulation using safely managed water services (%) bulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy bulation with access to electricity (%) bulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) capital emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	15,785.4 100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0 0.1	201/ 202/ 202/ 202/ 202/ 201/		<b>↑ ↑ ↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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)	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022 * 0.0 2021 0.0 2021	•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15,785.4 100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0	201/ 202/ 202/ 202/ 202/ 201/		<b>↑ ↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022 1	•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output WtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth	15,785.4 100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0 0.1 81.1	201 202 202 202 202 201 201		<b>↑ ↑ ↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022 1	•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity (%)	15,785.4 100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0 0.1 81.1	201/ 202/ 202/ 202/ 202/ 201/		<b>↑ ↑ ↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022 * 0.0 2021 0.0 2021 83.2 2023 NA NA NA	•
arthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth  Ijusted GDP growth (%) ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	15,785.4 100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0 0.1 81.1	201 202 202 202 202 201 201		<b>↑ ↑ ↑ ↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022 * 0.0 2021 0.0 2021 83.2 2023 NA NA NA NA NA	•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pula	15,785.4 100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0 0.1 81.1 -2.1 2.1	2011 2021 2022 2021 2011 2011 2022 2011		<b>^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ . . . . .</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022 * 0.0 2021 0.0 2021 83.2 2023 NA NA NA NA NA NA 41.3 2020	•
arthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth ligitusted GDP growth (%) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15,785.4 100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0 0.1 81.1 -2.1 2.1	201/ 202/ 202/ 202/ 201/ 201/ 202/ 202/		^ ^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022 * 0.0 2021 0.0 2021 83.2 2023 NA NA NA NA NA	•
archropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 1 pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 20 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) mewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth lijusted GDP growth (%) tults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	15,785.4 100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0 0.1 81.1 -2.1 2.1	201/2 202/2 202/2 201/2 201/2 201/2 202/2 202/2		<b>^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ . . . . .</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022 * 0.0 2021 0.0 2021 83.2 2023 NA NA NA NA NA NA 41.3 2020	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) capulation using safely managed water services (%) copulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) copulation with access to electricity (%) copulation with access to electricity (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels copulation with access to clean f	100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0 0.1 81.1 -2.1 100.0 NA	2011 2022 2021 2021 2011 2011 2022 2011 2022 NA	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	85 2022 100.0 2022 74 2022 8	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a cceptage and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a measure of provider (%) pulation 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) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0 0.1 81.1 -2.1 2.1 100.0 NA 0.6	2011 2021 2021 2021 2011 2011 202 NA 2011	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	^ ^ ^	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	85 2022 100.0 2022 174 2022 183.2 2023 183.2 2023 184 184 184 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) farce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a cceptable fuel final energy consumption (%)  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) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0 0.1 81.1 -2.1 100.0 NA 0.6 194.4	201: 202: 202: 201: 201: 202: 201: 202: N/ 201: 201:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	^ ^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	85 2022 100.0 2022 174 2022 100.0 2021 100.0 2021 100.0 2021 100.0 2021 100.0 2021 100.0 2021 100.0 2021 100.0 2021 100.0 2021 100.0 2022 100.0	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 1  population using safely managed water services (%)  population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  population with access to electricity (%)  population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  dijusted 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)  stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  mployment-to-population ratio (%)  puth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	100.0 83.7 100.0 100.0 0.1 81.1 -2.1 2.1 100.0 NA 0.6	201: 202: 202: 201: 201: 202: 201: 202: N/ 201: 201:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	^ ^ ^	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	85 2022 100.0 2022 174 2022 183.2 2023 183.2 2023 184 184 184 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	



12/166 **COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



















































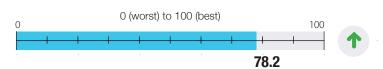
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	•	Value Year R		Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.3 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	84.2 2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	11.8 2023 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	46.3 2021 54.4 2021		个
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	16.3 2020 • 🔸	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.7 2022 • →	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018	•	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7 2020	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	45.7 2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.9 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	43.7 2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • →	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2021	•	<b>→</b>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2018	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 • 7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.8 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	35.7 2019	•	4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	3.1 2011	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	102.7 2020 • ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.1 2021 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.0 2020	•	<b>→</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.6 2021 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	90.6 2019	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	210.0 2021 • →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)			.1.
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.9 2020		•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.9 2019 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	77.0 2022	•	T
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.5 2015	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.4.2010		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	139.3 2019 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.4 2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.6 2019 • →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2.4 2019		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.8 2019	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.6 2018 0.2 2018		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.2 2018	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.5 2018		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.4 2021	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 2018		<b>+</b>
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85 2021 • →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2011		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 2021	Ť	•
(worst 0–100 best)	61 2019 • 🗷	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.9 2021		4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.9 2022 • 🔸	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2018		4
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  *	NA NA		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	94.5 2022	SDG14 – Life Below Water	101 101		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.2 2022	•	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1 2022 • ↑ 85.8 2021 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	32.5 2022		<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.7 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	7.4 2018		<b>→</b>
	91.7 2010	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	4.4 2019		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.7 2019		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.8 2015 • 🛧	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.5 2021 • 1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	32.6 2022 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.3 2022	•	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.4 2021 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.3 2022		<b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.67 2023	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.5 2020 • 7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	•	<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	71.3 2020 • ↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1 2018		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	66.5 2019	(per million population)	0.1 2010	_	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	97.4 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.9 2021	•	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	76.1 2020	•	+
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.0 2020 • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	66 2022		4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	67.9 2020 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	79.7 2016		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1 5 2010	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 2022		<b>→</b>
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5 2019 • 🗷	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.9 2019 • 👈	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	36.6 2023		T
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.6 2021 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021		7
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.1 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021		<i>→</i>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	77.5 2021 • 🛧	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021		1
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0 2021		*
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.3 2023	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6 2020		4
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • 🗷	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • 👈	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.2 2018	•	
(per 100,000 population)	3.1 2018	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	•	•
(per 100,000 population)			0 2021		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

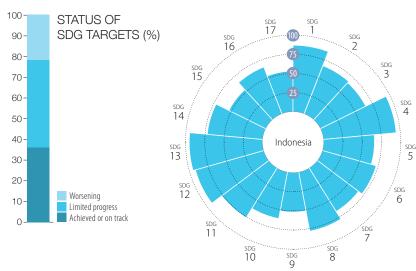
### INDONESIA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

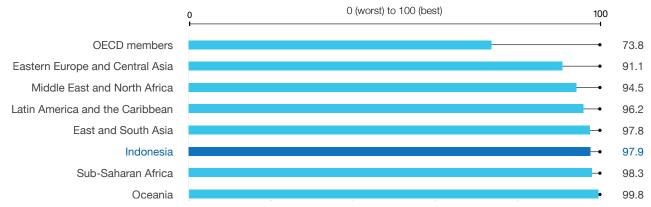


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

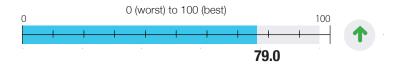


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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## INDONESIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.9 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	73.3 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.3 2023 • 7	Population using the internet (%)	62.1 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	65 2020 <b>A</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	114.8 2021	• '
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.5 2020 • ↑	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.0 2022 • → 10.2 2018 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	26.4.2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.9 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	26.4 2022	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2021	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.4 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2020	• •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	11.4 2020	Gini coefficient	37.9 2021	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.7 2021	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	172.9 2020 • 7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.3 2021 • ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	19.4 2020	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.2 2021 • 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.2 2019	• •
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	354.0 2021 • 🔱	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	44.6 2020	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.8 2019 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	79.0 2022	• '
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.0 2019	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	96.1 2019 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2016	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.3 2019 • 7	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.1 2019	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	11.3 2019 • <b>7</b> 71.3 2019 • <b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.0 2018 0.5 2018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	36.0 2016	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	22.1 2018	
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.7 2019	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.9 2018	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67 2021 • •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 2021	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5 2021	
(worst 0–100 best)	59 2019 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.3 2021	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6 2022 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2018	
DG4 – Quality Education			3,121.8 2021	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	95.8 2018 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	3,121.0 2021	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.7 2022	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.4 2018	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.1 2022	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.0 2017	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	16.7 2018	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2020 • ↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.9 2019	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.9 2019	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.0 2017 • 🛧	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.1 2021 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.4 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25 9 2022	• •
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.0 2021	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.0 2022	
DDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	21.0 2021	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75 2023	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.4 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.7 2021	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.5 2020	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	29.7 2019	(per million population)	0.2 2018	
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	351.0 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6 2004	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.5 2020	• '
opulation with access to electricity (%)	97.0 2020 • 🔷	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	81 2022	• '
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.5 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	77.0 2021	•
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34 2022	•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.1 2019 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	9.7 2019 • 👈	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)		
djusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2 2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	54.8 2023	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.7 2018 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	51.8 2021	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			0.6 2021	
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.3 2023 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	E 4 2000	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 • 7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.4 2020	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA 10.5 2020	•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.9 2018 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	0 2021	
τρει του,υυυ μυμαιατιστή		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 worst)	79.0 2022	•

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

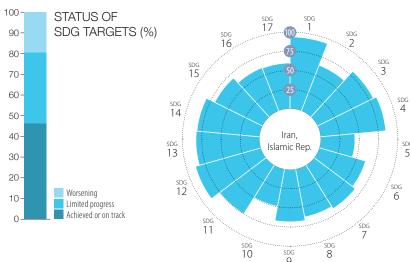
## IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Major challenges







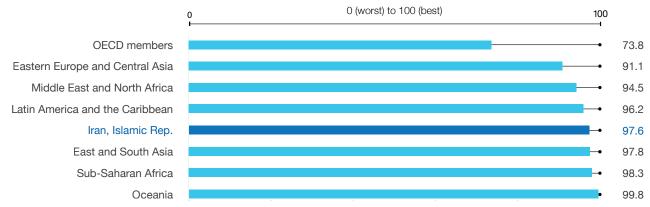




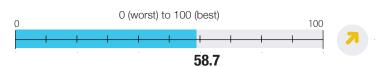
Decreasing Moderately improving • On track or maintaining SDG achievement Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Information unavailable Information unavailable

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating Trend 1.4 2023 ● →	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year Rating 70.1 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	5.2 2023	Population using the internet (%)	78.6 2021
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	104.5 2021
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.1 2020 • 1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.0.2010
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7 2022 • 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2018 •
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3 2017	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	45.1 2022
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.8 2016 • 🔸	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • 🛧	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9 2021
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 2021 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.9 2019 •
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 • 👈	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	40.9 2019
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.9 2019 •
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	22.0 2020 • 🔷	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.1 2021 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA •
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.6 2021 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	39.2 2019
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0 2021 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	00 E 2020
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.5 2020
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.8 2019 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	60.0 2022 •
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	58 1 2019	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2017 •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	58.1 2019	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.5 2019 •
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.5 2019 • 👈	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	11.1 2018 •
fe expectancy at birth (years)	77.4 2019 • 7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 2018 •
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.6 2020 • 🛧	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.7 2018 •
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0 2014	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.4 2018 •
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98 2021 • 🛧	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2018 •
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	77 2019 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action	
(worst 0–100 best)	E 0 2022 A	$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	8.6 2021 •
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2022 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2018 •
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4,543.5 2018 •
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	64.4 2020 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9 2020 • 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.2 2022
ower secondary completion rate (%)	91.4 2020 • ↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.0 2022 •
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7 2021 • 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.4 2018 •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.1 2019 🔸
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.9 2019 •
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	68.6 2010 • 7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.7 2021 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.6 2022 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5 2022 •
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	5.6 2021 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.7 2022 •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84 2023 •
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021 •
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.3 2020 • 7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2 2018
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	81.3 2019 • •	(per million population)	
onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.7 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	664.9 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4 2014 •
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.1 2014 •
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	69 2022 •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.1 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.6 2010 •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.2.2010	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	25 2022 •
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.3 2019 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.8 2019 • 👈	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	24.8 2023 •
djusted GDP growth (%)	-1.3 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	16.2 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	90.0 2021 • →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.1 2023 • →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.2 2021 • 👈	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5 2020 •
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	11.5.2012	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.4 2009 •
(per 100,000 population)	11.5 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021 •
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.7 2022

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

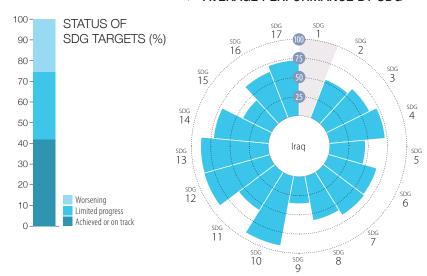


**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 



## 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



## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

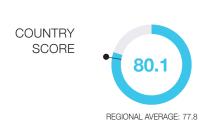


SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  *		Year F NA	,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year Ration 2022	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  *			•		Population using the internet (%)		2022	
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	107	1471		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.0	2020		7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
Prevalence of undernouns in the it (%)		2020		<b>1</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2	2018	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	20.8	2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021	)
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021	_	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2020	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		•	Gini coefficient	29.5	2012	Þ
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				_	Palma ratio	1.1	2012	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	76.1	2020		<b>1</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		<u>.</u>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.3	2020	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	C1.0	2010	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>.</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	01.9	2019	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.2	2020	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	INA	INA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	2022	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	co =	2017			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	89.7	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	2019	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.3	2019	•	4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	33.5	2018	)
ife expectancy at birth (years)	72.4	2019	•	7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.0	2016	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6	2018	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75	2021	•	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2016	)
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		2010		7	SDG13 – Climate Action			Ī
(worst 0–100 best)	55	2019			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	43	2021	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2022	•	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		NA •	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NΙΛ	NA		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	147 (	101	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)						0.0	2022 -	
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2007		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2007			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.5	2017	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA •	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	53.8	2018		<b>→</b>	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	55.0	2010			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	,
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.0	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	16.4	2022		4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.6 2	2022	)
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.9	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.1 2	2022	)
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2023	)
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA •	)
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	79.5	2019	•	•	(per million population)			
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.1	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	909.9	2018	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.4	2013	)
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA •	Þ
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	74 .	2022	)
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		<b>†</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.8	2018	)
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output				Ċ	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	23 2	2022	•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.6	2019		<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.5	2018	)
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.4	2019	•	4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	,
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)			
djusted GDP growth (%)	-64	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.9		•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	NA			•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA •	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	18.6	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA •	þ
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.7	2023	•	4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5	2020	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018		<b>↑</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA •	)
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	, .	26.			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	38.6	2019	•
(per 100,000 population)	11.7	2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	

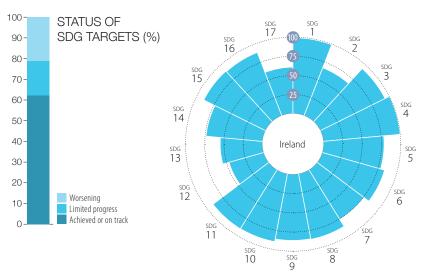
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























Decreasing











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

Moderately improving

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



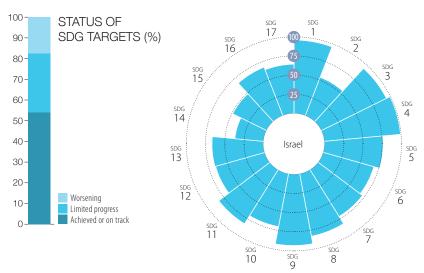
DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Rat	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023 2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)		2022	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2023		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021	
DG2 – Zero Hunger	7.4	2010			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		2018	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	£ 2.6	2022	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	54.0	2022	•
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.8	2021	•
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2	2020	•
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		7	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.7	2020	•
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		T	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	25.3	2020	•
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2020	
ld gap closure (% of potential yield)		2021		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	29.0	2016	•
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	34.3	2020	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	30.6	2018	•
ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		1	Palma ratio	1.1	2018	•
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.4	2018	•
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020	•
v HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			_
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.7	2019	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	7.8	2019	•
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.0	2020	•
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.8	2019	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022	
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2019	•	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	5.6	2018	•
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.5	2022	•
elescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.7	2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2017	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	18.7	2019	•
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83	2019	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2022	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	63.7	2018	•
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	18.6	2020		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.0	2021	•
y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.0	2021	•	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2020	•
G4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
cicipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	00.1	2020		<b>1</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.6	2021	•
6 of children aged 4 to 6)	98.1	2020	•	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	•
primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2021	
ver secondary completion rate (%)	100.3	2020	•	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)		2018	
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
iary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2021		1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	02.7	2022	
A score (worst 0–600 best)	504.7			<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022	_
ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	17.0	2018	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 88.5	2023		1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	
of Terriales aged 15 to 49)						0.1	2010	Ť
o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.7			1	SDG15 – Life on Land	02.4	2022	
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	•
ts held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	-
nder wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.3	2018			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	U.U	ZUZ I	_
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	(per million population)	1.7	2018	•
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>				
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	_	2021	
,		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021	•
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020	•
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	5,285.6			T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%)	97.3	2020			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0		_
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%)	97.3			1	Corruption Descentions Index (		2022	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.3	2020		1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		71171	•
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	97.3	2020 2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2021	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.3 82.9	2020 2020 2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rec water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0	2020 2020 2020 2020 2020	•	<b>↑</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	
nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) re water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0	2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2019	•	<b>↑ ↑</b>	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 (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 0.4 89.9	2021	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) for ewater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ltCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0	2020 2020 2020 2020 2020	•	<b>↑</b>	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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 0.4 89.9 0.6	2021 <b>2</b> 023 <b>2</b> 021 <b>2</b> 021	•
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ltCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0	2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2019	•	<b>↑ ↑</b>	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 (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 0.4 89.9 0.6 0.6	2021	•
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ltCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0 1.1 12.3	2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2019	•	<b>↑ ↑</b>	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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	89.9 0.6 0.6 0.9	2021	•
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) rulation using safely managed water services (%) received and Clean Energy rulation with access to electricity (%) rulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) remissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output recopy share in total final energy consumption (%) responsible energy share in total final energy consumption (%) received and Economic Growth recopy growth (%) recovered and Economic Growth recopy growth (%) recovered and Economic Growth recopy growth (%) recovered and Economic Growth	97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0 1.1 12.3	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019	•	<b>↑ ↑ 7</b>	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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	89.9 0.6 0.6 0.9	2021 <b>2</b> 023 <b>2</b> 021 <b>2</b> 021 <b>2</b> 021 <b>2</b> 021	•
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) culation using safely managed water services (%) culation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy culation with access to electricity (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ce emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (htCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ce wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth custed GDP growth (%) cims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) cults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0 1.1 12.3 5.6 1.7	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	89.9 0.6 0.6 0.9 77.2	2021	•
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) rulation using safely managed water services (%) rulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy rulation with access to electricity (%) rulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) remissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output rutCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) rewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) runs of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) rults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0 1.1 12.3 5.6 1.7 99.7	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	89.9 0.6 0.6 0.9 77.2	2021	•
chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  free water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  containing safely managed water services (%)  containing safely managed sanitation services (	97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0 1.1 12.3 5.6 1.7 99.7	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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	89.9 0.6 0.6 0.9 77.2	2021	•
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) rulation using safely managed water services (%) realization using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy rulation with access to electricity (%) rulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) remissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output rtcO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) rewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth rusted GDP growth (%) rims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) rilsts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) ril work-related accidents embodied in imports	97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0 1.1 12.3 5.6 1.7 99.7 0.8	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	89.9 0.6 0.6 0.9 77.2 8.7	2021	•
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) rulation using safely managed water services (%) realization using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy rulation with access to electricity (%) rulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) remissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output rttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) rewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth rusted GDP growth (%) rims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) rilsts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) redamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) red work-related accidents embodied in imports red 100,000 population)	97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0 1.1 12.3 5.6 1.7 99.7 0.8	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	* 0.0 0.4 89.9 0.6 0.6 0.9 77.2 8.7 0.6 NA	2021	•
chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Irce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Irce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Irce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Irce water consumption embodied in imports (%)  Irce water consumption embodied in imports  Irce water consumption embodied in imports  Irce water consumption embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Irce water consumption (%)   97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0 1.1 12.3 5.6 1.7 99.7 0.8 0.6	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2018 2021 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	* 0.0 0.4 89.9 0.6 0.6 0.9 77.2 8.7 0.6 NA	2021		
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.3 82.9 100.0 100.0 1.1 12.3 5.6 1.7 99.7 0.8 0.6	2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 0.4 89.9 0.6 0.6 0.9 77.2 8.7 0.6 NA	2021	







## 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



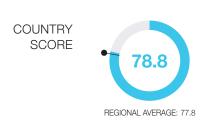
## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



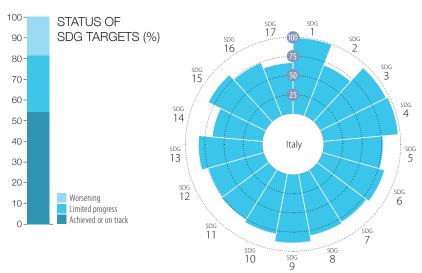
DG1 – No Poverty		Year	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	_
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9 2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		1	Population using the internet (%)	90.3 2021	
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	17.3	2019		7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	123.6 2021	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3 2018	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	47.2 2022	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.8 2021	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	5.4 2020	•
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		*	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	NA NA	
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	67.9 2020	•
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	39.9 2018	•
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA				Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	NA NA	
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NΑ			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
PG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	38.6 2018	•
sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2.8	2020	•	1	Palma ratio	1.3 2019	•
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.7	2021	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	18.9 2019	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2021	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2020	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0 2020	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	8.8	2019		4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.5 2019	
abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	0.0	2017		_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020	•
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.1	2019	•	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0 2022	
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		•	Population with rent overburden (%)	NA NA	
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>T</b>	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	87.8 2022	
expectancy at birth (years) lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019				U, .U ZUZZ	_
is attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019 NA		<b>T</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	145 55	_
riving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	14.5 2019	
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	14.8 2018	
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.1 2018	
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.5 2018	
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2019			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	35.5 2018	
r smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2019		4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.1 2021	
	10.4	2019		T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4 2021	•
G4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action		
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	999	2020		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.2 2021	•
of children aged 4 to 6)				•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.0 2018	•
primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	37.2 2019	•
er secondary completion rate (%)	104.4			T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	35.5 2018	•
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	46.0			T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.8 2022	
score (worst 0–600 best)	465.0			+	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.7 2022	
ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	13.6			+	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	
erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	33.1	2018	•	Ψ	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	46.4 2019	
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	22.4 2019	
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	607	2022		_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
of females aged 15 to 49)	68.7	2023				0.0 2016	_
o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.6	2021		1	SDG15 – Life on Land		
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.6	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.1 2022	•
s held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.7 2022	
der wage gap (% of male median wage)	24.3	2019	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.72 2023	
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	•
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020		1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.1 2018	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		-	(per million population)	2.1 2010	_
nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	100.4				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9 2021	•
	4,173.6			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.7 2016	
ulation using safely managed water services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	82 2022	
ulation using safely managed value services (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2022	
- · · · · ·	2.0			-	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	63 2022	
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000	2022			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0 2021	•
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			17	per 100,000 population)	7.9 2021	•
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.9	2019	•	1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.6 2023	•
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	<b>⊿</b> 5	2019		<b>→</b>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	
	4.)	2015	_		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	•
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	•
1.000		2021			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	231.2 2018	•
	3.9	2018	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.0 2020	
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	929	2U2		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	13.0 2020	
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	92.9				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1 2022	•
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	92.9 NA	NA	•		DUDIIC III alice. Iliciuuliu oliiciai develobineni assistance (% oi civii)		
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) I work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA			<b>→</b>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ΝΔ ΝΛ	
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Il work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	NA 0.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA * 0 2021	•
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population) ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA 0.3 81.4	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021	•
usted GDP growth (%) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) al work-related accidents embodied in imports her 100,000 population) tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) ployment-to-population ratio (%) hth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	NA 0.3 81.4	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		







## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Decreasing

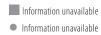






• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





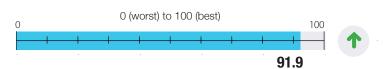
 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

Moderately improving

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

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SDG1 – No Poverty				g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		T	Population using the internet (%)		• 1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	14.2	2018	•		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	96.8 2021	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	54.6 2022	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3 2021	• 1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5 2020	• 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	6.3 2020	• 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		T	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	15.3 2020	• 7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	47.4 2013	•
/ield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2021		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	39.5 2016	• -
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.4	2020	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	35.2 2018	• -
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.6	2020	•	1	Palma ratio	1.3 2018	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5	2021	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.3 2018	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2021	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	• 0.0 2020 •	• 1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0 2020	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	9.0	2019	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu g/m^3$ )	15.8 2019	• 7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	2.0	,			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA NA (	0 (
age-standardized death rate attributable to riouserioid air poliution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2019	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.0 2022	
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	53	2019	•	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	8.4 2018	
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>1</b>	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.4 2022	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		<b>†</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.5 2019	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	7.7 2018	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.0 2018	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	29.9 2018	
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.2 2018	
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	9.3	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.1 2021	
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.8	2020	•	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2020	
DG4 – Quality Education							
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					SDG13 – Climate Action	E E 2021	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.0	2020		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.5 2021	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	95.8	2020	•	4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.5 2018 <b>48.3</b> 2021	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	98.7	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	50.9 2018	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2019	•	•		30.9 2010	
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	28.3	2021	•	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.0	2018	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.0 2022	
'ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.5	2018	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.6 2022	
Inderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	25.9	2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	52.3 2018	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	41.2 2019	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		2022		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8 2019	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.5	2023	•	71	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.4	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	70.2	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		• 7
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.7	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4 2022	• 1
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	7.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89 2023	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	• =
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99 Q	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	3.5 2018	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		4	(per million population)	J.J 2010	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2021	• 1
	3,058.6			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.6 2020	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)		2020		1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	69 2022	• 1
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		• (
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56 2022	• 1
opulation with access to electricity (%)	1000	วกวก		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	• 0.0 2021	• (
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	1.4 2021	
2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					per 100,000 population)		. '
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.1 2023	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.3	2019	•	->	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		• 1
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	
	٥٢	2021			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	
djusted GDP growth (%)		2021			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	90.3 2020	• •
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	2.4	2018		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	97.3	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.6 2020	• 1
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021		-	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3 2022	•
(per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA (	•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	50.7	2018	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58 2021	• (
mployment-to-population ratio (%)		2021		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.9 2022	• 4
	55.5				Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	28.9 2019	• 1
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	26.0				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		

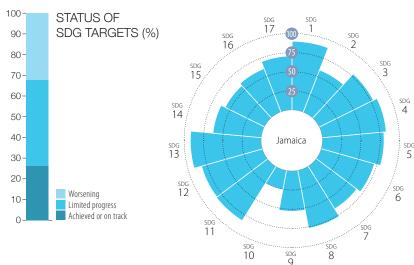
## **JAMAICA**

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 82/166

COUNTRY SCORE 69.6

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

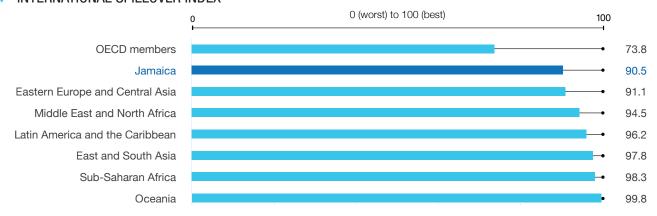


## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

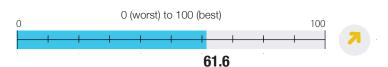


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.4 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.4 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.6 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)	82.4 2021
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	61.5 2021 •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.9 2020 • ↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2018 •
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.5 2022 • <del>•</del>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2 2018 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.5 2022 •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.3 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2021
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2002
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 • •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020	Gini coefficient	45.5 2004
	0.0 2020	Palma ratio	2.5 2004
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	98.9 2020 • →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.3 2021 • ↑ 12.4 2021 • ↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	407.0040
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.3 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	12.7 2019 •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	91.1 2020 🔸
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.5 2021	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0 2022 •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.9 2019 🔸 👈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	25.0.2040	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2016 •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	35.9 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.2 2019
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.1 2019 • 🕹	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	21.1 2018 •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0 2019 🔸 👈	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5 2018 •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	51.7 2017 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.0 2018 •
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2018 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	15.8 2018 •
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2021 🔸 🕹	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.8 2021 •
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	70 2019 • 7	SDG13 – Climate Action	
(worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.7 2021
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2022 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2018 •
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2021 •
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.0 2007 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.6 2022
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	82.0 2019 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.0 2022
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.3 2014	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	33.1 2018 •
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 (%)	0.6 2019 •
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.9 2008 • 🛧	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018 •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	114.2 2021 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.7 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.1 2022 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.6 2021 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.7 2022 •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66 2023
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.0 2020 • 🔷	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2021 •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.6 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.6 2018
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.5 2019 • •	(per million population)	0.0 2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.0 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,255.6 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	52.1 2021 •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.8 2020 •
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	63 2022 🔸
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	82.7 2020 • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0 2017 •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	44 2022 •
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.9 2019 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.9 2016 •
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	6.2 2019 • 🔸	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.9 2023
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.6 2018 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.3 2021 • 🔸	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 •
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.0 2023 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.5 2021 •
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	31.9 2018 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	29.3 2020 • 0 2021 •
(per 100,000 population)	31.9 2010		

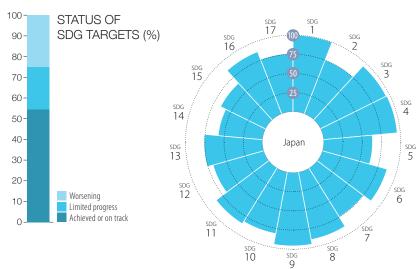
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































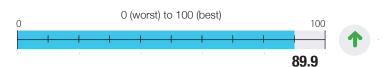


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## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	<b>Value</b> 100.0	Year R 2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)			•		Population using the internet (%)		2021	
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.7	2018	•		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	227.1	2021	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger	2.2	2020			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	65.0	2022	
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
valence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)		2010		• •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021	•
nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020	•
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2020	
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	139.1		
d gap closure (% of potential yield)		NA			Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		NA	
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020			Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	NA	NA	
· · · · · ·	32.0	2020	_		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	32.9	2013	•
ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T	Palma ratio	1.3	2018	
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	20.0	2018	
tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 00	2020	
v HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	8.3	2019	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.0	2019	
abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	5.5			_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	•
r-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	11.8	2019	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022	
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2019		<b>1</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)		2018	
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2022	
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1				
rescent fettility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 13 to 19)		2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	20.1	2012	
riving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	
rersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2013		<b>†</b>			2018	
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2015		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2019		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
/ smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.7			1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
	10.7	2015		•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2020	•
G4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	91.8	2015	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.5	2021	
of children aged 4 to 6)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7	2018	
primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.4	2021	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	100.0			T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	24.1	2018	
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) iary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	64.8 520.0			<b>+</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.5	2022	
ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)				<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
	10.8	2018		7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	68.6	2023	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	
6 of females aged 15 to 49)						1.0	2010	
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2021		1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	
ts held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		LULL	
der wage gap (% of male median wage)	22.1	2021	•	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
CC Class Water and Canitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	
Go – Clean water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	5.1	2018	
	99.1	2020		T	TORE THURON DODITIONS	J. I	2010	
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		<b>↑</b>	(per million population)	٦.١	2010	
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9		•	↑ •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5.1	2010	
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	99.9	2020 2019	•	↑ •			2021	
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.9 36.4	2020 2019 2020	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.2		
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	99.9 36.4 74.8 1,937.4	2020 2019 2020	•	•	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/area where they live (%)	0.2 13.2	2021	•
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%)	99.9 36.4 74.8 1,937.4	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.2 13.2	2021 2020 2022	•
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ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	99.9 36.4 74.8 1,937.4 98.6 81.4	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020	•	•	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.2 13.2 78 100.0 73	2021 2020 2022 2022	
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%)	99.9 36.4 74.8 1,937.4 98.6 81.4	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020	•	• • • 7	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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	0.2 13.2 78 100.0 73	2021 2020 2022 2022 2022 2022 2021	
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9 36.4 74.8 1,937.4 98.6 81.4	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020 2020	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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)	0.2 13.2 78 100.0 73 * 0.0	2021 2020 2022 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018	
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ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ltCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%)	99.9 36.4 74.8 1,937.4 98.6 81.4 100.0 100.0 1.1 7.7	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.2 13.2 78 100.0 73 * 0.0 0.0 64.0 0.7 0.8 0.8	2021 2020 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021 2021	
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pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) proposed wastewater (%) proposed wastewate	99.9 36.4 74.8 1,937.4 98.6 81.4 100.0 1.1 7.7 -3.0 0.3 98.5 0.8	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	0.2 13.2 78 100.0 73 * 0.0 0.0 64.0 0.7 0.8 0.8 36.8	2021 2020 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021 2021 2020 2020	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  GF - Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity one total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) propogenic wastewater (MtCO2/TWh) propogenic wastewater (%) propogenic wastewater (%) pulation with access to electricity of population (%)  GR - Decent Work and Economic Growth pusted GDP growth (%) pulation with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) pulation with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) pulation with access to electricity output (worst 0-1 best) pulation with access to electricity output (worst 0-1 best) pulation with access to electricity output (worst 0-1 best) pulation with access to electricity output (worst 0-1 best) pulation with access to electricity output (worst 0-1 best) pulation with access to electricity output (worst 0-1 best) pulation with access to electricity output (worst 0-1 best) pulation with access to electricity output (worst 0-1 best) pulation with access to electricity output (worst 0-1 best) pulation with access to electricity output (worst 0-1 best) pulation with access to electricity (worst 0-1 best) pulation with acce	99.9 36.4 74.8 1,937.4 98.6 81.4 100.0 1.0 1.7 -3.0 0.3 98.5 0.8 0.1	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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 13.2 78 100.0 73 * 0.0 0.0 64.0 0.7 0.8 0.8 36.8	2021 2020 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021 2021 2020 2020 2020 NA	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) physical water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) phropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) proceed water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 - Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) permissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) permissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) permissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) permissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pula	99.9 36.4 74.8 1,937.4 98.6 81.4 100.0 1.00.0 1.1 7.7 -3.0 0.3 98.5 0.1 40.5	2020 2019 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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 13.2 78 100.0 73 * 0.0 0.0 64.0 0.7 0.8 0.8 36.8	2021 2020 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021 2021 2020 2020 2020 NA 2021	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) physical services (%) physical services (%) physical services (%) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity on per total electricity output pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity output pulation with access to elect	99.9 36.4 74.8 1,937.4 98.6 81.4 100.0 1.00.0 1.1 7.7 -3.0 0.3 98.5 0.1 40.5	2020 2019 2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	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/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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 13.2 78 100.0 73 * 0.0 0.0 64.0 0.7 0.8 0.8 36.8 12.6 0.4 NA * 0	2021 2020 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021 2021 2020 2020 2020 NA	

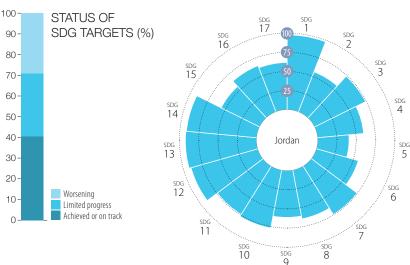
## **JORDAN**

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

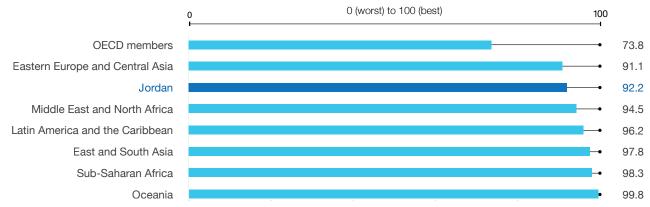


## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

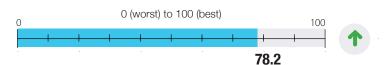


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty handcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 DDD 94)	Value Year Rating Trend	•	Value Year Rating
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.0 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0 2023 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.8 2021 • 65.3 2021 •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	160 2020	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	05.5 2021
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.9 2020 • •	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2018 •
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6 2022 • <b>↑</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	22.0.2022
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	0.6 2019 • • <b>3</b> 5.5 2016 • <b>4</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.9 2022 •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7 2021 •
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2016 •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0 2020	Gini coefficient	33.7 2010 •
	1.0 2020	Palma ratio	1.4 2010 •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	41.2.2020	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	41.3 2020 • ↑ 85 2021 • ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	16.7 2020 •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.5 2021 • <b>↑</b> 14.6 2021 • <b>↑</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22.5.2040
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.2 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	33.5 2019 •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.9 2020 🔸
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA NA •	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0 2022 •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.3 2019 🔸 🕹	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2013
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38.7 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.4 2019
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0 2019 • 🛧	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	15.2 2018
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.9 2019 🔸 👈	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.2 2018
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.0 2016 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.0 2018 •
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2018 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.7 2018 •
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76 2021 🔸 🕹	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2021
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	60 2019 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action	
(worst 0–100 best)	00 2013	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.3 2021
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2022 • 🔸	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2018
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.9 2021
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	47.9 2021	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)	79.5 2021 • →	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	68.8 2021	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	79.9 2022
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 2021	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •
	JJ.H 2021 • •	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2019
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	56.7 2017 • 👈	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.9 2021 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.6 2022 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12 7 2022
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.5 2021	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.7 2022
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	1113 2021 2	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97 2023
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA NA •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.1 2020	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	104.3 2019	(per million population)	0.2 2018
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.6 2020	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,627.2 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0 2021
	2,027.2 2010	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.9 2019
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	00.0.2020	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	80 2022 •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0 2018 •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9 2020 • 1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	47 2022 •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.7 2016
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.3 2019 • 7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2017 - **	per 100,000 population)	0.4 2021
	42 2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.8 2023 •
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-4.2 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1.8 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 •
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.1 2021 • 🗾	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	17.7 2023 • 🔸	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.9 2021
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	27.0.2210	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.9 2020 •
(per 100,000 population)	27.8 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.2 2022

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

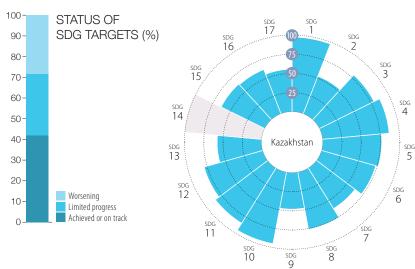
## KAZAKHSTAN

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

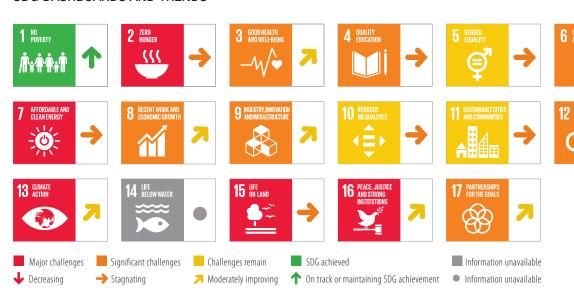




## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

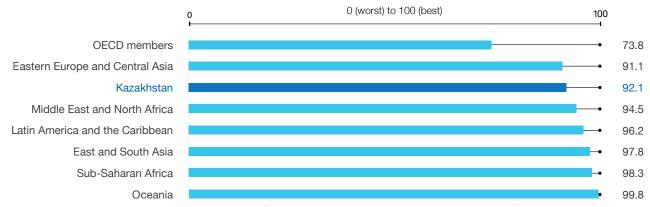


## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

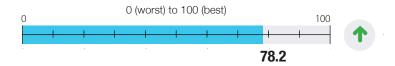


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# KAZAKHSTAN

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ra		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y			Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6 2023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	68.2 20			•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0 2023	• 1	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	90.9 20			T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2 5 2020	• •	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	93.8 20	JZ1	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2020		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 20	018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9 2022 3.1 2015	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	165.2	022		
Prevalence of wasting in Children under 3 years of age (%)	21.0 2016	-	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5 20	022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 20	021	•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		• 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 20	021	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA		Gini coefficient	27.8 20	018	•	4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.0 20	018	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	13.4 2020	• →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.0 2021		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.8 20	020	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.3 2021		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	13.6 20	019	•	,
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	74.0 2021		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2021	• →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.0 20			7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.4.2010	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0 20	022	•	4
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.4 2019	• ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	83.5 2019	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 20			•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.2 20			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.7 2015	• 1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	68.2 20			
ife expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.0 2019 24.6 2020	<ul><li>フ</li><li> 个</li></ul>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 20			
Radiescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2018	_	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	57.9 20			1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 2021		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.4 20			4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	93 2021			0.3 20	J20		_
(worst 0–100 best)	76 2019	• 1	SDG13 – Climate Action	145.0	021		_
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2022	• 1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	14.5 20			
DG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.9 20			1
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	77.7.2020	باد		6,200.3 20	J20	•	-
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	77.7 2020	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	214		•	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.4 2020	-	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)			•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	104.0 2020		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2020	• •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		, .	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	73.2 2018	• →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA 0.0 20			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				0.0 20	010	_	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.5 2021	• T	SDG15 – Life on Land	20.5.2	022	_	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.6 2022	• 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				3
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.1 2021	• 7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.5 20			-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.87 20			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4 2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 20	JZI		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9 2020		(per million population)	0.3 20	018	•	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.7 2019		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		• •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2 20	020		4
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,267.8 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.3 20			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	65 20		•	7
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020	• T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.7 20		•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	92.7 2020	• →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36 20		•	7
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.7 2019	• >	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA			
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.7 2019	• →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.7 2017	- 7	per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	UZ1	•	
	0.6.2021		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.9 20	023	•	•
djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*** -*-		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 20	021	•	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	4.2 2018	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 20			2
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	81.1 2021	• 1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20	021	•	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.0 2023	• →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	• →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0 20	020	•	
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NA	•	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 2018	• ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 53.8 2018		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **	12.3 20		•	•

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



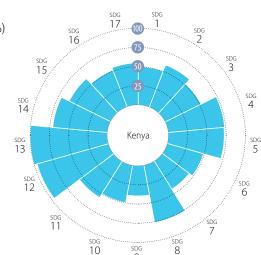
COUNTRY RANKING 123/166

COUNTRY SCORE 60.9

## 90- STATUS OF 90- SDG TARGETS (%) 80-70-60-50-

Limited progress

Achieved or on track



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



40-

30-

20-

10-

























Major challenges

Decreasing





Moderately improving



SDG achieved



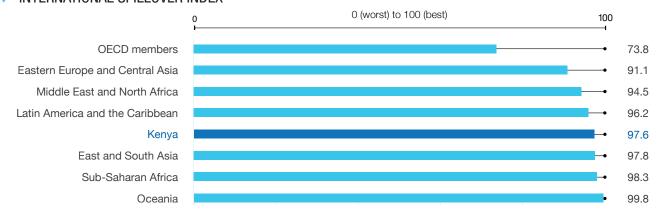
• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



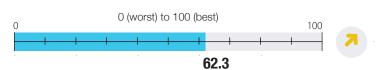
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## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre	·	Value Year Ratin
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	20.8 2023		64.4 2022
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	37.3 2023 • 🚽		28.8 2021
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	53.5 2021 •
revalence of undernourishment (%)	26.9 2020	infractructure (warst 1 F bast)	2.6 2018 •
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.4 2022 • <b>7</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Panking, Average score of	20 5 2022
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.1 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.5 2022 •
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1 000 population)	0.1 2021 •
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of (al )P)	0.7 2010 •
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2020	Cipi coefficient	40.8 2015
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.9 2015 •
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	530.0 2020 • •	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.4 2021	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	50.8 2020 •
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	37.2 2021 • <b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	28.4 2019
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	251.0 2021 • >	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2021 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	60.2 2020
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.0 2019	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.0 2022
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0 2019	3DG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	131.9 2019	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2010
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.2.2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2019
e expectancy at birth (years)	28.3 2019 • <b>1</b> 66.1 2019 • <b>1</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2 2018 • 0.4 2018 •
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	81.1 2019		18.5 2018
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.2 2016		4.5 2018
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89 2021		0.1 2021
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		CDC12 Cli + A ti	0.1 2021
worst 0–100 best)	56 2019 • 7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2021
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2022 • 🔫	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2021
OG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2021
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NA NA •		0.0 2021
% of children aged 4 to 6)		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.4 2022
et primary enrollment rate (%)	81.2 2012	0 11 11 1 1 (1 11/1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	44.3 2022
wer secondary completion rate (%)	79.2 2016		22.2 2018
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.7 2021 • 7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	6.6 2019
OG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.4 2019
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	77.1 2020 • 1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.5 2021	SDG15 – Life on Land	
tio of female-to-male friearryears of education received (%)	95.6 2022 • 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6.2022
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.6 2021		36.9 2022
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	21.0 2021	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79 2023
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.6 2020 • 🚽		0.2 2021
pulation using at least basic unfixing water services (%)	32.7 2020	T 16 1 . 11 11 15 15 1	
rshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.2 2019	(per million population)	0.7 2018 •
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.1 2020	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	590.7 2018	11 1 ( 100.000 1 )	5.3 2021
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	370 2010	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	39.8 2020
oulation with access to electricity (%)	71.4 2020 • 1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	51 2022
pulation with access to electricity (78)	19.5 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.9 2014 •
2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	32 2022 •
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2019 • 1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.8 2019 • 🚽		0.0 2021
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	
usted GDP growth (%)	-1.9 2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.2 2023
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.2 2021 • 1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 •
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.5 2023 🔸 🖣	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 🔸 🤚	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.8 2021 •
al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • 📑	public illumes, including official development assistance (70 or ora)	NA NA •
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	16.3 2018	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.8 2020
per 100,000 population)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021 •

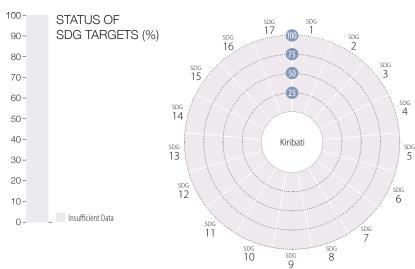
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

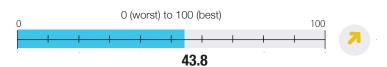


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year		g Tr
overty headcount ratio at \$2.137day (2017 PPP, %)		NA NA			Population using the internet (%)		. NA		
·	INA	IVA		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		
DG2 – Zero Hunger	4.2	2020		<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	41.1	2021		
evalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		→ →	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	. NA		
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2022		
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018		al.	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  January Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2016		<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017 NA		7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	. NA		
istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient	27.8	2019	•	
	INA	INA	_	_	Palma ratio	1.0	2019	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	760	2020			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	. NA		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.0	2019	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	424.0				Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	62.4	2020	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	50.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
re-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2016	•	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	246.6	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
e expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2017		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2017		
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0	2017		
vorst 0–100 best)	51	2019	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6	2021		
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		
G4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		NA 2021		
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	07.7	2020				0.0	2021		_
% of children aged 4 to 6)	97./	2020	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
t primary enrollment rate (%)	96.7	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	99.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		. NA		
eracy 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 (%)		2019		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	E 2 1	2018		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	33.1	2010			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	. NA		_
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA			SDG15 – Life on Land				
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0	2022	•	
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	6.7	2021	•	1	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)	0.76	2023	•	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.0	2020	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	. NA	•	
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	45.6	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	. NA	•	
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	•		(per million population)				
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.5	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.2	2012	•	
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	5.4	2016	•	
ulation with access to electricity (%)	92 N	2020	•	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live $(\!\%\!)$	NA	. NA	•	
ulation with access to electricity (70)		2020		<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.6	2019	•	
e emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	. NA	•	
AtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.5	2019	•	
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021		
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021		
usted GDP growth (%)	-6.2	2021			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	. NA	•	
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA				Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	. NA		
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	INA	11/1	-	_	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	. NA	•	
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	. NA		
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA			•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	21.7	2020	•	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports er 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	•	
ims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	108.7	2020	•	
ams of modern slavery embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021		
						0		_	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF East and South Asia

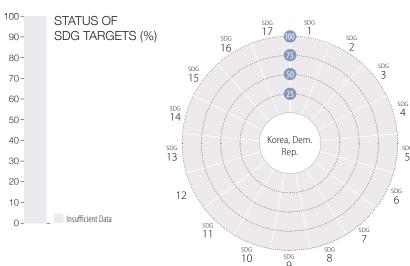
#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



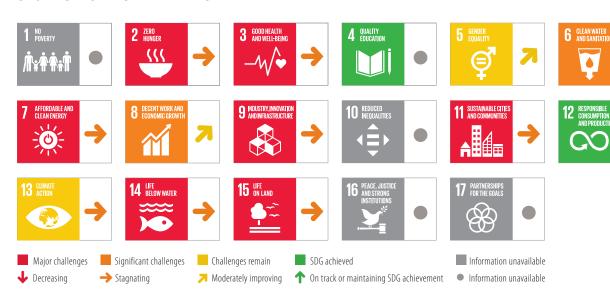




## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

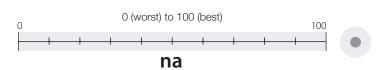


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF Performance by Indicator

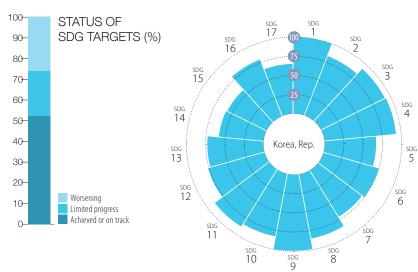
DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	<b>Value</b> NA			g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	<b>Value</b> 80.1.2		Rating	Tren
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA			•	Population using the internet (%)	0.0 2			•
	INA	14/1		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	23.1 2			4
DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	41.6	2020		J.	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	23.1 2	2021		•
revalence of undernouns fine it (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0 2	ากวา		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2	2022	•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2	2021	•	7
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		÷	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0 2	2021	•	7
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	106.7	2020		4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.4			4	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	20.0.7	0010		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	513.0			4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	29.8 2	2019		1
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	73.6 2	2020	•	1
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2019	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	NIA	NIA		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	212.8	2019	•		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA		
	24.2	2010		d.	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA 0010	•	-
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.2			-2	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	3.9 2			-
ife expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	72.6	2019		•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0 2		•	4
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5			•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.8 2			1
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2017		4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 2			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	41	2021		•		NA	NA		
(worst 0–100 best)	68	2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.2 2		•	1
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2			1
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.8	2009	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2	2022	•	4
ower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.1 2	2022	•	-
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2018	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.3 2	2018	•	4
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	30.1 2			4
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	00.6	2017		•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5 2			-
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	89.6	2017	•	4	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 (%)	87.5	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2	2022	•	4
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.6	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2	2022	•	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92 2	2023	•	=
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	•	•
epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2	012	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			(per million population)	0.0 2	-010	_	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	41.3	2018	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		(
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA		(
pulation with access to electricity (%)	52.3	2020	•	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA		(
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	11.5			<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2	2009	•	(
2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	17 2	2022	•	-
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.3 2	2017	•	(
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.4	2019	•	4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2	014		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	2014		
ljusted GDP growth (%)	NΔ	NA		•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	21.7 2			-
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	104.6			•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			(
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA		(
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		(
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9	2023	•	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	A.1.	h 1 1	-	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports		2000	_		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	(
	()()	2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2021	_	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





































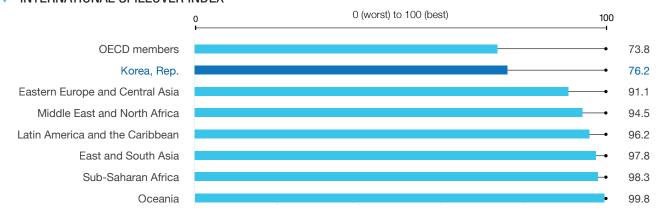




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

## Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			Rating 1		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year I 2022		J Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)			•		Population using the internet (%)		2021		1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.3	2020	•	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	117.2	2021	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	3.7	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020		1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	20.0		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7	2022	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	64.1	2022	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.2	2020	•	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2021	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		4	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	16.6	2020	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	62.6	2020	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		Ψ.	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2020		1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA 2020		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	25.2	2017	•	4
	1./	2020	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	31.4	2016	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		7	Palma ratio		2020		7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	40.4	2020	•	<b>→</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	23.8	2019		7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	7.3	2019		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	190	2019	•		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		NA		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022		T
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15 min walk (%)		2012		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.0	2022	-	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	100.0	2015		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2021		个	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		<b>†</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2022		ተ	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		<b>→</b>
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2020		÷	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2018		1
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2020		1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2021		
SDG4 – Quality Education						0.5	2020		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					SDG13 – Climate Action	110	2021		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.8	2020	•	Ψ.	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	2020	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2018 2021		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.2	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)		2018		1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2018	•			77.2	2010	_	•
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2021		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water  Man area that is protected in marine sites important to bindings: it. (0/)	20.7	2022		_
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	519.7			1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		7
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2022		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	14.2	2018	•	<u>↑</u>	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		4
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		<b>→</b>
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 82.3	2023	•	<b>1</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		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 (%)			•	<b>フ</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.6	2022		_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2022	•		Mean area that is protected in teresarial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		<b>→</b>
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2021		7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		1
	21.1	2021		•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.0	2020			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		<b>T</b>	(per million population)	2.5	2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2019		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2021	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,208.0			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020		<b>→</b>
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2010		1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		1
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA			•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	63	2022	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	วกวก		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	2021	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			<b>†</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	15	2021		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					per 100,000 population)				
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	2019	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		7
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		↑ →
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021 2021		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-().1	2021	•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	105.2			7
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•		100.2	ZUZU	_	-
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)		2021		T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.8	2020		T
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	•	4	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NΙΛ	NA		
(per 100,000 population)					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **		2021		•
Victims of modern clayery embedded in imports ( 100,000 1111)				-		U	∠∪∠ I		
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	38.8			1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	63.8	2022		T
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	68.5	2022 NA	•	<b>↑</b>	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2022 2019		<b>+</b>

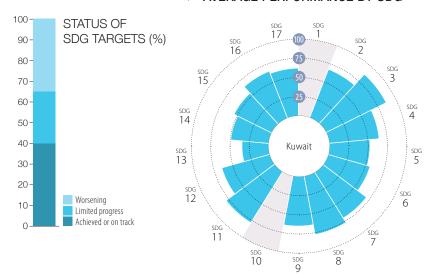


COUNTRY 108/166

COUNTRY SCORE



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































■ Major challenges

◆ Decreasing





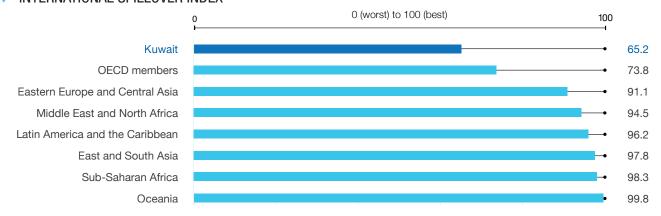
SDG achieved

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

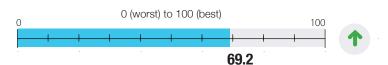
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## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty hand count in the or \$2.15 (days (2017 DDD 0/))		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  ** Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  **	NA NA	NA			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.4			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA		•	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	99.7 136.6			1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7	2020		<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				•
Prevalence of dindemounshment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	•	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	29.6	2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		+	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	•	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	11.2	2021	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2020	•	7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.8	2020	•	•	Gini coefficient		NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	INA	NA	_	-
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.2	2020	•	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	* ^^	2020		-
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0	2020		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	60.7	2019	•	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	95.0	2022	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		2011			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	2010	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.2	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	2019	•	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.4	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	155.0	2018	•	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.1	2018	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.1			7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	30.0			7
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2021	•	T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.0	2020		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2022	•	4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				4
SDG4 – Quality Education				·	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	42.0	2021		.1.		14,959.1	2021	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		2021		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	22.1	2022		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2021		+	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1			1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2021		<b>+</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	76.7	NA		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	2020	•	1	Fish caught from overexplorted or conapsed stocks (% or total catch)	42.0			,
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	79.7			-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods ** (% of females aged 15 to 49)	67.6	2023	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.1	2021		4	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	55.8			Ţ	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	2022	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	5.2	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3,850.5	2019	•		(per million population)	5.2	2010	_	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.1	2020	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	6,422.3	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2020		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.0			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				
20 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2022 NA		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	INA	INA		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2019	•	7	per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	38.8	2023	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2020			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	NA	NA	•		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	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)	79.8	2017	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	25	2023	•	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
		NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.2	2020	•	1
-undamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0– L best)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.2	2022		J
	0.2	2018	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2022	•	_
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2			<b>↑</b>	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 2021	•	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

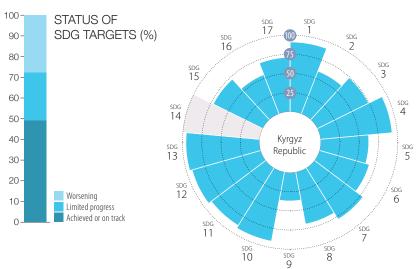
## KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE





## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





































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## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	·	Value Year Ratin	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	60.8 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.1 2023 • 🗷	Population using the internet (%)	77.9 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	5.3.2020 <b>A</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	119.3 2021 •	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.3 2020 • <b>↑</b> 10.3 2022 • <b>↑</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2018	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 0.0 2022 •	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2021 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2020 •	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • 🔸	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA • •	Gini coefficient	29.0 2020	1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.1 2020 •	/ (
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	50.4 2020 • ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2 4 2020	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.9 2021 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.4 2020 •	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.4 2021 • ↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.8 2019 •	, ,
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	130.0 2021 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020 •	, 4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0 2022	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.3 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	4040	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2015	) (
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	124.9 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5 2019 •	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.7 2019 • 🛧	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	7.5 2018 •	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.2 2019 • 🛧	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3 2018	. (
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	34.0 2020 • ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.3 2018 •	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2018	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.9 2018 •	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2021 •	•
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70 2019 🔸 👈	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7 2022 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.4 2021	1
5DG4 – Quality Education	3.7 EGEE •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2018	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	0.4.4.0004	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	202.9 2021 •	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.4 2021 • 🕇	SDG14 – Life Below Water	NA NA 6	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.5 2021 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA •	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.6 2021 • ↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2019 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% or total catch)  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 (% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.6 2018 • 👈	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.2 2021 • 1	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.8 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.6 2022	, -
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.5 2021	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.4 2022	, -
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98 2023	, -
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.7 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9 2020 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.0 2019 • •	(per million population)	0.0 2010 -	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.6 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,060.6 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA •	
5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.5 2018	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	65 2022	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	76.6 2020 🔸 👈	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	98.9 2018 • 27 2022 •	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.7 2019 • ↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	27 2022	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	22.3 2010	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	27.9 2019 • 🛧	per 100,000 population)	0.1 2017	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.9 2023	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.9 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	•
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.1 2018	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	) ;
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.1 2021 • 🗷	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 •	,
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.8 2023 • →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.6 2020 •	, •
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	
cictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	8.6 2018	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.2 2020 •	•
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021 •	, (

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

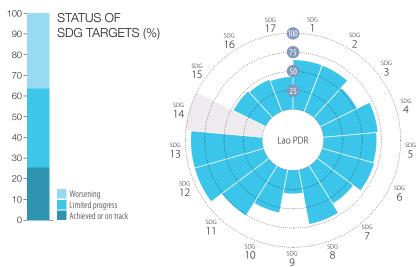
## LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE





## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

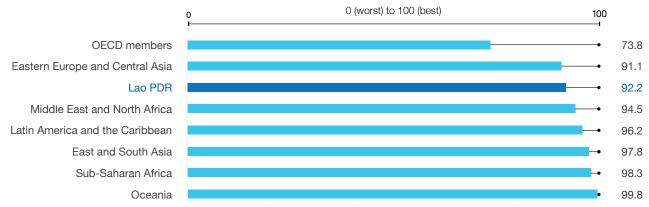


## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

## LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	•	Value Year R		g Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.4 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	71.2 2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	30.1 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.0 2021		•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	5.4.0000 <b>A</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	56.4 2021		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.1 2020 • 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.7 2022	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.0 2017	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3 2016 • →	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	•
fuman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • <del>•</del>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2002	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2021 -	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5 2018 • <b>\</b> 136.5 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	38.8 2018	•	
	130.3 2020	Palma ratio	1.8 2018	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	4254 2020 - 🛕	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	126.1 2020	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	21.8 2020	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.0 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	42.5 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	23.1 2019	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	143.0 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	62.2 2020	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 • ↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	79.0 2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.8 2019 • 👈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1 2015	•	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	195.3 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.5 2019		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.9 2019 • 🔸	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2.6 2018		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	68.5 2019 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0 2018		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	83.4 2016	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.9 2018		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.4 2017	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.8 2018		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 2021		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5 2021		
worst 0–100 best)	50 2019 • 7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.8 2021		
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2022	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2018		
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (icO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	69.1 2021		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	70.6.2021		09.1 2021		_
% of children aged 4 to 6)	70.6 2021 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	92.3 2021 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	61.3 2021 • 🔸	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.3 2021 • 🛧	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	72.3 2017 • 7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.5 2017	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	_
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.9 2021 🔸 🔼	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.1 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6 2022	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.0 2021 • 🕹	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.1 2022	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82 2023	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.2 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.9 2021	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	79.5 2020 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.8 2019 • •	(per million population)	0.0 2010		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	843.9 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA		
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	63 2022	•	
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.5 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	73.0 2017	•	
D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31 2022	•	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.8 2019 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.2 2017	•	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.6 2019 • 🔸	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021		
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-1.9 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	36.7 2023	•	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	9.4 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	J.→ Z010 <b>→</b>	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	37.3 2021 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9 2023 • →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.5 2020	•	
ral work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *	11.3 2020	•	
(per 100,000 population)	22.1 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	•	
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.4 2022		

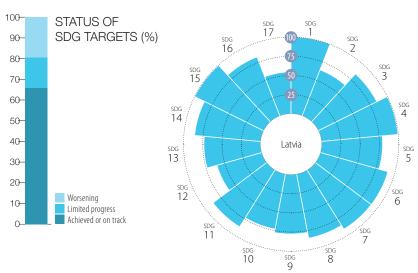
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













































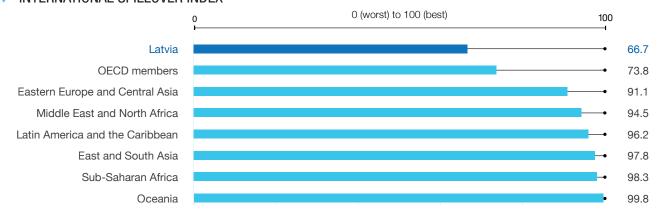


SDG achieved • On track or maintaining SDG achievement

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



## STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



OG1 – No Poverty				g Trend		Value Yea		
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			3	- 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0 202		
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)			3 •		Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.2 202		
·	10.9	202	U •	•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	142.2 202		
DG2 – Zero Hunger					infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 201	18	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)		202		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	22.1.201	11 4	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		202		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.1 202	22	•
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		202			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.6 202	21 (	•
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.6			<b>+</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 202		•
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		201		<b>*</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	4.6 202		
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		202		4	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2.6 202		
d gap closure (% of potential yield)	45.8				Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	22.3 202		
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	19.8				Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31.1 201	17 (	•
	19.0	202	U		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	34.5 201	19 (	
ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		202		T	Palma ratio	1.5 202	20	
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		202		Ţ	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	35.0 202	20 (	•
tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		202		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0			T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	• 0.0 202	20	
/ HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	202	1 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.6	201	9 🔵	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	12.7 201	19 (	•
-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.0 202	20	
abient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40.1	201	9 •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0 202		
ic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.1	201	9	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	1.8 201	19	•
expectancy at birth (years)	75.4				Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	92.6 202	22	•
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.8			1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9			•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.6 201	19 (	•
iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	202	1 •	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.4 201		
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	) 72	201	9 •	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7 201		
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	202	2	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.9 201		
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.8	202	0 •	<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	55.9 201		
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	40.9	202	0	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	7.6 202		
r smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	22.6	201	9 🛑	7	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 202	20	
G4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			Ī
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.9 202	71	_
of children aged 4 to 6)	97.7	202	0	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.9 202		
primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7	202	0	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.2 202		
er secondary completion rate (%)	98.3	202	0	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	29.2 201		
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	202	1 •			23.2 201	10	
ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	45.5	202	1 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
score (worst 0–600 best)	487.3	201	8 😑	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.2 202		
tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		201		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.6 202		
erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.5	201	8 🛑	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.3 201		
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	5.5 201		
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 010	202	2	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine hindiversity threats embedded in imports (nor million population)	5.7 201		
of females aged 15 to 49)	* 81.0	202	3	Т	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	١٥	
of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.3	202	1 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.1	202	2	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.3 202		•
s held by women in national parliament (%)	29.0				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.4 202	22	•
der wage gap (% of male median wage)	19.8	201	9 •	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99 202		
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 202	21	•
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.8	202	0	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2 201	18	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.4			7	(per million population)	J.L 201		_
nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		201		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	90.7			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.0 202	21	
ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	3,666.45				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.1 202	20	•
llation using safely managed water services (%)	96.3			1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	74 202		
ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.4			1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 202	22	•
67 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	59 202	22	
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	202	0 🗭	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	• 0.0 202	21	•
ulation with access to electricity (%)  Jlation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			<b>1</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 202	21	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					per 100,000 population)			
CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	201	9 •	T	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.3 202		4
wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	41.5	201	9	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 202		4
68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 202		
sted GDP growth (%)	0.0	202	1 🗭	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 202		
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		202		•	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	164.6 202	20 (	4
its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	96.6	202	1 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.7 202	20	•
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	202	1	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			,
work-related accidents embodied in imports				•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2 202	44	•
er 100,000 population)	0.2	201	8	7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N	IA (	•
ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	) 65.3	201	8 •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	73 202		•
ployment-to-population ratio (%)	69.9			1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.3 202		
				al.	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.4 201	19 (	
ith not in employment, education or training (NEET)	14.9	つんつ			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.8 202		

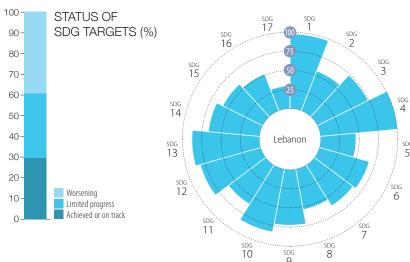
## LEBANON

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 95/166

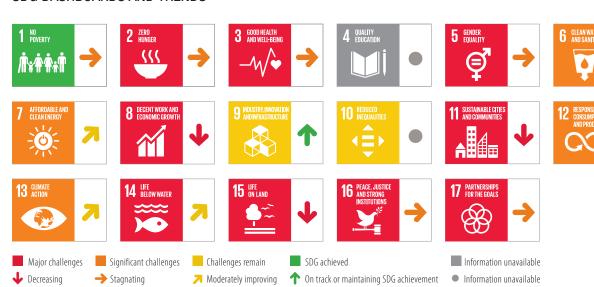
COUNTRY SCORE 67.5

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



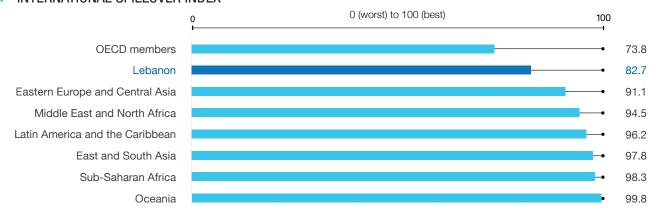
## ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

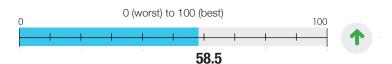


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

## INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



## ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



## MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratir		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year F		g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6 2023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.3 2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9 2023 •	7	Population using the internet (%)	86.6 2021		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	40.0.000		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	77.8 2021		1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.9 2020		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6 2018	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4 2022 • 1.4 2021 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	22.0.2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0 2016		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.8 2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8 2021	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2 2021		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018	+	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	•	Gini coefficient	31.8 2011	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.2 2011	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	20.6 2020 •	$\rightarrow$	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8 2021	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	4.5 2016	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.2 2021	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	30.6 2019	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.7 2021 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA NA		-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.0 2022		1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.9 2019	<b>→</b>		32.0 2022	Ť	_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2014		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	58.6 2019		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.2 2019		
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.4 2019	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	30.1 2018		-
ife expectancy at birth (years)	76.4 2019	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4 2018		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.7 2019	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.4 2018		-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2 2004		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.9 2018	•	-
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67 2021	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3 2021	•	-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	72 2019	4	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.4 2021	•	-
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.4 2022 •	Ψ	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8 2018	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2021	•	•
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 (%)	10.8 2022	•	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA NA		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.5 2022	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2019	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	9.0 2008	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	v		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3 2019	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 62.6 2023	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.2 2021	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.8 2022 •	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.7 2022	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.7 2021	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.0 2022		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93 2023		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6 2020 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2021	•	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2 2020 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	58.8 2019					
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	38.2 2020 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.2.2020		-
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	3,351.5 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	2.3 2020 39.9 2020		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	50 2022		٦
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.9 2016		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA NA •	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24 2022		٦
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.9 2019	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.3 2019	-	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	3.3 2019		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	_12 / 2021 🛖		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.5 2023	•	4
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-12.4 2021 • 1.7 2018 •		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021		3
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.7 2021	4	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	•	•
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.8 2023 •	+	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3 2020	•	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 •	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	49.8 2018		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.6 2020		•
(per 100,000 population)	2010	_	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	75 2021		- (

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

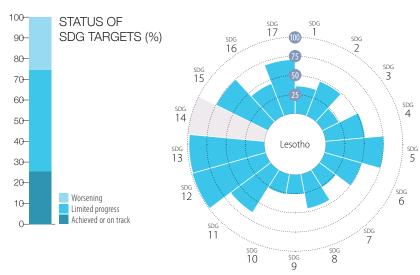
### LESOTHO

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

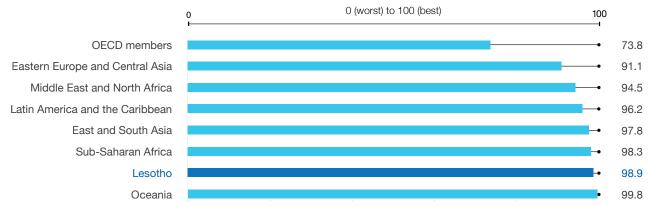


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating Tr 27.9 2023 ● •	·	Value Year Rating	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	45.4 2023		48.0 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	13.1 2023	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	64.2 2021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	34.7 2020 •			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.8 2022	infractructure (worst 1 5 host)	2.0 2018 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1 2018	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 0.0 2022 •	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021 •	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2015	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2020	Gini coefficient	44.9 2017 •	,
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	2.4 2017 •	)
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	566.2 2020	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.3 2021	Drapartian of urban population living in clums (0/)	25.6 2020 •	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	72.9 2021	Applied many concentration of particulate matter of less than	26.6 2019	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	614.0 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	20.0 2019	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.8 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	91.3 2020 •	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	38.0 2022 •	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	42.7 2019	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	200.2.2010	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1 2006	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	288.3 2019	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1 2019 •	,
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.9 2019 •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA •	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	50.8 2019 •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA •	,
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	90.8 2017 •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6 2018 •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA •	)
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87 2021 •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021 •	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	48 2019 •	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0 2021	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.2 2022 • •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA NA •	)
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2021	)
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	38.7 2019	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.6 2019	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •	)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	47.8 2019		NA NA •	)
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.3 2021		NA NA •	)
SDG5 – Gender Equality	03.3 2021	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA •	)
		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA •	)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.8 2018 • •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	109.7 2021	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.2 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.5 2022	,
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3 2021		NA NA •	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94 2023	,
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	72.2 2020 • •	D	0.0 2021	,
Population using at least basic arritating water services (%)	50.3 2020	T 411 16 1 4 12 12 13 14 14 1 1 12 12 14		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.6 2019	(per million population)	0.5 2018	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3 2020	CDC1C Deared breaking and Common Institutions		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA NA •	11 ::1 / 100 000 1:: )	37.7 2008	,
	IVI IVI	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.5 2016	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	47.4.2020	Population who feel cafe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	29 2022 •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	47.4 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.5 2018	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	40.1 2020	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	37 2022 •	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	4.9 2019 •		13.9 2018 •	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	6.5 2019	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
	0.5 2019	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	)
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.2.2024	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.3 2023 •	,
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.3 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2 2018	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	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)	45.6 2017	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	)
	17.9 2023	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	Commence and a second in a second and a second a second and a second a	14.8 2021	)
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)	NA NA •	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA •	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.4 2020	
(per 100,000 population)	NA NA •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 2021	
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.5 2022	

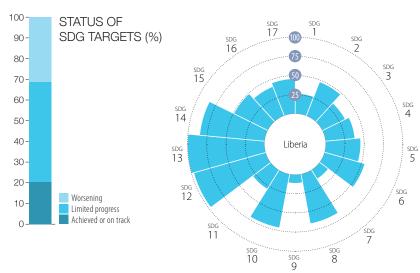
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



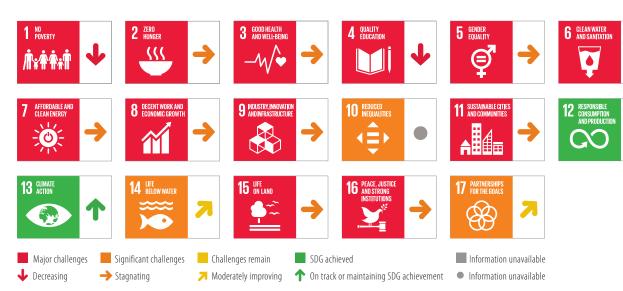




#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

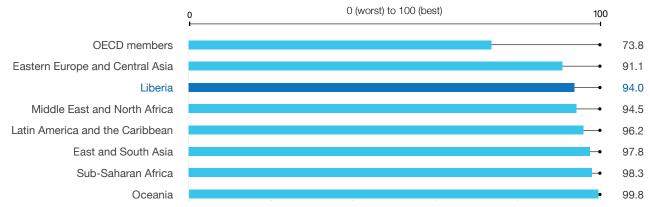


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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 \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			Rating	-	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year I		Tren
							2022		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.00	2023	3 •	•	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	20.2	2020		1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	0.0	2021		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020	2	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	•	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		÷	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>1</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2021	•	<b>→</b>
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		•	Gini coefficient	35.3	2016	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.4	2016	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	652.3	2020	) 👝	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.9			<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	63.9	2020	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	76.0			<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	100	2019		_
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	308.0			<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	23.0	2022	•	<b>→</b>
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.8	2019	9 •	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	1577	2010			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2007	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	152.7	2015	, •		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	38.9	2019	•	4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.1			7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	128.0	2018	3	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.3	2018	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	84.4	2020	)		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.8	2018	•	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	58	2021	•	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	42	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	4.0	2022			$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.2	2021	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0	2022		7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1	2018	•	个
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2021	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	71.5	2020	) •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	73.1	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.7	2022	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	44.2	2017	7		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.3	2022	•	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	55.4	2017	7	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.2	2018	•	个
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.2	2019	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	47.5	2010			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		<b>→</b>
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	47.5	2019	) •	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	61.3	2021	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.5	2022	2	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.8	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.0	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.3	2022	•	<b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	•	个
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.3	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.1	2021	•	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	18.2	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3	2019	•		(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	441.5	2018	3		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2012		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	27.5	2020	)	<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.4	2020	)	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	4.0	2010		_	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		4
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	4.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	31.7	2020	•	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)	643	2022		.1.
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.9	2021	•	•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023		7
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.4	2018	3	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				٠,
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	51 <i>6</i>	2021		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		7
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.6	2U2 l	•			0.4	2021	•	7
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		2021		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3	2021		7
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	3 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA		•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports		2010			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *		2013		
(per 100,000 population)	5.4	2018	)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

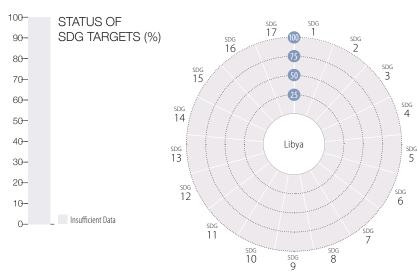








#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

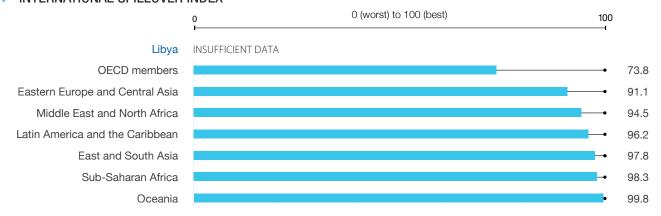


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

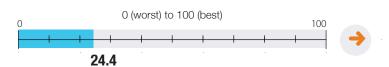


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



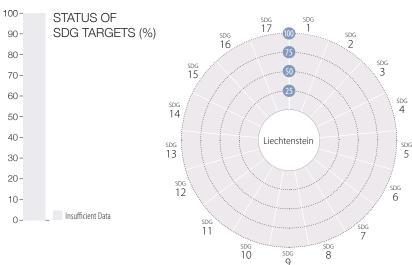
DG1 – No Poverty		Year		_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		e Yea		
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		1 202		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	F NA	NA	•	(		Population using the internet (%)		3 201		
DG2 – Zero Hunger						Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.0	202	1	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA		(		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.7	2 201	8	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	52.2	2022	•	•	Ψ	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2	2014	•	(		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	202	2	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.5	2016	•	•	₽	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2 202	1	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2007	•	(		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		1 N		
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	2021	•	•	<b>→</b>		147			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	•	•	Ψ.	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	NA	A N	A	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•	(		Palma ratio	NA NA			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							11/	i IN	^ =	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72.1	2020	) 🛑	•	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NI.	. NI	٨	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	2021	•	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	N N	A •	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	2021	•	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	55.5	201	9	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0	2021	•	•	<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	A N	Δ	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	•	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		202		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.6	2019			<b>→</b>		77.0	7 202	_	_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)						SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.4	) 201	1 -	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	53.9	2019	0	(		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		201		,
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.2	2019			7	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		201		,
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019			7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		7 201		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		201		,
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2013			•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		3 201 201		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2013			T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		5 201		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	/3	2021					0.0	201	9	
(worst 0–100 best)	60	2019	•	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	2022			1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		202		,
DG4 – Quality Education					_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		201		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning							22,548.4	: 201	9	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA		(		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA		(		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		202		•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA		(		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		202		)
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	2004	•	(		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	240	2017			_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		1 201		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	24.0	2014				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	201	8	,
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.4	2021	•	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.9	2022	•	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	202	2	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.0	2021	•	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NΑ	A N	A •	)
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	7 202	3	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	•	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	202	1	)
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.1	2020	) •	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	201	8	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	817.1	2019	•	(		(per million population)				
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	2020	•	(		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA		(		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	N N	A •	)
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		201	6	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	69.7	2020	)	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	63	3 202	2	)
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		NA				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	N N	Α •	)
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output						Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	17	7 202	2	)
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5	2019	) —	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	N N	A •	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	•	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	201	1	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						per 100,000 population)				
djusted GDP growth (%)	-6.6	2021	•			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2 202		,
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	• NA	NA		(		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			)
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			•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		A •	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.5	2023	•	,	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA		(	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1	201	1	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018				For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	N N	A •	
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	A N	A •	)
	353	2018	3	(		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* (	202	1	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

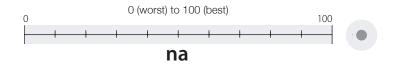


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## LIECHTENSTEIN

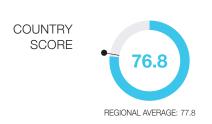
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value 100.0	Year		-
verty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA			Population using the internet (%)		2022		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	IVA	IVA	_	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	123.5			
OG2 – Zero Hunger	v 0.5	2020			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	123.3	2021		
evalence of undernourishment (%)		2020			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.6	2021	•	
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA			•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA	NA			Gini coefficient	NA	NA		
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•	•	Palma ratio		NA		
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	÷ 00	2020	) -	
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	NA	NA			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0	2020		
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	NA	NA			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	NA	NA	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA			
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NA	•	•		14/1	14/1	, ,	
liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		,			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2.4	2015	_	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	NA	NA		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2015		
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  (fix double (per 100,000 population)	A L A	N I A			13 1 7	NA			
offic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
e expectancy at birth (years) olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	NA	NA		•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
	NA	NA		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	\	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA			SDG13 – Climate Action				
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NIA	NA		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.9	2021	•	
	INA	INA	_	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	•	
OG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	98.3	2021	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
t primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	100.0			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA		
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	•	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		
tio 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				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2022	)	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	20.0	LULI		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
	100.0	2020		•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021		
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			•	(per million population)	0.4	2018	3	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2021		
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020		
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		NA		
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	NA	NA		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA			
VtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)						INA	INA	, –	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	56.1	2019	•	T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.5	2023	₹ •	
usted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NIA	NIA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA				NA	NA	'	9
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
1 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) al work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
	NA NA			•		NA NA			

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

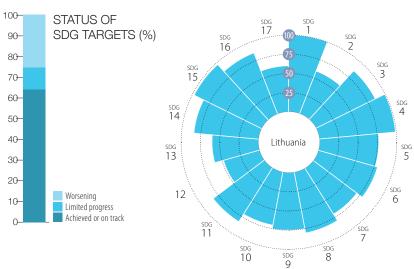
### LITHUANIA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

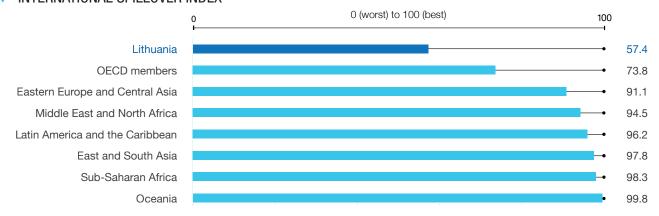


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

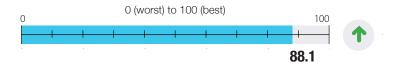


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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

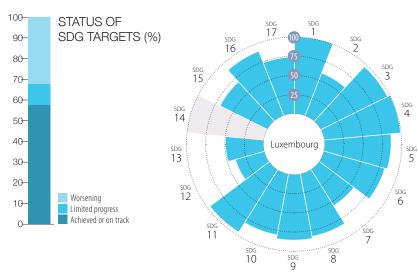


OG1 – No Poverty				Trend	·		Year		
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2023		7	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	122.5	2021		
OG2 – Zero Hunger	13.4	2019		-	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		2021		
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	•	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	2022	•	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.8	2022	•	)
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8	2021			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2021	•	,
valence of obesity, BMI $\ge$ 30 (% of adult population)	26.3	2016	•	+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020		
nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	•	1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2020		
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2020		
ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2020		
d gap closure (% of potential yield) orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2021		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2017		
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being	12.1	2020			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	25.2	2010		
ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8.7	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient Palma ratio		2019		
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.9	2021		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2019		
tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	2021		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			Ť	
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	26.0	2021		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 00	2020		
HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0	2020		
-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.3	2019		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.2	2019	•	
betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) -standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	J
bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38.8	2019	•	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022		
ic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.1	2019	•	1	Population with rent overburden (%)		2019		
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	86.7	2022		
escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		<b>†</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
s attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0			1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12.3	2019		)
iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021	•	<b>4</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	) 70	2019	0	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2022	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2020		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	64.2	2018	•	
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2020		4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	12.1	2021	•	
smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.9	2019	0	T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2021	•	
54 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action				
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	95.4	2020	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.9	2021	•	J
of children aged 4 to 6)				•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.6	2018	•	,
primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	40.0	2021	•	
er secondary completion rate (%)	100.9			T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	45.0	2018	•	
acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	100.0			1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
score (worst 0–600 best)	479.7	2021		<b>*</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.5	2022		J
tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		Ţ	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.5	2022	•	
erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		<b>*</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	j
	LLIL	2010		·	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.6	2019	•	
55 – Gender Equality and for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.0	2019	•	
of females aged 15 to 49)	* 73.0	2023	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018		
of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.4	2021		4	SDG15 – Life on Land				
of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.7	2022		J
s held by women in national parliament (%)		2022		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		J
der wage gap (% of male median wage)		2020		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021		
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	00 U	2020		1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
relation using at least basic difficility water services (%)		2020		<b>1</b>	(per million population)	U.8	2018	•	
water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2021		
re water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	22,548.4			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020		
lation using safely managed water services (%)		2020		1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		
lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
i7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
lation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **	0.0	2021		)
lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			Ť	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.1	2021	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	4.7	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.8	2023	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  wahla aparay share in total final aparay consumption (%)				•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	33.5	2019		T	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
sted GDP growth (%)		2021		•	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	195.4	2020		
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.8	2018	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	93.5	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.7	2020		
bile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) lamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
work-related accidents embodied in imports					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2022		
er 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	ļ
ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	) 100.9	2018		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021		J
loyment-to-population ratio (%)		2021		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022		
th not in employment, education or training (NEET)	1.4.1	2021		ماه	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		NA		
of population aged 15 to 29)	14.1	∠UZ l	_	-	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.1	2022		j





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

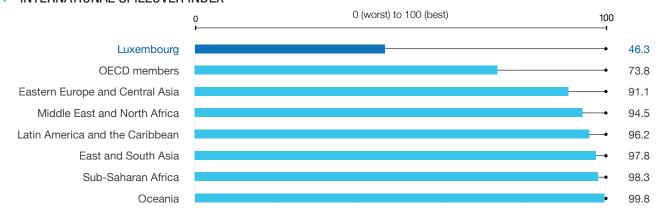






Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

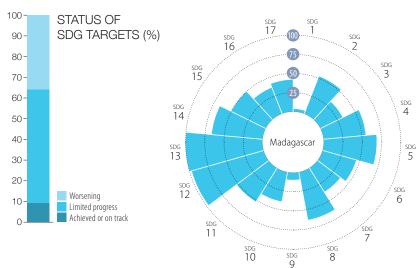
### LUXEMBOURG

G1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	ng
erty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0			_
erty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	98.7	2021	•	)
erty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.5	2019	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	115.0	2021	•	)
G2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	3.6	2018	3	,
valence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	•	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	•	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	49.2	2022	<u> </u>	1
ralence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4 1	2021	•	,
alence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.6	2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020		,
nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2020		
al yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.6	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2020		
ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	•	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2020		
gap closure (% of potential yield)	65.3	2021	•		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2016		
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	208.3	2020	•			27.0	2010	, _	
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6 E	2020		4	Gini coefficient		2019		
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				4	Palma ratio		2019		
ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		•	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	5.2	2019	)	
•				<b>1</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020	)	
HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	2021		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.8	2019	•	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	9.5	2019	•	
standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	)	
bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.5	2019	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022		,
c deaths (per 100,000 population)	41	2019	•	4	Population with rent overburden (%)	11.7	2018	3	
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b></b>	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2022		
escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		<b>†</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
s attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2020			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.0	2010		
ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2009		1	, ,		2019		
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2021		<b>1</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2013		<b>†</b>			2018		
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2022		<b>†</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2020		<b>†</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2020			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		
<u> </u>	19.2	2021		•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2021		
64 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action				
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	98.7	2020	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	13.2	2021	•	
of children aged 4 to 6)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.9	2018	3	,
orimary enrollment rate (%)		2020		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021		
er secondary completion rate (%)		2020		T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	68.7	2018	3	
acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2021		T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
score (worst 0–600 best)	476.7			+	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		+	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	26.8	2018	•	Ψ	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA			
55 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			
and for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NIA	NIA							
of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	)	
of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.9	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.6	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.3	2022	2	
s held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	2022	2	)
ler wage gap (% of male median wage)		2014			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	3	)
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021		)
	00.0	2020		-	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
lation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		7	(per million population)	7.9	2018	)	
lation using at least basic sanitation services (%) water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2020			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
,		2019		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2021		
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2021		
e water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	9,563.01			•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2019		
lation using safely managed water services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
ation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.8	2020		1"	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  **				
lation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021		
lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	)
missions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	11.0	2019		1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.0	2023	3	
CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	16.5	2019	•	<u> </u>	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
sted GDP growth (%)	3.0	2021	•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2021		
ns of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018				0/.1	2015	,	
s with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
bile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.8	2017	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.0	2020		)
amental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	1 ∩	2022	) .	
work-related accidents embodied in imports					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
r 100,000 population)	0.4	2018		<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
	1246	2018	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	74	2021	•	
ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	127.0				F 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	FF O	2022	) _	١
		2021	•	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.0	2022	_	
ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) oloyment-to-population ratio (%) :h not in employment, education or training (NEET)	69.4			<b>↑</b>	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2019		

COUNTRY 156/166

COUNTRY SCORE 50.3

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



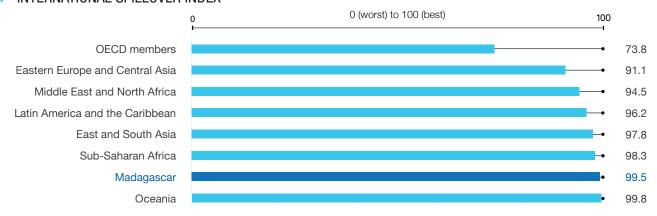
#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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

### MADAGASCAR

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	66.5 2023 • <del>•</del>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	41.4 2022 • •
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	79.4 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)	19.7 2021 • 7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.8 2021 • 👈
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	48.5 2020 • 🔸	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2 2018 • 👈
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.6 2022 • →	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2 2021 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0 2022
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3 2016 • 👈	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 👈	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7 2021 • 👈	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2017 • •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 • 👈	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	12 5 2012 6
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	42.6 2012
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	2.1 2012 • •
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	391.5 2020 • 🗷	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	67.4.2020 🙇 📥
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.1 2021 • 🔸	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	67.4 2020 • 🔫
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	66.0 2021 • 🔸	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.3 2019 • 👈
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	233.0 2021 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.0 2020 • 👈
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4 2021 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0 2022
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.0 2019 • 👈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2016
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	208.0 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 2019
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.2 2019 • 🔱	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.0 2018
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.4 2019 • 👈	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	150.8 2017 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.1 2018 • 1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	45.8 2021 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2 2018 • 1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	39 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021 • 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	35 2019 • 👈	SDG13 – Climate Action	
(worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2021 • 🔫
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0 2022 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2018 • 🔫
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2021 • •
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 (%)	20.1 2022 • 👈
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	35.5 2019 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.2 2022 • 🔱
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	80.5 2021 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	8.1 2018 • 🛧
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	20.3 2019 • •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	CE C 2020 A 7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.7 2019 • 🔻
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.6 2020 • 7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 • •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.0 2021 🔸 🗷	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.0 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.9 2021 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.2 2022
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 2023
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	53.4 2020 • 👈	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.9 2021 • 👈
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	12.3 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 • •
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.3 2019 • •		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA •
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	195.0 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	56.4 2018
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	39 2022
Population with access to electricity (%)	33.7 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	78.6 2018
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0 2020 • →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 2022
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.0 2019 • 👈	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	36.7 2018
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	30.7 2019 • 🛧	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	
	30.7 2019	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021 • •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	7.7.2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.7 2023 • 🛂
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-7.7 2021 • • ·	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 • 7
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	7.5 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 • 🔱
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	17.9 2017 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • 👈
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.1 2023 • →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.5 2020 • 🔫
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA • •
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	10.6 2020 • 👈
(per 100,000 population)	3.1 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021 • •
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.7 2022 • 7

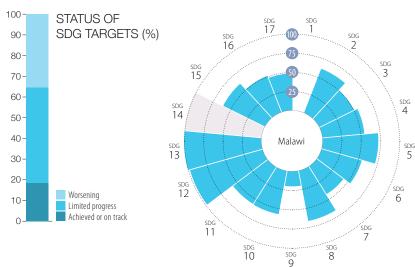
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING 135/166

COUNTRY SCORE 56.3

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

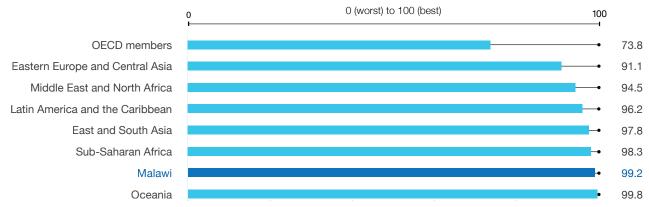


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

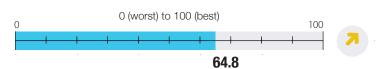


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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty	Value			-	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	73.5				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	67.1 202		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	91.5	2023	•	Ψ	Population using the internet (%)	24.4 202		
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	39.3 202	21	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	17.8			+	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 20	18 🗬	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.0				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		↑ →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 202	22 •	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 202	21 •	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>7</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 202	21 •	9
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018 NA		•	Gini coefficient	38.5 20	19 🥊	•
	IVA	IVM		_	Palma ratio	1.7 20	19 •	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	2007	2020		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	380.7			7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.8 202	20 🜓	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.3			1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.9			•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	23.0 20	19	, ,
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	132.0			7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	80.7 202	20	) (
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.1	2021	•	T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.0 202	22 •	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6	2019	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2 20	13	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	148.5	2019	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 20		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.4	2019	•	4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.6 20		
e expectancy at birth (years)	65.6	2019	•	7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 20		
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	101.8	2018	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.4 20	18 •	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.4	2020	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2 20	18 •	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 202	20 •	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	40	2010		7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
vorst 0–100 best)	48	2019	•		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 202	21 🕜	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.4	2022	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 20		
OG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.5 202		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NA	NA	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.5 202	20	
% of children aged 4 to 6)					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NIA A	14	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA C	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	22.8				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA •	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.2	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		VA •	
OG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA •	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	77.3	2019	•	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA N		
% of females aged 15 to 49)						0.0 20	10	_
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.9			T	SDG15 – Life on Land	62.2.20	22	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.4			7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.9	2021	•		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.8 202		
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.81 202		,
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5 202	21	,
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	26.6	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 20	18 🕥	)
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	17.5	2019	•					
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	171.2	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8 20		,
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.6 202		,
ulation with access to electricity (%)	14.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	43 202		
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0	2020	•	<b>4</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.6 20		
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.0	2019		<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34 202		
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.8	2019		7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.0 202	20 •	,
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	42.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 202	21 •	)
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)			
usted GDP growth (%)	-5.4	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.3 202		
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 202		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				7	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202		
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.7	202 l		A	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 202	41	,
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.6	2023	•	<b>1</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	•	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.9 202	20 •	)
al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N		•
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	26	2018			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.5 202		)
per 100,000 population)	/ h	ZUIÖ		-	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 202	21 🥒	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

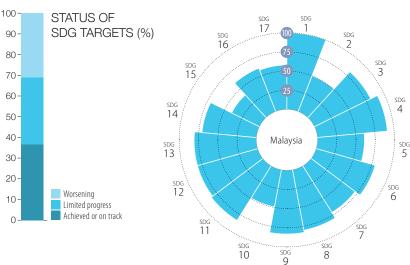
### MALAYSIA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 78/166

COUNTRY SCORE 69.9

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

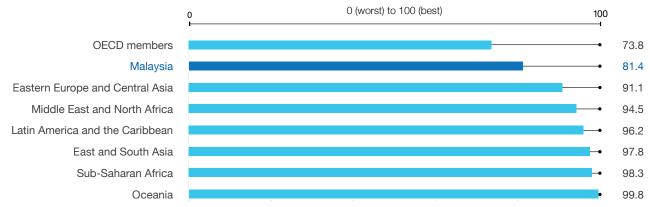


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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			ing Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.9 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8 20	023 (	• 1	Population using the internet (%)	96.8 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	125.1 2021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 20			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1 2018	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.9 20		- 1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.7 20		- 1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5 2022	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.6 20			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2 2021	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4 20			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0 2018	•
	3.8 20			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 20 356.2 20		•	Gini coefficient	41.1 2015	•
	330.2 20	020		Palma ratio	2.0 2015	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	21.1.2	000		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	21.1 20			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.2 20			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.6 20		•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	14.8 2019	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	97.0 20			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2020	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 20	021	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0 2022	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5 20	019	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2014	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	76.5 20	019		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.1 2019	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.5 20	019	• <b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	17.3 2018	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	74.7 20	019	• •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4 2018	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.6 20	019	• 1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.8 2018	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6 20	019	• •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	15.7 2018	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 20	021	• 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.5 2021	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	76.00	010	•	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)	76 20	019	4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.7 2021	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 20	022 (	• <b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9 2018	
DG4 – Quality Education					3,372.9 2021	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	86.1 20	no1 <b>(</b>	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water	7,572.5 2021	_
(% of children aged 4 to 6)				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.7.2022	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.8 20		<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	19.7 2022 72.8 2022	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	87.0 20			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.3 2018	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.8 20	019 (	• <del>•</del>	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	29.4 2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7 2019	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 58.4 20	023	• •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7 2019	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					0.2 2010	_
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.6 20		Т	SDG15 – Life on Land	27.0.0000	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.0 20			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.9 20	021	<b>)</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.5 2022	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.70 2023	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.1 20	020	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.2 2021	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6 20	018		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.1 2018	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4 20	019				
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	12.6 20	020		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,560.0 20	018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7 2021	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	40.5 2020	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 20	020	• •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	61 2022	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.5 20	020	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA NA	•
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.6 20	n10 <b>4</b>	• <b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	47 2022	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 20	019		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.1 20	019 (	• <b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1 2014	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.8 2023	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-1.9 20	021	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9 20	018	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	88.4 20	021	• 1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					0.5 2021	_
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.8 20		• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	(1.0000	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 20	021	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1 2020	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 20	018	<b>• •</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	33.6 20	018	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.9 2020	
(per 100,000 population)	JJ.U ZI	010	_	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	* 0 2021	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

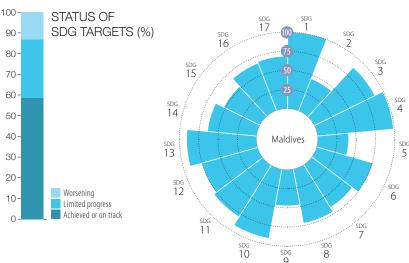
### MALDIVES

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 68/166

COUNTRY SCORE 71.3

### ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























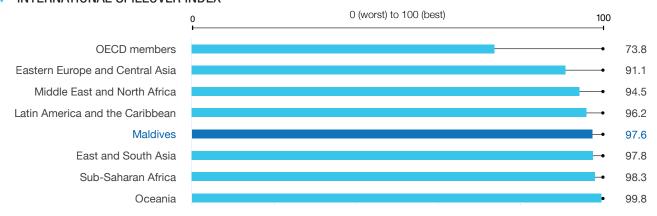




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			j Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.9			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	•	<u> </u>	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.8 46.4			1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NIA	NA			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	•	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		•	Gini coefficient	29.3			1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.1	2019	_	-
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	56.7	2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	240	2020		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	34.8	2020	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.8	2019	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	38.0			7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2020	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	2017	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.6	2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	22.5	2011			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3	2015	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	32.0	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.1	2019	•	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	79.6			1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	•	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2021	•	1
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2017	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		
DDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA 2021		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	01.0	2020		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2021	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.9			T	SDG14 – Life Below Water  Man area that is protected in marine sites important to bindingsrit. (0)	0.0	2022		_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9			1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.7	2022		1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	111.2			1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	43.4			1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	2021	•	<u> </u>	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	29.2	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.6	2021		7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	54.6			1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	•	_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		<b>T</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	15.7	2019	•		(per million population)	0.5	2010		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.8	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2019		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.8	2017		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.2	2020	•	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2017		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.4	2010		_	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	U.4	2019	_	7	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.0	2024			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.9	2023	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021 NA		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Notitins of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA	_		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	(
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.6	2017	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.9	2023	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.9	2020	•	
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)		NA		•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NA	NA	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.7			
(per 100,000 population)					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021		-

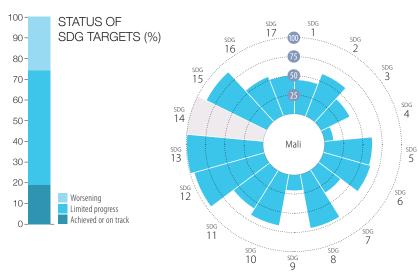
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

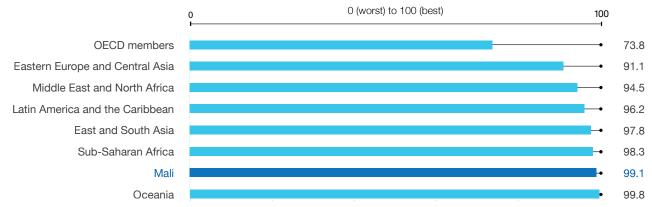


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

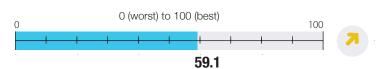


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratir
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.7 2023 • 7	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	59.8 2022
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	46.2 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)	34.5 2021
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	40.0 2021
revalence of undernourishment (%)	9.8 2020 • 🔸	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2018
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.8 2022 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6 2022	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022 •
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.6 2016 • →	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2019
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4 2021 • <b>• • • • • • • • • </b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3 2020	Gini coefficient	36.1 2018
	0.5 2020	Palma ratio	1.5 2018
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	440.0 0000	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	440.2 2020 • →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.9 2020
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.4 2021 • →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	97.1 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	39.4 2019
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	50.0 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	84.6 2020
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2021 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0 2022
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.3 2019 • 👈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 2012
rbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	167.1 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 2019
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.7 2019 • →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.3 2018
expectancy at birth (years)	62.8 2019 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018
elescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	164.0 2017	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.2 2018
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	67.3 2018	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.1 2018
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70 2021 • →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2019
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1 2015
vorst 0–100 best)	42 2019 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2.2021
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2 2022 • 🔸	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2021 • 0.1 2018 •
G4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (icO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	440 2010		0.0 2016
6 of children aged 4 to 6)	44.8 2018 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
primary enrollment rate (%)	59.0 2018 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
ver secondary completion rate (%)	29.7 2017 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA •
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	46.2 2020 • 🔸	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •
G5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA •
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	41.2 2018 • →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA •
6 of females aged 15 to 49)	41.2 2010	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	108.5 2021 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land	
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.4 2022 🔸 🕹	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.6 2022
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	27.3 2021 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.5 2022 •
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98 2023 •
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	82.5 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 2021
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	45.4 2020 • 👈	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.0 2019 • •	(per million population)	,
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	305.7 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA •
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA •
ulation with access to electricity (%)	50.6 2020 • 7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	75 2022 •
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	86.7 2018
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	28 2022 •
htCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.2 2017
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.1 2019 • 🔱	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	
usted GDP growth (%)	-6.1 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.3 2023
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.6 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	_	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	43.5 2021 • 7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9 2023 • →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9 2021
al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	E 0 2010 - C	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.0 2020 •
per 100,000 population)	5.9 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	° 0 2021 •
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.1 2022

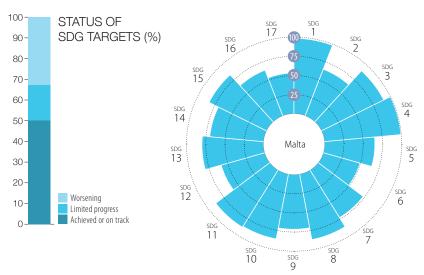
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

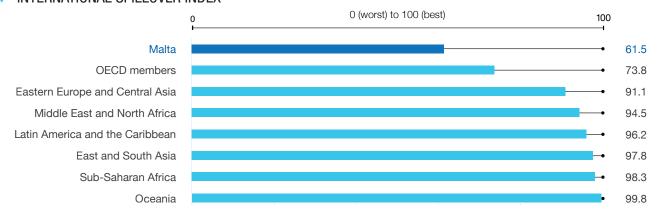


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



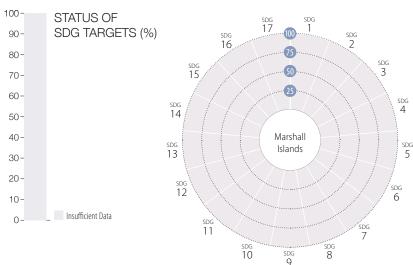
DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			Rating Tr		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Yea 100.0 202		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)					Population using the internet (%)	87.5 202		
	0.2	2023			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	78.7 202		
DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020		<b>^</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
revalence of undernouns firment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 201	8	4
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	20 6 202	12 0	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.9			T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6 202	.2	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			,		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.1 202	1 •	1
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 202	0 •	4
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2017		7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	10.5				Gini coefficient	31.0 201	9	1
	10.5	2020	, _		Palma ratio	1.2 201	9	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	2.0	2020			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	• 0.0 202	0	4
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	13.3 201	9	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0			Ψ	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 202	0	1
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0 202	2 •	7
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.5	2019	• •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.2 201	9 🖷	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air poliution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.9	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	14.5 201		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2019		<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	17.9 201		
e expectancy at birth (years)	81.9			1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7 201		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.0			<b>,</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.0 201		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9			<b>1</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	66.0 201		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<u>.</u>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.5 202		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					SDG13 – Climate Action	3.5 202		
(worst 0–100 best)	81	2019	• •	T		2.2.202	11 🦱	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.3 202		
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.1 201		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 202		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.6	2020	) •	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8	2020	• •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9 202	2 •	1
ower secondary completion rate (%)	105.5	2020	• •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.4 202	2 •	-
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5	2021	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.9 201	8	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	8.7 201		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* == 1	2022		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.8 201	9	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 75.4	2023	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 201	8	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.7	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.9	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.9 202	2 •	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.4	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA N	A •	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87 202	:3	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	) • •	<b>1</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA N	A •	(
epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			<b>,</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1 1 201	0	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	81.2				(per million population)	1.1 201	0	,
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	* 15.5				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	8,655.6				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4 202	1	
	0,055.0	2010	, •		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	30.1 202	0	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0	2020		•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	71 202		
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 202		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	) • '	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	51 202		•
D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2019	• (	7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA N		(
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	77	2019		<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
	7.7	2015	,		per 100,000 population)	1.1 201	5	(
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.8 202	.3	•
ljusted GDP growth (%)		2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 202	1 •	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202	1 •	(
fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	96.5	2021	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 202		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.1 202	0 -	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2021	_	• •	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3 202		4
(per 100,000 population)						NA N	Δ	, ,
etims of modern slavery embodied in imports	61.5	2018		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA N 79 202		
(per 100,000 population)								

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

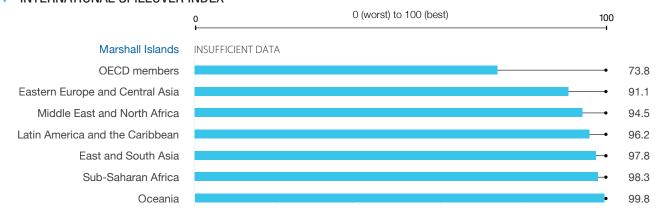


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

## MARSHALL ISLANDS

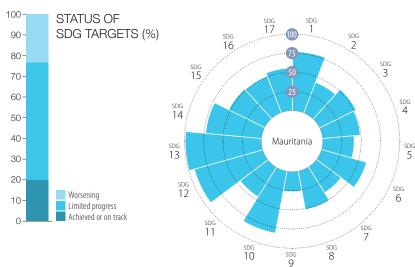
rty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) rty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  62 — Zero Hunger selence of undernourishment (%) selence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) selence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) an Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) al yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) sinable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) rts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) 63 — Good Health and Well-Being rnal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) altiy rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary tompletion rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary females aged 15 to 24) 65 — Gender Equality and for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 84.5	NA 202 2011 2011 NA 2011 NA 202 202 202 202	8 • A • 1 • 1 • 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 — Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 — Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 NA * 0.0 0.2 NA 35.5	2017 NA 2022 2021 NA 2019 2019		•
is 2 — Zero Hunger  is lence of undernourishment (%)  is lence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  is lence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  is lence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  an Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  al yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  is inable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  rts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  is 3 — Good Health and Well-Being  rnal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  altity rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  altity rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, obetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  c deaths (per 100,000 population)  c deaths (per 100,000 population)  expectancy at birth (years)  escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  s attended by skilled health personnel (%)  ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  orst 0–100 best)  ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  is 4 — Quality Education  cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  of children aged 4 to 6)  orimary enrollment rate (%)  er secondary completion aged 15 to 24)  is 5 — Gender Equality	NA 30.5 3.5 52.9 NA NA 1.3 NA 13.8 29.7 483.0 NA 84.5	N.A. 2022 2011 N.A. 2011 N.A. 2022 2022 N.A. 2022	A	• -> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.0 NA * 0.0 0.2 NA 35.5 1.5	2017 NA 2022 2021 NA 2019 2019	•	
alence of undernourishment (%) alence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) alence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) alence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) an Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) al yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) rts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  63 — Good Health and Well-Being rnal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) altity rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) altity rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage rst 0–100 best) cover and the proprimary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion aged 15 to 24)  65 — Gender Equality	30.5 3.5 52.9 NA NA 1.3.8 29.7 483.0 NA NA NA NA NA	202 201 NA 201 NA 201 NA 202 202 202 NA	2 • 77 • 66 • 66 • 64 • 64 • 64 • 64 • 64	→ • • • •	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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NA * 0.0 0.2 NA 35.5 1.5	NA 2022 2021 NA 2019 2019	•	
alence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) alence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) alence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) alence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) an Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) al yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) rts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  63 – Good Health and Well-Being rnal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) atal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage rist 0–100 best) civic well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) for − Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion aged 15 to 24) ers − Gender Equality	30.5 3.5 52.9 NA NA 1.3.8 29.7 483.0 NA NA NA NA NA	202 201 NA 201 NA 201 NA 202 202 202 NA	2 • 77 • 66 • 66 • 64 • 64 • 64 • 64 • 64	→ • • • •	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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	* 0.0 0.2 NA 35.5 1.5	2022 2021 NA 2019 2019	•	
alence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) alence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) an Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) al yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) rts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  63 − Good Health and Well-Being rnal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) atalal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population) HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage erst 0–100 best) certive well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) for − Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) or rimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion aged 15 to 24)  65 − Gender Equality	3.5 52.9 NA NA 1.3 NA 1.3 NA	2011 NA 2011 NA 2011 NA 2022 2022 2022 NA	7 • 66 • 44 • 44 • 44 • 44 • 44 • 44 • 4	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.2 NA 35.5 1.5	2021 NA 2019 2019	•	
alence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) an Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) al yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) rts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  63 – Good Health and Well-Being rnal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) atalal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) certive well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) for — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) origination aged 15 to 24)  65 — Gender Equality	52.9 NA NA 1.3 NA NA 1.4 NA	2011 N., 2011 N., 202 202 202 202 N.,	6 • A • A • A • A • A • A • A • A • A •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.2 NA 35.5 1.5	2021 NA 2019 2019	•	
an Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) al yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) rts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) 63 – Good Health and Well-Being rnal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) atalal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) atalat mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) certive well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) for — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) organized recondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion aged 15 to 24) for — Gender Equality	NA NA 1.3 NA NA 13.8 29.7 483.0 NA 84.5	NA 2011 NA 2022 2022 2022 NA	A • A • A • A • A • A • A • A • A • A •	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NA 35.5 1.5	NA 2019 2019	•	
al yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) rts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  63 – Good Health and Well-Being rnal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) atalal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) HIV infections (per 1,000 unifected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) certive well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) or rescondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) or rescondary completion aged 15 to 24) 65 — Gender Equality	NA 1.3 NA 1.4 1.3 NA 1.8 29.7 483.0 NA	N/ 201 N/ 202 202 202 N/	A • A • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	35.5 1.5	2019 2019	•	
iniable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) rts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  63 – Good Health and Well-Being rnal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) certive well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 – Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) originary enrollment rate (%) origination aged 15 to 24) 65 – Gender Equality	1.3 NA NA 13.8 29.7 483.0 NA NA NA NA	201 N/ 202 202 202 N/	A • 1 • 1 • 1	•	Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.5	2019		
rts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  63 – Good Health and Well-Being  rnal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  c deaths (per 100,000 population)  expectancy at birth (years)  escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  s attended by skilled health personnel (%)  ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  orst 0–100 best)  sective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  64 — Quality Education  cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  of children aged 4 to 6)  orimary enrollment rate (%)  er secondary completion rate (%)  er secondary completion raged 15 to 24)  65 — Gender Equality	NA 13.8 29.7 483.0 NA	N/ 202 202 202 N/	A • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1	•	Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.5	2019		
and an ortality rate (per 100,000 live births) antal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) antal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) antal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population) HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) sective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) for population aged 15 to 24) for Gender Equality	NA 13.8 29.7 483.0 NA NA NA NA	Nz 202 202 202 Nz	A • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			•	
rnal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) nation mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) nation mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 population)  HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, notes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) sexpectancy at birth (years) nescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) nescent health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) nective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) nective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) nective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) nective mell-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) nective mell-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) nective mell-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) nective mortality et accordinate (%) nective mortality	13.8 29.7 483.0 NA NA NA NA NA	202 202 202 N	1 • 1 • 1 •	• •		NA	NA		
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, oetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion aged 15 to 24) 65 — Gender Equality	13.8 29.7 483.0 NA NA NA NA NA	202 202 202 N	1 • 1 • 1 •	<b>↑</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage erst 0–100 best) ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion raged 15 to 24) 65 — Gender Equality	29.7 483.0 NA NA NA NA NA 84.5	202 202 N	1 • 1 •	1			1 47 1		
ence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, obetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  c deaths (per 100,000 population)  expectancy at birth (years)  escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  s attended by skilled health personnel (%)  ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  orst 0–100 best)  ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  64 — Quality Education  cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  of children aged 4 to 6)  orimary enrollment rate (%)  er secondary completion rate (%)  active rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  65 — Gender Equality	483.0 NA NA NA NA NA 84.5	202 N	1 •		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	N I A	NIA		
HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) vving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) ers recondary completion raged 15 to 24) 65 — Gender Equality	NA NA NA NA NA 84.5	N		ماله	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	NA	NA		
standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) cedeaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) esscent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) as attended by skilled health personnel (%) eving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) ective maintain rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) organized personal ment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion aged 15 to 24) etc.	NA NA NA NA 84.5		, •		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	35.7	2020	•	
betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) esscent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) eving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) escrive well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) escrive well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) escrive air pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion aged 15 to 24) er Gender Equality	NA NA NA 84.5	N			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		
bient air pollution (per 100,000 population) c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) ers y rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 65 — Gender Equality	NA NA 84.5		Α •	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
c deaths (per 100,000 population) expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) er secondary completion aged 15 to 24) 65 — Gender Equality	NA 84.5	N	Α •		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2013		
expectancy at birth (years) escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) ery rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 65 — Gender Equality	NA 84.5				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) ery rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 65 — Gender Equality	84.5			•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
s attended by skilled health personnel (%) ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) ery rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 65 — Gender Equality				•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best) ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 64 — Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) ecty rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 65 — Gender Equality				•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage orst 0–100 best)  ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  64 – Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) ery rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  65 – Gender Equality		201		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
orst 0–100 best)  active well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  64 – Quality Education  cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  of children aged 4 to 6)  orimary enrollment rate (%)  er secondary completion rate (%)  ecy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  65 – Gender Equality	85	202	1 •	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  64 – Quality Education  cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  of children aged 4 to 6)  orimary enrollment rate (%)  er secondary completion rate (%)  ocy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  65 – Gender Equality	NA	N,	A •		SDG13 – Climate Action				
64 – Quality Education  cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) ecy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 65 – Gender Equality	NΔ	NI.	Α •	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.7	2021	•	
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) of Gender Equality	11/7	1 1/1	, ,		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	•	
of children aged 4 to 6) primary enrollment rate (%) per secondary completion rate (%) per y rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) per Gender Equality					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
orimary enrollment rate (%) er secondary completion rate (%) ecy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 55 – Gender Equality	58.8	202	1 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
er secondary completion rate (%) acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 55 – Gender Equality	68.3	202	1 •	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.8	2022	•	
acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  55 – Gender Equality	95.9	202	1 •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	29.3	2022	•	
	98.5	201	1 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.3	2018	•	
					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	
					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	•	
of females aged 15 to 49)	80.5	200	7 •	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	
of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.8	202	1 •	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	N	Α •		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.1	2022	•	
held by women in national parliament (%)	6.1	202	1 •	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	•	
llation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.6	202	0 •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	•	
lation using at least basic sanitation services (%)			0	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NIA	NIA		
water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			A •		(per million population)	NA	NA		
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		Α •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
re water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA		Α •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		
	14/ (	1 47	, ,		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	
57 – Affordable and Clean Energy	00.2	202	0		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	•	
llation with access to electricity (%)	99.2			4	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.8	2017		
llation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	63.9	202	0 •	7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	N	Α •	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•	
wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.4	201	9 •	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	
68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)				
sted GDP growth (%)	2.7	202	1 •		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA			•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA			•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	NA NA		
bile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
nployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA			•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	20.0	2020		
amental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	N.	Α •		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	20.0	2020		
work-related accidents embodied in imports r 100,000 population)	NA	N	Α •	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
ns of modern slavery embodied in imports	NA	h.1.	۸ ۵		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	31.3	2020	•	
r 100,000 population)		N.	Α •		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	<b>«</b> 0	2021	•	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 133/166

COUNTRY SCORE 57.2

#### 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

### MAURITANIA

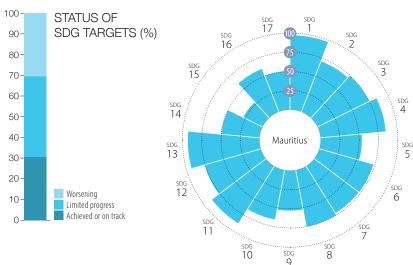
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	_	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	20.0	2023	•	7	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	101	2020		.1.	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	/0.8	2021	•	T
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	•	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ţ	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2018	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		•	Gini coefficient	32.6	2014	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.3	2014	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	463.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	56.0	2020	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.5	2021	•	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	50.4	2019	•	-)
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	81.0	2021	•	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	CE E	2020		_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.5		•	7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.1	2019		<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.0	2022	•	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.1	2017			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.4	2000		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	128.4	2019	•	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2009		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.6	2019		<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2019		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2013			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		Ţ	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	40	2019	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9	2021	•	-
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	2022	•	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *		2021		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NA	NA	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
(% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2019		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.2	2022	•	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2019		7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2013			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality	7 0.5	LULI			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.0	2019	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.9	2019	•	7
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	22.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.0	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.6	2022	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2	2022	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.3	2021	•	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.7	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	49.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.2	2019	•		(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	709.4	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA		
Population with access to electricity (%)	47.3	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	42.6	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2015		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.0	2019	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2022		•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					· · ·	14.0	2013		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.2	2019	•	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.5	2023	•	J
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	•
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	21.4	2018	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.9	2017	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.7	2023		J.	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
		2023		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.2	2020	•	1
· ·		2UZ I			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)						N I A	N I A		
		2018	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0	2018		<b>↑</b>		NA NA	NA NA	•	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

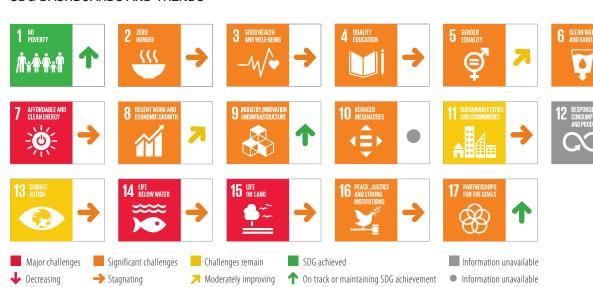
COUNTRY RANKING 93/166

COUNTRY SCORE 68.0

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

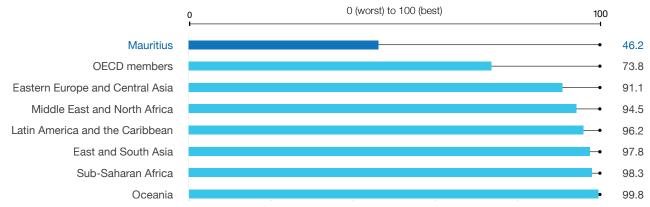


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

### MAURITIUS

DG1 – No Poverty		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye		_
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8 20		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.5	2023	•	<u> </u>	Population using the internet (%)	67.6 20		
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	108.7 20	121	
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		+	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 20	)18	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 20	122	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 20	)21	•
ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>↑</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 20	)20	•
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2021		-1-	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018 NA			Gini coefficient	36.8 20	)17	•
	INA	IVA	_	_	Palma ratio	1.6 20	)17	•
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	044	2020			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		<b>₩</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	14.2 20	119	•
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9 20	)20	•
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.0 20	)22	•
liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.2	2019		<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		2011			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 20	)16	•
nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34.7	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.1 20	)19	•
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.2	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•
expectancy at birth (years)	74.1	2019	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•
elescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	23.7	2020	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2019	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77	2021	•	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3 20	)21	•
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	65	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
orst 0–100 best)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.4 20	)21	•
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7	2022	•	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	•
G4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0 20	)21	•
ricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	62.5	2022	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
of children aged 4 to 6) primary enrollment rate (%)	96.7	วกวว		ala.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.1 20	)22	•
ver secondary completion rate (%)	102.6			<b>1</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.2 20		
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3			•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	71.9 20		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	99.5	2021			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	5.1 20	)19	•
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 20	008	•
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods of females aged 15 to 49)	41.9	2014	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.8 20		
o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.5	2021		7	SDG15 – Life on Land			_
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	63.9				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.6 20	122	•
s held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	20.0	2021	_	-	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.39 20		•
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	00.0	2020		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 20		•
ulation using at least basic difficing water services (%)					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			Ī
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	95.5	2017			(per million population)	22.1 20	118	•
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		NA		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6 20	)21	•
	11/7	11/7			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	56.3 20		•
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	00.7	2020			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	65 20	)22	•
ulation with access to electricity (%)	99.7			T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)			•
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.8	2020	•	7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	50 20	)22	•
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.5	2019	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	ر.ں	2017	_	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	12 l	•
isted GDP growth (%)	47	2021			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.6 20	)23	•
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 20	)21	•
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1.0	2018			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20	)21	•
bile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	90.5	2021	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 20	)21	•
mployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7 1	2023	•	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.4 20	)21	•
l work-related accidents embodied in imports er 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	•
ms of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.3 20	)20	•
er 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	81 20	)21	•
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.3 20		

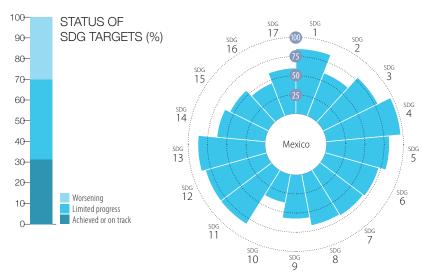
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING 80/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

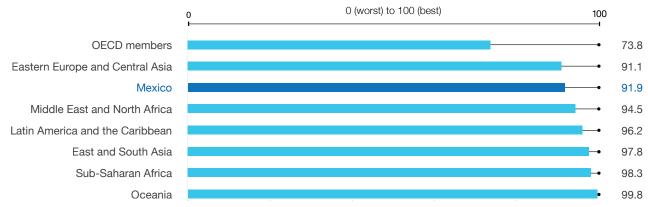


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

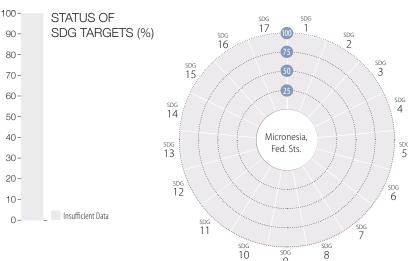


OG1 – No Poverty	Value	Yea	r Ratin	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye	ear Rat	itinc
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			3 👴		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.9 20		
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	10.1	202	3	<b>→</b>	Population using the internet (%)	75.6 20		
verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.6	202	0	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.9 20	21	•
OG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.8 20	110	
valence of undernourishment (%)	6.1	202	0	<b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 20	/10	_
valence of undernouns intent (70) valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.6			<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	31.4 20	)22	•
valence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)			1		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.9			Í	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 20		•
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			7	<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 20		
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		202		1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	1.2 20		
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)			8	<u>.</u>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.1 20		
Id gap closure (% of potential yield)		N.			Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	59.8 20		
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)			0		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	30.6 20	)17 (	•
	1.9	202	U –		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	45.4 20	20	•
ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	59.1			<b>→</b>	Palma ratio	2.1 20	20	•
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	202	1 •	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	19.8 20	20	•
tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.2	202	1 •	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			_
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	25.0	202	1 •	4		17.6.00	20	
v HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	202	1 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	17.6 20	)20	
-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.6	201	0	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	19.0 20	)19	
abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.0	201	9		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)			
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	44.7	201	9 👝		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1 20		
nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0 20		
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.8				Population with rent overburden (%)	4.1 20		
expectancy at birth (years)	76.0				Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	34.7 20	122	
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.5			•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.7 20	)19	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	202	1 •	4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	9.7 20	18	•
rersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	201	9 🛑	7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4 20	18	•
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	202	2 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.1 20		
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.2	202	1 •	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.5 20		
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	NA	N.	A •		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 20		
y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	7.4	202	0	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 20		
G4 – Quality Education						0.7 20	,12	Ť
					SDG13 – Climate Action			
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6)	99.3	202	0	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.2 20		
primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	วกว	0	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9 20		
er secondary completion rate (%)				→	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,356.020		
	90.5				Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	30.4 20	)18 (	•
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1			1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
iary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) score (worst 0–600 best)	27.1				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.5 20	)22	
,	416.0			- 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.5 20		
ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.1			•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.3 20		
lerachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	46.8	201	8 -	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	32.4 20		
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.5 20		
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	83.1	201	Q 👝	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20		
of females aged 15 to 49)	03.1	201	0			0.0 20	710	Ť
of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.2	202	1 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	58.9	202	2 •	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1 20	)22 (	•
rs held by women in national parliament (%)	50.0	202	1 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.5 20	)22 (	•
der wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.5	202	1 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.67 20		•
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3 20	)21 (	
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.7	วกา	0	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7.30	110	,
ulation using at least basic diffiking water services (%)	99.7			1	(per million population)	0.7 20	110	•
nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
,	44.7				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	28.2 20	121 4	•
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	25.2			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			•
	1,348.14				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	41.6 20		
ulation using safely managed water services (%)	43.0			<b>→</b>	Propulation who feel safe walking alone at hight in the city/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	47 20		•
ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	57.3	202	U •		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	97.0 20		
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31 20		•
ulation with access to electricity (%)	99.4	202	0	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	6.0 20	ווש (	•
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.9			1	per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	19	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output				1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 O 30	ייי מ	,
CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		201		-	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	48.0 20		•
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.3	201	9 •	<b>→</b>		0.4 20		•
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				_	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 20		
	-5.6	วกว	1 👝		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20		
isted (aL)P arowth (%)		202		•	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	163.8 20	120	•
	2./	ZUI	0	-	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		201	7 •		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.6 20	)20	
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	36.9		1	->	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			-
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		วกา			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA I	NA (	┫
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		202	•		public illiance, including official development assistance (70 of GN)			
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) I work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.5	202		<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.2 20	20	•
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Il work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	0.5	201	8 •	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.2 20 54 20		•
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Il work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population) ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5 0.1 18.7	201 201	8 • 8 •	→ •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54 20	21	•
usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) sl work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population) ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) ployment-to-population ratio (%) th not in employment, education or training (NEET)	0.5	201 201	8 • 8 •	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		)21	





### 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

# MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF Performance by Indicator

DG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			g Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA		•	Population using the internet (%)		2021		-
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	0.0	2017		,
revalence of undernourishment (%)	NA			•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		-
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2022		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		NA 2016		4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	•	-
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	(
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient	40.1	2013	•	(
	11/7	11/7		_	Palma ratio	1.8	2013	•	(
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	742	2020		.1.	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		<b>*</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	407			
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10./	2019	•	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	INA	IVA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	46.3	2019	•	4	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2016	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	254.0	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.9	2019	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
e expectancy at birth (years)	63.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	44.0	2009	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2009	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	64	2021	•	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	40	2010		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
worst 0–100 best)	48	2019		7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	14	2021	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA			
OG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  *		2021		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	126	2021		<b>T</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2021	_	
% of children aged 4 to 6)				Ť		1.6	2022		
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2021		+	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
wer secondary completion rate (%)		2021			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2022		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA		•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 63.3	2023	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019 NA		
/% or remaies aged 15 to 49)						INA	INA	_	_
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA			•	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2022	_	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.1	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.3	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.3	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA							_
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.0	2040		
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2019		
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA			
pulation with access to electricity (%)	82.9	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA			
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	13.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA			
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	NIA	NA			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	INA	IVA			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)	NIA	NIA		
iusted GDP growth (%)	-6.3	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NIA	N I A			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.5	2020	•	
al 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)	NA			
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NIA	NIA			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.1	2020	•	
per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	•	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	25.2	2022		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

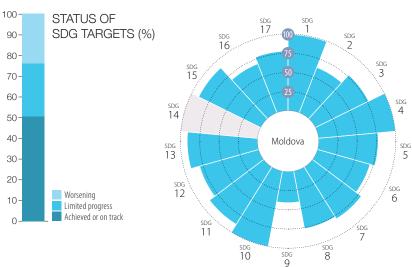
### MOLDOVA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.8

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













































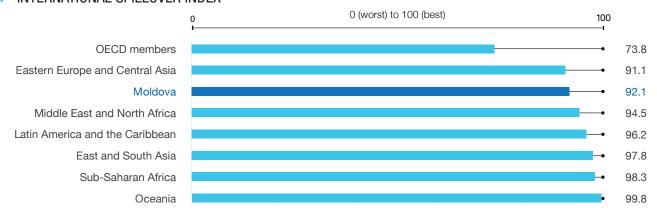




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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



5DG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.0 2022		•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0	2023	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	61.3 2021		
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.8 2021		,
revalence of undernourishment (%)		NA		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2018	3 •	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2012			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022	2 •	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>*</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2021	1 •	
Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2020	0 •	
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>1</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018 NA			Gini coefficient	26.0 2019	9 •	
	IVA	IVA	_	_	Palma ratio	0.9 2019	9 •	
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	40.0	2020			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			_
ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	6.5 2018	8	
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	15.8 2019	9 (	
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.0 2020	0	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2021	•	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0 2022		
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, labetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1	2019	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.7 2015	5 💣	
r-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air poliution and inhibitent air pollution (per 100,000 population)	68.9	2019	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.0 2019		
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	73	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.1 2018		
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.2 2018		
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		<b>1</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.6 2018		
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.7 2018		
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		Ţ	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2021		
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage				Ė	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1 2021		
orst 0–100 best)	67	2019	•	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0.202	1 4	
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7	2022	•	4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.8 2021 0.9 2018		
G4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (iCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.9 2018		
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	20.0	2024		•		0.0 2021		•
of children aged 4 to 6)	99.8	2021	•	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		
ver secondary completion rate (%)	107.7	2021	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		Α •	
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA		
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	50.5	2020		4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA		
6 of females aged 15 to 49)	37.3	2020			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	3	,
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7		•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.3	2022	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.4 2022	2	D
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	39.6	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.8 2022	2	D
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 2023	3	Ì
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.6	2020	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	1	þ
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	78.7	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	8 •	٥
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.5	2019	•		(per million population)			
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.2	2020	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,055.4	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.0 2020	) (	D
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.1 2019	9	D
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	67 2022	2	D
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6 2012	2	D
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	39 2022	2	D
ttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	1	D
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.0	2019	•	4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.3 2011	1 •	
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)			
usted GDP growth (%)	19	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.6 2023		
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021		_
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021		
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	64.3	2021	•	T	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021		Þ
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.3	2023	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	<b>4</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.8 2020	) (	J
al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	<i>\</i>	Þ
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	CF A	2010			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.9 2020	) (	
per 100,000 population)	65.4	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	* 0 2021	1	D
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2	

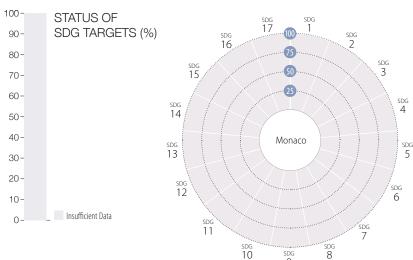
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







### ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

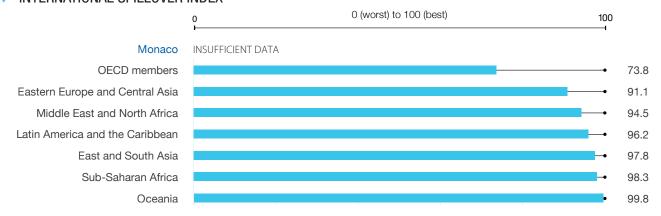


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

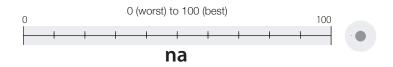


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year			•		Year I		
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA NA		•	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  Population using the internet (%)		NA		)
·	INA	NA		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		
OG2 – Zero Hunger	* 25	2020			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	37.3	2021		
evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	
evalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2022		
evalence of wasting in criminal under 3 years of age $(\%)$ evalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)		NA		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	. 0.0	2022	•	
Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	7.0	2021	•	,
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA			•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2005	•	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		NA		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		•	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	1
	INA	14/4		_	Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	,
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	NIA	NIA			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		NA			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	•	,
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.8	2019	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	,
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Τ
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	3.5	2012	•	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA			
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
expectancy at birth (years)	NA			•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	NA			•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA			•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA		•	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1471	1471		
orst 0–100 best)	NA	NA			SDG13 – Climate Action	N.I.A.	NIA		
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA			
G4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA			
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
of children aged 4 to 6)	92.4	2022			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	2022	•		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
er secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.6	2022	•	
acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA			
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NIA	N I A			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			
of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	
o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA			SDG15 – Life on Land				
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	,
s held by women in national parliament (%)	33.3	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	ŀ
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	•	
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	•	,
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.4	2018		
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA			(per million population)	0.4	2010	Ĭ	
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2008	•	
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.5	2016	•	
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020		<b>1</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	•	,
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			4	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	•	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0	ZUZU		•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	
emissions from ruer combustion per total electricity output tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•	,
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021		
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		. •, ١			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021		
sted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	ΝA	-	-	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	
ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a abile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
mployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
lamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.6	2020	•	
work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			,
ms of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
ims of modern slavery embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021		,
. 1 1 /					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		NA		

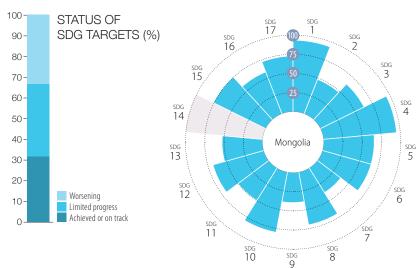
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



















Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



Information unavailable

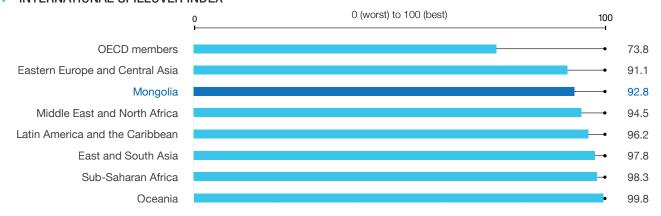




Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# MONGOLIA

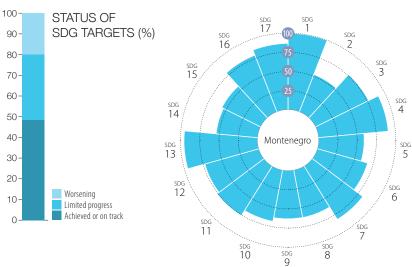
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.2	2023	•	<b>→</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	66.2	2022	•	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.7	2023	•	<b>→</b>	Population using the internet (%)		2021		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	116.2	2021	•	T
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2016 2017		Ψ .l.	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>*</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2020	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient	32.7	2018	9	1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.3	2018	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	39.5	2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		Α.	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	17.9	2020	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.7	2021	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	38.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	428.0	2021	•	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2020		Ψ.
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	35.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	40.0	2022		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	2147	2010			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.6	2016	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	214.7	2019			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.2	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	19.8	2018	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	176.3			<b>→</b>
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		7
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	95	2021		7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	2019		<b>T</b>
(worst 0–100 best)		2019		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	15.1	2021	•	+
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	2022	•	<u>T</u>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8	2018	8	4
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,554.7	2021	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.5	2021	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	2021	•	Α.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2021		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NΑ		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2020	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NΑ	. •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	(2.6	2010		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	03.0	2018		7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	112.5	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.1	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		<b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2021	•	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		7	(per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,823.8	2020			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2021	•	<b>→</b>
	1,023.0	2010			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020		<b>→</b>
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	00.1	2020		•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020 2020		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	2018		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	51.8	2020			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33	2022	•	1
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	7.6	2019	•	4	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.7	2018	•	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		ار ماد
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.5	2021	•	<b>↑</b>	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		<b>→</b>
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				بال	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023		7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.8	2020	) •	7
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2021		<i>&gt;</i>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NΑ		•
(per 100,000 population)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.2	2020	) 🛑	1
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	414	2018	•				2021		
(per 100,000 population)		20.0			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	()	2021	_	_

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

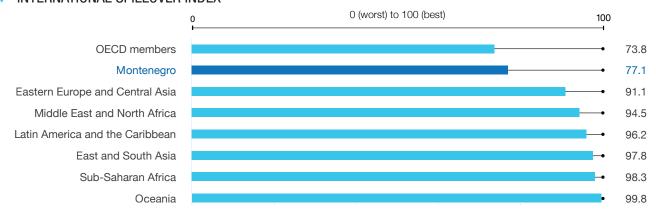


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# MONTENEGRO

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	•	<u>T</u>	Population using the internet (%)		2021		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	89.5	2021	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018		1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>₩</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	2021	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>7</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2019	•	4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2021		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient	36.8	2018	•	1
	INA	14/4		_	Palma ratio	1.5	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	67	2020		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	8.8	2020	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	10.6	2010		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		÷	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	19.6	2019	_	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		4	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.2	2020	•	-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.0	2022	•	4
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.3	2019		<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	1150	2010			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2018	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	115.2	2019			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.7	2019	•	•
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.6	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
life expectancy at birth (years)	75.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	9.6	2020	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	2018	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	. •	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	18	2021	•	Ψ	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2021	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	67	2019	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	Г.	2022		•	$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	2.8	2021	•	
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6	2022		<u> </u>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA		•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	213.2	2021	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	79.8	2021	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	2022	•	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.9	2021	•	<b>4</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	74.6	2022	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2021	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.2	2019	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	22.0	2040			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	32.9	2018		7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	2018	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.7	2021	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.6	2022	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.9	2022	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.7	2021	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.2	2022	•	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.8	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	5.3	2018	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA		•	(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.4	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021		7
5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	62.4	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2013		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.8	2019		<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.0	2019			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	/./	2018	•	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	38.7	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2017	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	7⊿ २	2023		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2	2021	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.9	2018	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	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)	68.4	2017	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA		•	
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	16.1	2023		_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023 NA		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	(
fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)	NA			•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *	35.9	2015	•	•
(per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	•	-
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		- 4

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

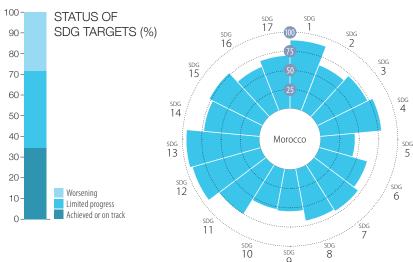
# MOROCCO

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

**COUNTRY** 70/166 **RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



Information unavailable



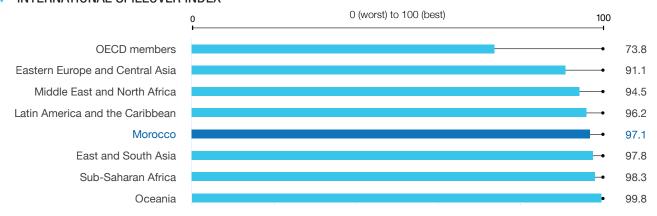


Moderately improving

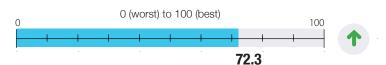
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Decreasing



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



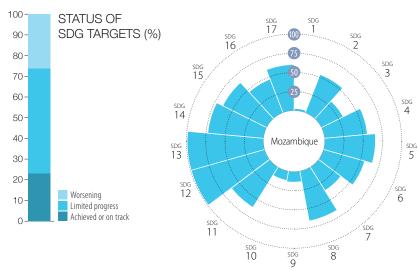
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.4 2023 • →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	91.6 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.9 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)	88.1 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.0 2021	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6 2020 • 👈	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018	• (
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.8 2022 • 🗷	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3 2019	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	23.6 2022	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.1 2016 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2021	• 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 2021	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • •	Gini coefficient	39.5 2013	• (
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5 2020 • •	Palma ratio	1.8 2013	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	71.9 2020 • ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.9 2020	• =
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.0 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	33.4 2019	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	94.0 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	92.6 2020	• =
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021 • ↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0 2022	• -
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1 2019 • 👈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2014	• (
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	66.6 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.6 2019	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0 2019 • 🗷	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	9.2 2018	• (
ife expectancy at birth (years)	73.0 2019 • 👈	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 2018	• (
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.5 2018 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.7 2018	• 1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6 2018 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.1 2018	• -
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2021 • 🛧	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2021	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	73 2019 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)	75 2015	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.9 2021	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6 2022 • 🔸	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2018	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020	• (
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	66.1 2021 • 7	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
(% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6 2021 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.0 2022	• ;
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	75.6 2021	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.9 2022	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4 2021	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.6 2018	• -
SDG5 – Gender Equality	JO.1 2021 C	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.3 2019	• ;
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8 2019	• =
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.0 2018 • 👈	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• (
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	72.6 2021 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	30.8 2022 • •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.5 2022	• 4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.8 2021 • 7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2 2022	• 1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88 2023	• •
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.4 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3 2021	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.3 2020 • ↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1 2018	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.8 2019	(per million population)	0.1 2010	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,062.6 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9 2021	• 4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.1 2020	• 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	68 2022	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.1 2020 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		• •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38 2022	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA (	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.5 2019 🔸 →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	• (
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)		
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	43.7 2023 <b>(</b> 0.5 2021 <b>(</b>	
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	-
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	44 4 2021	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	1111 2021		0.0 2021	•
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.5 2023 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.4.2022	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • 🔸	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	9.4 2020	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • 👈	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA (	
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.6 2020	• 4
(per 100,000 population)	10.7 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	• (
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	72.3 2022	• 1

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 149/166

COUNTRY SCORE 52.7

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



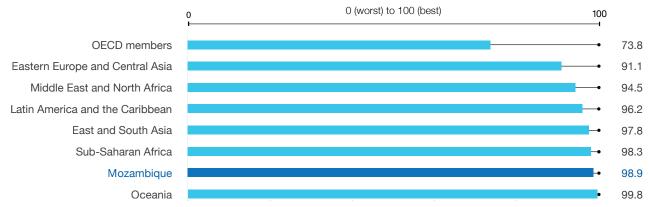
### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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

# MOZAMBIQUE

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	·	Value Year Ratio	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	68.0 2023 • →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	51.4 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	86.0 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.4 2021 • 19.3 2021 •	
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	22.7.2020	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	19.5 2021	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.7 2020 ● <b>↓</b> 36.4 2022 ● <b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2016	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.9 2020 • <b>↑</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 0.0 2022	
revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	7.2 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • →	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0 2021 • →	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2015	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 • 🔸	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.6 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	54.0 2014	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	3.9 2014	•
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	127.1 2020 • 🛧	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.5 2021 • 👈	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	55.0 2020	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.6 2021 • 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	20.5 2019	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	361.0 2021 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.7 2020	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0 2022	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.6 2019 • 👈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 2014	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	228.4 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2019	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.0 2019 • →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.2 2018	
e expectancy at birth (years)	58.1 2019 • 👈	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2018	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	180.0 2016 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.1 2018	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.0 2015 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4 2018	D
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021	D
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	47 2019 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action		
worst 0–100 best)	47 2022	$\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.2 2021	D
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7 2022 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2018	D
OG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	427.3 2021	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1 2020 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.2 2022	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	32.2 2020 • 👈	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.1 2022	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.5 2021 • 👈	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1.1 2018	
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	10.2 2019	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	55.5 2015 • 7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.2 2019	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	33.3 2013	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	59.4 2021 • 🔸	SDG15 – Life on Land		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	99.3 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6 2022	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	42.4 2021 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.5 2022	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.78 2023	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	63.4 2020 • 7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5 2021	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	37.2 2020 • →	(per million population)	0.0 2018	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8 2019	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	20.0 2020 • • 295.7 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.6 2011	
	293.7 2010	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	34.8 2017	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	20.6.2020	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	51 2022	
opulation with access to electricity (%)  opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	30.6 2020 • → 5.1 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	55.0 2015	
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	3.1 2020	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 2022	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.4 2019 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	D
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	14.9 2019 • 🔸	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)		
djusted GDP growth (%)	-7.6 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.1 2023	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.4 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	,
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	49.5 2021 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021	,
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.9 2023 • 👈	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.7.2022	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7 2020	,
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • ↑	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 •	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	5.2 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **		
(per 100,000 population)		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	° 0 2021 •	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **MYANMAR**

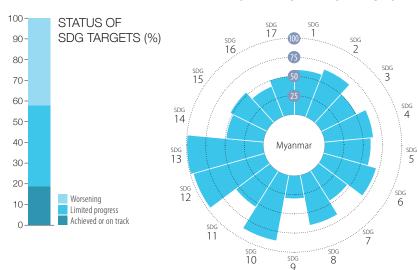
### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 125/166

COUNTRY SCORE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































■ Major challenges

◆ Decreasing



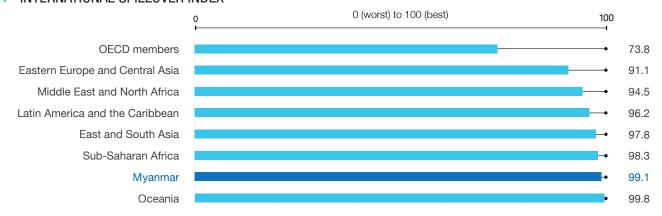




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



5DG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year R		J Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.6 2023 • <b>→</b> 37.2 2023 • <b>↓</b>	Population using the internet (%)	64.3 2022		1
·	37.2 2023	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	44.0 2021 109.6 2021		1
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	3 1 2020 ● ♠	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1 2020 • <b>↑</b> 24.1 2022 • <b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2018	•	4
Prevalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4 2018	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00 2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2020	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2 2020	Gini coefficient	30.7 2017	•	•
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.12 2020	Palma ratio	1.2 2017	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	178.7 2020 • 🛧	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.7 2021	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	58.3 2020	•	1
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.8 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	24.2.2010		,
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	360.0 2021 • →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	34.2 2019	_	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	66.2 2020	•	7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0 2022	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9 2019 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	1041 2010	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 2000	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	184.1 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.6 2019	•	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.4 2019 • 🔱	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.5 2018	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	69.1 2019 • 👈	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2018	•	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.3 2018 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.1 2018	•	-
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.2 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7 2018	•	-
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	37 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 2021	•	-
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	61 2019 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7 2021	•	-
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2022 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2018	•	
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	728.4 2021	•	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	11.8 2018 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1 2018 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.2 2022	•	-
ower secondary completion rate (%)	64.8 2018	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	43.1 2022		4
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.4 2019	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.2 2018	•	-
DG5 – Gender Equality	33.1 2013	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	46.7 2019	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.6 2019	•	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.9 2015 • 🛧	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA	•	-
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.5 2021 • 🔸	SDG15 – Life on Land			
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	58.9 2020	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.3 2022	•	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.3 2021 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.1 2022		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79 2023		•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	83.7 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.6 2021		
opulation using at least basic anniang water services (%)	73.6 2020	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8 2019	(per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)	245.5 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	28.4 2021	•	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	243.3 2010	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.1 2016	•	(
epulation with access to electricity (%)	70.4 2020 • 7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	31 2022	•	•
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	81.3 2016	•	
	31.3 2020 • 7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	23 2022	•	-
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4 2019 • 👈	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	9.9 2015	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.4 2019 • 🔸	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0.2021		
	5.4 2017	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	(
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.0.2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	28.3 2023	•	•
djusted GDP growth (%)	-8.0 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	•	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.0 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	•	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.8 2021 • 7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021	•	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.5 2020 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.9 2020	•	•
ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	•
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.0	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.4 2019	•	•
(per 100,000 population)	2.8 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	•	(
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.0 2022		

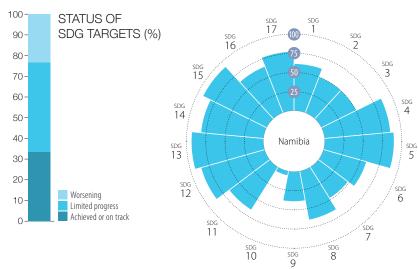
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING 109/166

COUNTRY SCORE 64.3

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



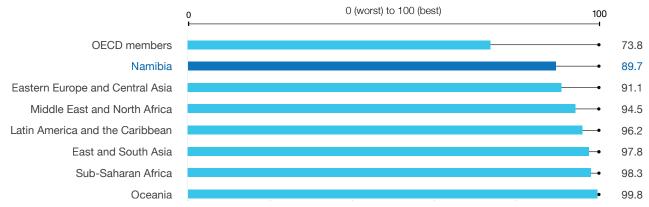
### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.9 2023 • •	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	72.9 2022 •
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	28.8 2023 • 🔸	Population using the internet (%)	53.0 2021
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	76.0 2021 •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	18.0 2020 • 7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2016 •
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.8 2022 • 7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1 2013	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	6 0.0 2022
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.2 2016 • <b>•</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2021 •
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2014
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2021 • → 1.3 2018 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.9 2020	Gini coefficient	59.1 2015
	4.9 2020	Palma ratio	5.5 2015
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	2146 2020	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	214.6 2020 • <b>↑</b> 19.5 2021 • <b>7</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.4 2018
Nortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	39.0 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live bilitis)	457.0 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	25.8 2019 •
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.9 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.9 2020 🔸
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	2.9 2021	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.0 2022 •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6 2019 • 7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	442.5.2040	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA NA •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	142.5 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4 2019
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.8 2019 • 🕹	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.1 2018 •
fe expectancy at birth (years)	64.6 2019 • 👈	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.5 2018 •
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.9 2016 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.9 2018 🔸
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.2 2013 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.0 2018 •
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2021 • 🛧	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4 2020 •
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	62 2019 • 7	SDG13 – Climate Action	
(worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.6 2021
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2022 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8 2018 •
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020 •
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	68.9 2018 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6 2021 • →	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.0 2022 •
ower secondary completion rate (%)	94.9 2021	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	81.2 2022 •
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.6 2021	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.2 2018 •
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	34.7 2019
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.6 2019 •
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.4 2013 • 🛧	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018 •
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	107.8 2021 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.1 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.2 2022 •
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	44.2 2021 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.7 2022 •
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97 2023 •
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	84.3 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.3 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.3 2018
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.9 2019 • •	(per million population)	1.5 2010
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.0 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,501.1 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.5 2021 •
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	3.2 2016 •
opulation with access to electricity (%)	56.3 2020 • 👈	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	41 2022 •
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	46.8 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	78.1 2016 •
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	49 2022 •
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.7 2019 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	20.2 2019 • 👈	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-6.6 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.9 2023
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	71.4 2021 • 1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • 0.7 2021 •
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.6 2023 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.0 2021
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	14.0 2021
ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 • →	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	28.9 2018 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	31.6 2020 •
(per 100,000 population)	20.7 2010	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	6 0 2021 ●

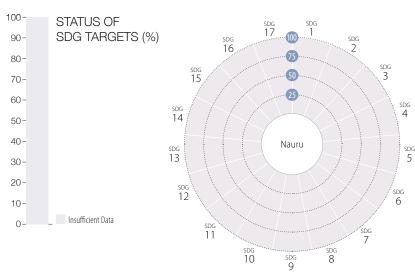
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



# COUNTRY RANKING /166



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

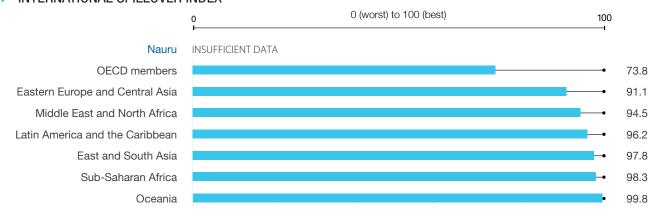


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



5DG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		NA		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA		•	Population using the internet (%)		2021		(
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	32.0	2021	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2007			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	9.0	2022	•	(
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•
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 Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		7	Gini coefficient	34.8	2012	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA			Palma ratio		2012		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				_
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		NA			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	• 00	2020		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0	2020		
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.8	2019		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	193.0			Ψ	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	52.8	2019	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)		NA		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	16	2016		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA			
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
e expectancy at birth (years)	NA			•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2015		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2007		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
riviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2007		4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	90	2021		•		11/1	INA		
worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA			SDG13 – Climate Action	4.0	2024		
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		
OG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2021	•	
% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	95.7	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	86.6	2019	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	18.5	2022	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2017		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	40.5	2007		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2003		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	42.5	2007	•	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				
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.5	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2023	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA			(per million population)	147 (	1 47 (		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	15.3	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA		
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020		<b>1</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA		
epulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			4	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.9	2013	•	
D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021		
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-5.2 NA				Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	INM	11/1	-		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA			•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.0	2021	•	
tal 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)	NA			
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **	• NA			
						1 1//1	1 1/1	_	

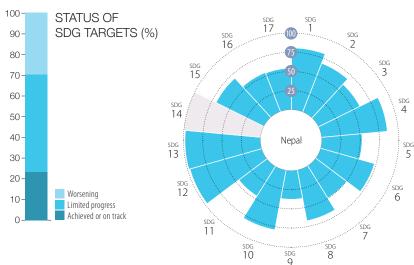
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING 99/166

COUNTRY SCORE 66.5

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

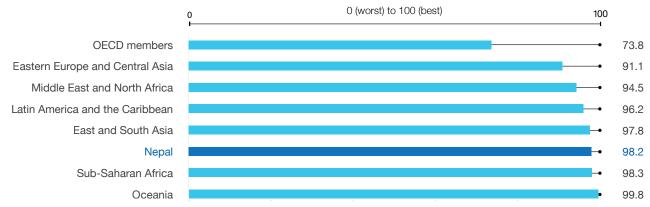


### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

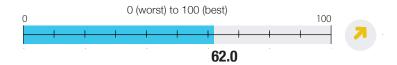


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



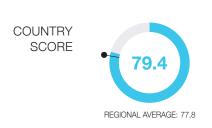
### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



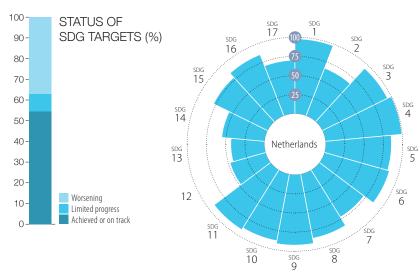
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Rat			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		ıg Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	16.6	2023	• 7	1	Population using the internet (%)		2021		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	59.6	2021		1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	} •	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6	2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2016		7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	•	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017	1	7 	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2010	) •	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<b>.</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient	32.8	2010	) •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				_	Palma ratio	1.3	2010	) •	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1744	2020	4	h	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	40.3	2020	) •	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	95.7	2019	a 👝	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>&gt;</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA •	0		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.5	2019		ı.	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	2022	2 •	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.5	2019		•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	177.9	2019			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2019		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2010		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0.0	2020		
(worst 0–100 best)	53	2019		7	SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5	2021		_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2022	• 1	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fingoris (cO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2010		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	70.8	2022	J	L	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2021	_	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	. NA		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2022			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2021			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	94.2	2021	,		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA			
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	61.9	2019	-	<b>&gt;</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	3	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	66.9	2021		7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.7	2022	) •	=
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.1	2022		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	} •	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.1	2020	,	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•	. =
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	₹ •	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.3	2019			(per million population)	0.0	2010		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	486.9	2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2019		-
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA.		
Population with access to electricity (%)	89.9	2020	1	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	34.8	2020	•	<b>&gt;</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2019		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.1	2019		_	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
$(MtCO_2/TWh)$	2.1	2019			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	21./	2014		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.1	2019	-	<b>&gt;</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	57 0	2023	} ●	٦
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.0	2018			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	54.0	2021	. ;	7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		r L	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7	2020	) 🛑	2
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	<b>&gt;</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA 2020		9
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	13.6	2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **		2020		
(F.1. 1.13/000 Population)						U	2021	_	-

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

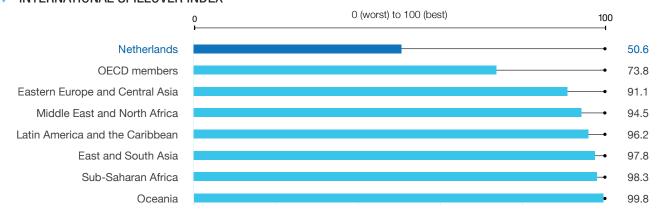


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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



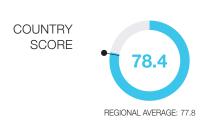
### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# **NETHERLANDS**

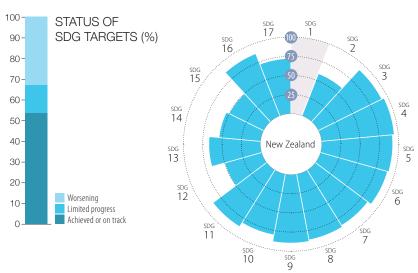
# Performance by Indicator

DG1 – No Poverty  overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year Rat	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			3		Population using the internet (%)		2022	
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	138.7		• 4
DG2 – Zero Hunger	0.5	LUL	, -		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	)	4	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	68.9	2022	• (
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.0	2021	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2021	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	7	1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2020	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.9	2021	•	1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2020	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)			•
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)		2021		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	29.3	2017	• '
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	47.6	2020	) •		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	29.2	2019	•
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		1	Palma ratio	1.2	2020	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>→</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	5.9	2020	•
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>1</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0	2021		-	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.4	2019	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	11.4	2019	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	12.2	2011			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020	• '
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13.2	2019	•	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		<b>→</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)		2019	
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	94.2	2022	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.6	2019	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	15.0	2018	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2020		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
alp in sen-reported health status by income (percentage points) aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2020		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14.4	2020		•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2021	•
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	99.2	2020	•	<b>→</b>	${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)	00.7	2020	)	4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2020		-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		NA (	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA				Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	49.6	2018	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2021		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	502.3			<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.6	2022	
ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.9	2018	3 -	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•
nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.0	2018	3 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 88.5	2023	3	T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	-
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.4	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.2	2022	2	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.3	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	13.3	2020	) •	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	)	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	6.0	2018	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	(per million population)			
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	17.0	2019	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021	
	6,241.56				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020	•
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	100.0				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	
pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	2020	)	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2022	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	per 100,000 population)	2.9	2021	
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	13	2019	9	1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.0	2023	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				-	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)			•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.5	2019	J •	7	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			•
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•
djusted GDP growth (%)		2021			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2020	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2018	3	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.7	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.0	2020	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				÷	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			_
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.8	2021	•	7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7	2022	
(per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	3	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA (	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	121.2	2018	3 •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	
mployment-to-population ratio (%)		2010		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022	
	00.2	_02					2019	
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	- ·	2021		1			20.5	





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

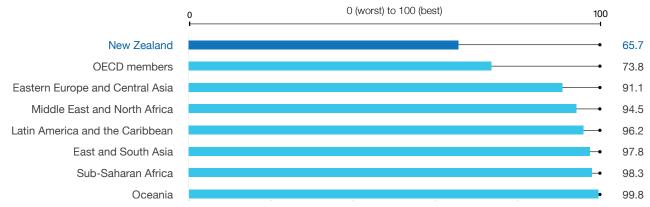


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

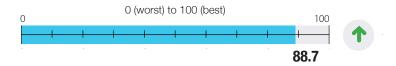


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# NEW ZEALAND

# Performance by Indicator

DG1 – No Poverty verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			Rating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year 2022	
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)					Population using the internet (%)		2022	
verty rictide after taxes and transfers (%)			•		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021	
OG2 – Zero Hunger	12.1	LULU			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	•	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	4.0	2018	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	54.2	2022	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.5	2021	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ť	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4	2019	•
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>†</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.6	2019	•
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	11.7	2020	•
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		Ψ	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2012	
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)		NA		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.0	2017	•
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	130.1	2020			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.0	2020		<b>A</b>	Gini coefficient	NA		
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		<b>.</b>	Palma ratio		2020	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>4</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	16.8	2020	•
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>.</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		<b>•</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	w 0.0	2020	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	5.6	2019	
iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.3	2019		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	17.7	2010	•	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		2019		-	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		4	Population with rent overburden (%)		NA	
e expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>1</b>	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.9	2022	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	173.3		
o in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2018			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
o in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2021		<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
ly smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	9.4	2021		T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	
G4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning 6 of children aged 4 to 6)	89.6	2020	•	4	$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)		2021	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020		<b>4</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
wer secondary completion rate (%)		2020		<b>4</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	650.8		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA			•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	33.2	2018	•
tiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2021		<b>1</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
A score (worst 0–600 best)	502.7			<b>•</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.5	2022	
iation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		Ţ	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	78.5	2022	•
derachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	60.4	2018	•
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
6 of females aged 15 to 49)	85.6	2023	•	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	•
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	999	2021	•	<b>1</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		ተ	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.2	2022	•
ts held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		<b>†</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	
nder wage gap (% of male median wage)			•	-	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	5.7				Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021	
	100.0	2020		<b>1</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			T 个	(per million population)	2.6	2018	_
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
3	2 0	2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)			
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019				26	2019	_
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	79.9	2020	•	•			2019	
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	79.9 3,180.77	2020	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.1	2019 2020 2022	•
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%)	79.9 3,180.77 100.0	2020 2018 2020	•	•		31.1	2020 2022	•
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	79.9 3,180.77 100.0	2020 2018 2020	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	31.1 59 100.0	2020 2022	•
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2	2020 2018 2020 2020	•	• •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	31.1 59 100.0 87	2020 2022 2022	•
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) free water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%)	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020		• <b>↑ →</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0	2020 2022 2022 2022 2021	•
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2020		• ↑ →	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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)	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0	2020 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018	•
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) free water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020		• <b>↑ →</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0 0.5 84.2	2020 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023	•
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) re water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ltCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2020		• ↑ →	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0 0.5 84.2 0.7	2020 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021	•
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) re water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ltCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2020 2019		• ↑ →	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0 0.5 84.2 0.7 0.8	2020 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021 2021	•
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) free water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0 0.8 29.6	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2020 2019		• ↑ →	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0 0.5 84.2 0.7 0.8 0.8	2020 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021 2021 2021	
chwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rece water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ltCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%)	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0 0.8 29.6	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019		• <del>^ </del> <del>^ </del> <del>^ </del> <del>+ </del> <del>+ </del> <del>+ </del> <del>+ </del> <del>+ </del>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0 0.5 84.2 0.7 0.8 0.8	2020 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021 2021	
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) re water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ltCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0 0.8 29.6 0.4 0.6	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2018		• ↑ → ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0 0.5 84.2 0.7 0.8 0.8 196.4	2020 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021 2021 2021 2020	•
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rece water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ltCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0 0.8 29.6 0.4 0.6	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019		• ↑ → ↑ <b>→</b> •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0 0.5 84.2 0.7 0.8 0.8 196.4	2020 2022 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021 2021 2021	•
chwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) cre water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) culation using safely managed water services (%) care water safely managed sanitation services (%) care affordable and Clean Energy culation with access to electricity (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) cemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output latCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) cewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) care and compared to the final energy consum	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0 0.8 29.6 0.4 0.6 98.8	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2018		• ↑ → ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0 0.5 84.2 0.7 0.8 0.8 196.4	2020 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021 2021 2021 2020	•
chwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) cre water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) culation using safely managed water services (%) care water safely managed water services (%) care affordable and Clean Energy culation with access to electricity (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) compared to the compared technology for cooking (%) compared to the cooking for the cooking for cooking (%) compared to the cooking for cooking (%) compared to the cooking for cooking (%) cooking for for for for the cooking for cooking (%) cooking for for for for for cooking for cooking (%) cooking for for for for for for for cooking for cooking (%) cooking for	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0 0.8 29.6 0.4 0.6 98.8 0.8	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021		• ↑ → ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0 0.5 84.2 0.7 0.8 0.8 196.4	2020 2022 2022 2021 2018 2021 2021 2021	•
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rec water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) ulation using safely managed water services (%) ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output lttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) lits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) I work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0 0.8 29.6 0.4 0.6 98.8 0.8 0.2	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021		• ↑ ↑ ↑ <b>→</b> • • ↑ ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0 0.5 84.2 0.7 0.8 0.8 196.4 13.7 0.2 NA	2020 2022 2022 2021 2018 2021 2021 2021	•
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) nulation using safely managed water services (%) nulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy nulation with access to electricity (%) nulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output httCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) hilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) hal work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population) ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0 0.8 29.6 0.4 0.6 98.8 0.8 0.2 84.2	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021		• ↑ ↑ ↑ <b>→ • • • ↑ ↑ • •</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	31.1 59 100.0 87 * 0.0 0.5 84.2 0.7 0.8 0.8 196.4 13.7 0.2 NA * 0	2020 2022 2022 2021 2018 2023 2021 2021 2020 2020 NA 2021	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) recewater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) a emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) (mg8 — Decent More and Economic Growth (%) (mg8 — Decent More and Economic Growth (mg8	79.9 3,180.77 100.0 82.2 100.0 100.0 0.8 29.6 0.4 0.6 98.8 0.8 0.2 84.2	2020 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2021 2021 2021		• ↑ ↑ ↑ <b>→</b> • • ↑ ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	31.1 599 100.0 87 * 0.0 0.5 84.2 0.7 0.8 0.8 196.4 13.7 0.2 NA * 0.0	2020 2022 2022 2021 2018 2021 2021 2021	•

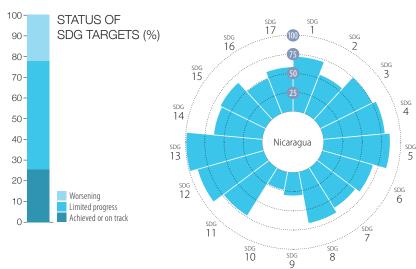
# **NICARAGUA**

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 104/166



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

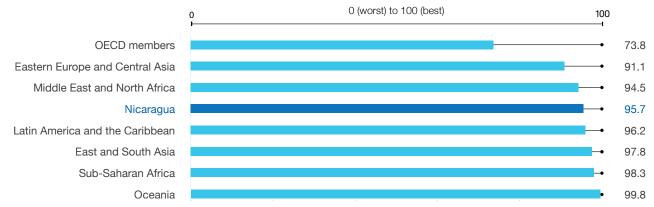


### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

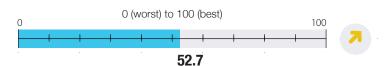


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# NICARAGUA

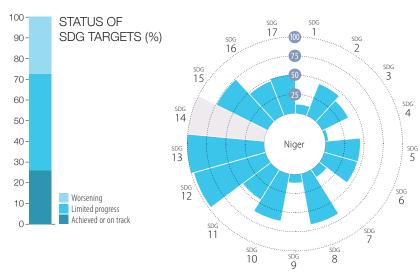
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R		g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.4 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.7 2022		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	23.1 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)	57.1 2021		T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	62.8 2021	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	18.6 2020 • →	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 2016	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.9 2022 • <b>→</b> 2.2 2012 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0.2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.7 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2015	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.6 2020	Gini coefficient	46.2 2014	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	2.6 2014	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	77.9 2020 • →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.4 2021 • 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	67.2 2010	•	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.3 2021 • ↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.2 2019	•	,
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0 2021 • →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.5 2020		7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.3 2019 • 🕹	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0 2022	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.3 2019	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	84.5 2019 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2010		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.5 2019		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.9 2019 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	7.3 2018		
ife expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	75.0 2019 • → 102.6 2018 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	0.7 2018		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.1 2017	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	33.7 2018 8.3 2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83 2021	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.7 2021		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			1.7 2021	_	-
(worst 0–100 best)	70 2019 • 🗷	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.7.2021		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2022 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7 2021 0.2 2018		
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	046 2010		0.0 2020	•	-
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.6 2010 •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	40.0.2022		_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.3 2010	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.9 2022		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	66.4 2010 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.2 2022		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.6 2015	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	28.4 2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	27.2 2019 12.1 2019		3
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	89.8 2011 • 🛧	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			0.0 2010	_	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	108.5 2021	SDG15 – Life on Land  Man area that is protected in torrectial sites important to bindiversity (0/)	67.6 2022		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.1 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.9 2022		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	50.5 2021 • ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82 2023		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	01.7.2020	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.82 2023		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	81.7 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	75.0 2020	(per million population)	0.5 2018	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.7 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	964.9 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.0 2021	•	-
	304.9 Z010 ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.6 2018	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	88.9 2020 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	58 2022	•	-
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	56.2 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	84.7 2012	•	-
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	19 2022	•	•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2019 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•	
lenewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.5 2019 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)			
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.1 2023	•	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	•	- 2
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	26.0 2021 • →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	•	•
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.9 2023 🔸 🔱	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • 👈	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.0 2020	•	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	•
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.5 2018 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	18.7 2020		•
		* CHANGE TAY HAVED SCORE INSCITLE HILL WORD	0 2021		- (

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

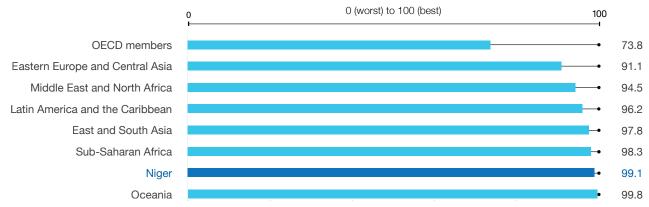


### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



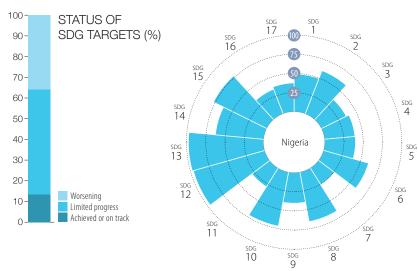
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	54.0 2023 • →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	57.7 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	84.4 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)	22.4 2021
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	5.5 2021
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA •	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2018 •
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	47.4 2022 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.9 2022 • 7 5 5 2016 • <del>•</del>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022 •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.3 2010	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021 •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 2017 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0 2021 •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.1 2021 -	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0 2018 • <b>↓</b> 13.9 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	37.3 2018
	13.9 2020	Palma ratio	1.6 2018
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	441.1.2020	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	441.1 2020 • →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	70.4 2018
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.7 2021 • →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	115.2 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	106.1 2019 •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	79.0 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.6 2020
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021 • ↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0 2022
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0 2019 • 👈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA NA •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	213.3 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2019
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.5 2019 • →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.4 2018
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.3 2019 • 👈	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 2018
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	154.0 2016 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	20.9 2018 •
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.6 2021 • 👈	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3 2018
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	37 2019 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action	
(worst 0–100 best)	37 2019	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2021
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2022 • 7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2018
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	20.7 2021 • 🔸	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	57.7 2021 • <b>↓</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA •
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	10.2 2021	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	47.2 2021 • •	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 (% of females aged 15 to 49)	36.9 2020 • 🔸	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	61.2 2021 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male libear years of education received (%)	74.2 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	547 2022
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.9 2021	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.2 2022
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	23.9 2021	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93 2023
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	46.0.0000	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA NA •
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	46.9 2020 • <del>•</del>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	11.0 2020	(per million population)	0.0 2018
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.0 2019	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4 2012
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	163.2 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	56.0 2019
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	60 2022
Population with access to electricity (%)	19.3 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	63.9 2012
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2.4 2020 • →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	32 2022
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	4.0 2019 • 👈	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	34.4 2012
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.0.2010 📤 📥	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	
	1.8 2019 • →	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.8 2023
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.2 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 •
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7 2018	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.5 2017 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 •
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.5 2023 • ↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.2 2020
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • 👈	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	26 2010 -	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 13.5 2007 •
(per 100,000 population)	3.6 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	* 0 2021 •
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.3 2022

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 146/166

COUNTRY SCORE 54.3

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

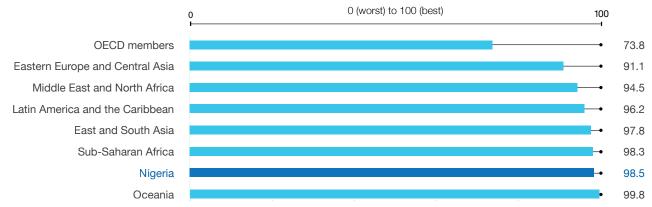


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



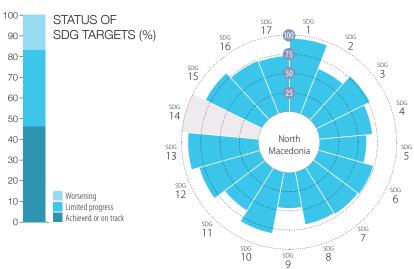
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  DG2 - Zero Hunger  evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	20.9 2023 • → 36.8 2023 • →  12.7 2020 • ↓ 34.2 2022 • → 6.5 2020 • ↑ 8.9 2016 • →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	75.5 2022 • 55.4 2021 • 36.6 2021 •	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	12.7 2020 • ↓ 34.2 2022 • → 6.5 2020 • ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		1
evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	34.2 2022 • → 6.5 2020 • ↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	36.6 2021	7
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	34.2 2022 • → 6.5 2020 • ↑			7
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.5 2020 • 🛧		2.6 2018 •	-
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	20.0.2022	4
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5 2010	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.0 2022 •	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0 2017 • 🛧	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021 •	-
	1.6 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2007	
	0.9 2018 • •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	11.4 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	35.1 2018 •	7
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.4 2018	•
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1,047.0 2020 • →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.9 2021 • 🔷	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.0 2020 •	=
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	110.8 2021 • 👈	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	83.6 2019 •	4
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	219.0 2021 • 🔷	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	12.0 2020 •	J
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2021 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0 2022	,
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.9 2019 • 🛧		33.0 2022	_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	-	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2009	-
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165.2 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.3 2019	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.8 2019 • →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.4 2018	-
fe expectancy at birth (years)	62.6 2019 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7 2018	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	106.0 2017 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.4 2018	-
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.3 2018 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7 2018	-
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	56 2021 • 7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2021	-
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	44 2019 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)	11 2015	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7 2021	-
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2022 • 7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2018	-
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,018.4 2021	•
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 2022	-
ower secondary completion rate (%)	47.1 2010	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	30.6 2022 •	4
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 (%)	16.6 2019 🔸	1
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2 2019 •	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	35.6 2018 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	74.5 2021 • 🔷	SDG15 – Life on Land		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.5 2022 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.9 2022 •	-
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.6 2021 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7 2022 •	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85 2023 •	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	77.6 2020 • 7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5 2021	4
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	42.7 2020 • 👈	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.7 2019 • •			
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	21.7.2010	-
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	177.1 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	21.7 2019 • 72.4 2022 •	١
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	53 2022	٦
opulation with access to electricity (%)	55.4 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.6 2018	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	15.0 2020 • →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24 2022	٦
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	4.1 2019 • 🔷	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	31.5 2017	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.5 2019 • 🔸	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	J.J 2017 💆 🔻	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-4.9 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.6 2023 •	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA NA •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 •	2
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	10/1 10/1 0	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.3 2021 • →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 •	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.8 2023 🔸 🕹	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • 🔷	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	1.0 2020 •	•
ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	•
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	5.8 2018 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	5.0 2013	
(per 100,000 population)	5.0 2010	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	6 0 2021 • 58.6 2022 •	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 60/166



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

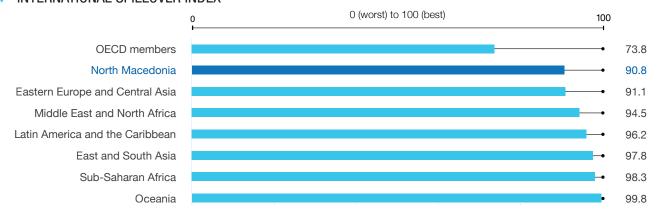


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

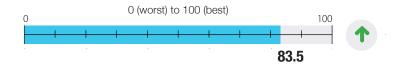


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# NORTH MACEDONIA

SDG1 – No Poverty			Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I		Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		<b>T</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.2	2023	•	T	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		<b>T</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.2	2020			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	67.4	2021	•	T
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		ጥ ተ	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	•	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2019		<u></u>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2021	•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2020	•	4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		•	Gini coefficient	33.0	2018	•	1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.2	2018	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.0	2020		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>†</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	29.2	2019	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2021	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA		•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		T
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.7	2019		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	37.0	2022	•	Ψ
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.7	2017			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0	2010		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.6	2019	•	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	Εĵ	2019		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2019		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8			7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018 2018		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	15.6			1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		<b>→</b>
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0			<b>1</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		4
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		į	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	68	2019		7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3 3	2021		->
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2022	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018		Ţ
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2021		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	34.8	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
(% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			•
SDG5 – Gender Equality	70.0	2017		_	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)	29.6	2018		<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.3	2021		<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.1	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	41.7	2021	•	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6	2022	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.7	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.3	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	25.3	2019	•	•	(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.8	2020	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,349.8	2018	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2019		T
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	78.1	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2019		•
$CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.4	2019		<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		*
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.9	2019	_	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	16.3	2019	•	Ψ	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.4	2023	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		<b>→</b>
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.7	2018	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		<b>→</b>
Adults 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	2021	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		<b>→</b>
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	16.1	2023		7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023		1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.1	2020	•	7
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)		2018		• →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA		•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.7	2020	•	7
(per 100,000 population)	25.3	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	•	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		

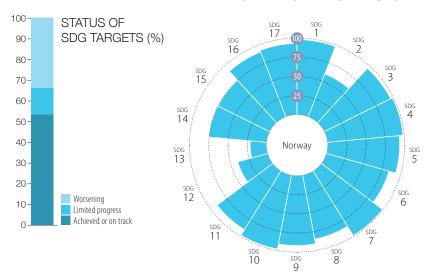
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













































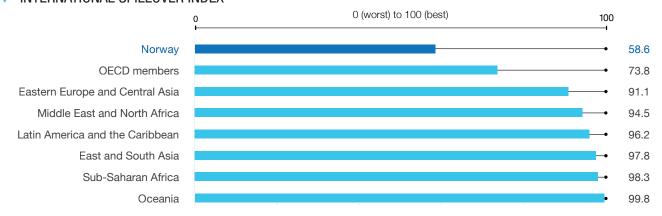




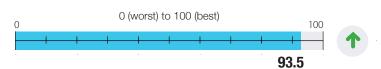
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



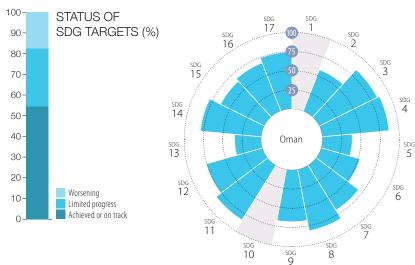
DG1 – No Poverty				ng Trend			Year Ra	_
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				<b>→</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				<b>→</b>	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021	
·	8.4	202	0	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
DG2 – Zero Hunger					infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	2018	
revalence of undernourishment (%)			0		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	50.4	2022	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			2		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	52.4	2022	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			1		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.1	2021	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1			- 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.3	2020	•
ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			7		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	13.0	2020	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)			1 •		Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	23.8	2020	•
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)			8		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	8.2	2020	•
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)			1		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	28.5	2017	•
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.1	202	0		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	27.7	2019	•
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1.7	202	0		Palma ratio		2020	
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		202		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2020	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	202	1 •	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		202		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 00	2020	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	202	1 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0	2020	•
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	87	201	9	4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.5	2019	•
iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	0.7	201	_	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7.9	201	9		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2020	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		201			Population with rent overburden (%)		2019	
expectancy at birth (years)				- 1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2019	
e expectancy at birth (years)  plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)			9			<i>&gt;1</i> .⊤	2022	_
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)			9		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		261	_
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%) rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		202	0	- 1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)			9		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)			2		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)			1 •		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	18.0				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)			1 •		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
<u> </u>	0.0	202		•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2021	•
OG4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	96.3	202	0	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.6	2021	•
% of children aged 4 to 6)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.0	2018	•
t primary enrollment rate (%)			0		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	85,576.2	2021	•
wer secondary completion rate (%)	100.3			•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	67.8	2018	•
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)			A •		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	55.0				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.1	2022	•
5A score (worst 0–600 best)	496.7			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•
riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)			8		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.8	201	8 •	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 88.7	วกว	3	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	00.7	202	٠.			0.4	2010	Ť
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.1	202	1 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.5	202	2	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%)			1 •		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	•
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.6	202	1 •	个	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	202	0	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	3.8	2018	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.1			<b>→</b>	(per million population)	5.0	_5.0	
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			9		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	64.4				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2021	•
	4,197.50				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020	
pulation using safely managed water services (%)			0		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	
pulation using safely managed viace services (%)				<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	84	2022	•
oulation with access to electricity (%)	1000	202	0 -	1	erillater involved in erilla labor (70 or population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	•
bulation with access to electricity (%) bulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			<b>T</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	1 /	2021	_
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0				per 100,000 population)			
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.3	201	9 •	<b>→</b>	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	62.4	201	9	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•
	UZT	201			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		0.00			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
justed GDP growth (%)		202			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	65.2	2020	•
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8	201	8 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.5	202	1	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15.7	2020	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	202	1 •	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.9	2022	•
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.5	201	8	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	ΝΔ	NA	
per 100,000 population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	
Lums of modern stavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population).	177.5	2U l			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	
	7/ 2	202						
nployment-to-population ratio (%) outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	76.3	202	1	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2019	



COUNTRY RANKING 90/166

COUNTRY SCORE 68.6

## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



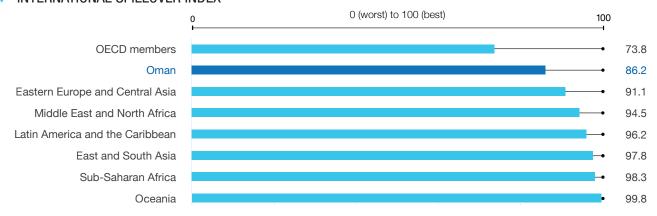
### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

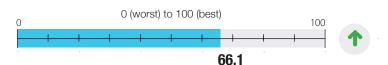


 ${\it Note:} \ The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals and the full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals are supported by the full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals are supported by the full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable deve$ 

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year R NA			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Yea		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA		•	Population using the internet (%)	81.4 202 96.4 202		
·	INA	INA			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	112.6 202		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.8	2020		1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 201	8	,
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	29.6 202	12	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7 202		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	16.5	2021	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 202	0 •	, ,
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.0	2020	•	•	Gini coefficient	NA N		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	NA N	Α •	)
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	2021	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 202	0 •	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.1	2021	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	45.1 201	9 •	)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2021	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.3 202	ın <u> </u>	,
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0 201		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.5	2019	•	7		73.0 20		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.5	2017			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1 2 201	4 0	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104.0	2019	•	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.2 201 15.8 201		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.6	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.7 20		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.4 20		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	38.3 201		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2020		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	18.8 201		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>†</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 202		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5 201		
(worst 0–100 best)	69	2019	•	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	18.0 202	1 🖷	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2011	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7 201		
SDG4 – Quality Education						31,454.0 202		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	62.7	2021	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	,		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2021	•	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.1 202	7 •	,
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	115.5			<b>1</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.6 202		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2018		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.3 201		
SDG5 – Gender Equality	90.0	2010		_	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.1 201	1	,
					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0 201	9	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6	2014	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 201	8	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.4	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3 202	2 •	,
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA N	Α •	)
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88 202	!3	) '
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2	2020	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA N	Α •	)
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7 201	8	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	116.7	2019	•	•	(per million population)	0.7 20		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.4	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	3,789.9	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2 202	1 •	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA N	Α •	į
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		Α •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 202		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.0	2019		_	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	44 202		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.9	2019		<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA N	Α •	)
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2 201	7	)
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.9 202	3 🛖	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.9	2021	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA N		)
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	F NA	NA	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA N		)
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	73.6	2011	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		A •	)
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.2 202	0 -	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N	Α •	,
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* NA N	Α •	)
(per 100,000 population)	81.1	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 202	1 •	)
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.1 202	12 0	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

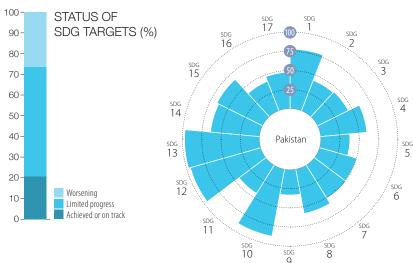
# PAKISTAN

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 128/166

COUNTRY SCORE 59.0

## ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



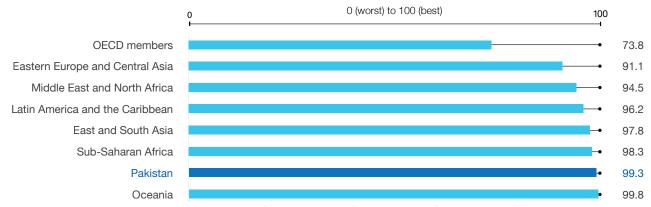
### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2



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

### PAKISTAN

SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty handcount ratio at \$2.15 (day (2017 DDD 04))	Value Year Rating Tr	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Value Year Rating
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.8 2023		68.0 2022
	18.8 2023 • •	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	21.0 2021 • 46.5 2021 •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	16.9 2020 • •		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.9 2020 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	infractructure (worst 1 E host)	2.2 2018
Prevalence of sturning in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1 2018	The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of	26 - 2022
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.6 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.5 2022 •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2021 •
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2019 •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	Gini coefficient	29.6 2018
	10/1 10/1	Palma ratio	1.1 2018
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	154.2 2020 •	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	39.4 2021	Drangetian of urban population living in slugge (0/)	56.0 2020 •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	63.3 2021	Annual maan consentration of particulate matter of loss than	F7.7 2010 <b>•</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	264.0 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	57.7 2019
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	45.0 2020 •
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10/1 10/1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0 2022 •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	29.4 2019 • •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	102.1.2010	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2017
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	192.1 2019 •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.1 2019 •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.0 2019 •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	4.9 2018 •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.6 2019 •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.0 2017 •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	21.1 2018 •
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.0 2020 •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0 2018 •
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81 2021 •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2021 •
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	45 2019	SDG13 – Climate Action	
(worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0 2021
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2022 • •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2018
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	NA NA
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.3 2019	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6 2022 •
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	49.0 2019		43.9 2022 •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.7 2019		30.1 2018
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	19.5 2019 🔸
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5 2019
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	48.5 2017 •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	77.4 2021	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	30.4 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.8 2022
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.2 2021		35.9 2022 •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84 2023
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.1 2020 • •	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	68.4 2020	The state of the state of the state of	0.0 2018
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	108.7 2019	(ner million population)	0.0 2018
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1 2020	CDC16 Deage livetice and Strong Institutions	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	256.6 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0 2021
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	65.7 2016
Population with access to electricity (%)	75.4 2020	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	60 2022 •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	49.3 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.2 2018 •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	27 2022 •
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7 2019 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	11.4 2018 •
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.2 2019	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.0 2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.0 2023 •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA NA •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.0 2021 • •	— I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I	0.5 2021
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.7 2023 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021		3.4 2021 •
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	3.0.2010	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.4 2000 •
(per 100,000 population)	3.0 2018	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 2021
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.1 2022

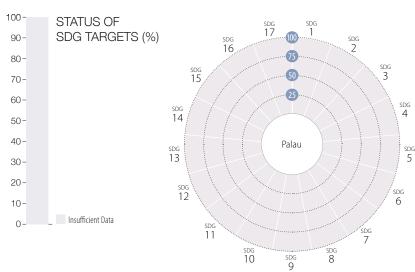
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



# COUNTRY RANKING /166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

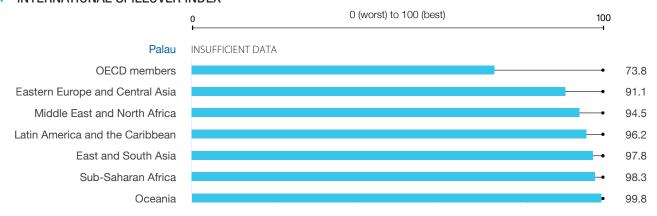


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

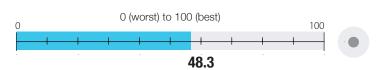


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty  overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year I	,	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value 98.6			
overty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA		•		Population using the internet (%)		2022		
	14/1	14/1	_	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2013		
DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
revalence of undernouns interit (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA				infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		)
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	. 00	2022	) _	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	55.3			1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA			•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021		
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	)
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA	NA			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA			•	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	)
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	•		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	)
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.2			<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	115	2019		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	51.0			4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	11.5	2015	,	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA		•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.3	2020	) •	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	( •	)
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	NA	NA	•	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2016	5 •	•
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		)
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	(	þ
expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	33.8			•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
rhs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.2			•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA		
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	•	T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.9	2018	3	)
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage forst 0–100 best)	NA	NA			SDG13 – Climate Action				
	NIA	NA		•	$\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	13.2	2021	•	)
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	INA	IVA		_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA		)
G4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	þ
cicipation rate in pre-primary organized learning 6 of children aged 4 to 6)	89.3	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.3	2022	2	)
ver secondary completion rate (%)	103.8			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	74.9	2022	2	)
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7			•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.0	2018	3	)
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•	)
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2011	•	)
6 of females aged 15 to 49)	63.8	2023		<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	)
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	•		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.1	2022	2	)
s held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	2021	•	<b>→</b>	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)	0.66	2023	3	)
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.7	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•	)
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6			<b>†</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NIA	NIA		
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA		•	(per million population)	INA	NA	`	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	40.0			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		NA		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.2	2018	3	)
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	147 (	1471			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	)
	1000	2020		•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NΑ		)
ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			<b>A</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA		)
e emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0	2020	•		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		)
tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•	)
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.3	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)				
usted GDP growth (%)	-9.9	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA			)
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		)
mployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	20.3	2020	•	,
al work-related accidents embodied in imports er 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)	24.9	2020	) •	)
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NA	NA							

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

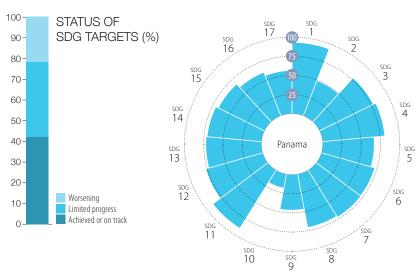
### PANAMA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 97/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

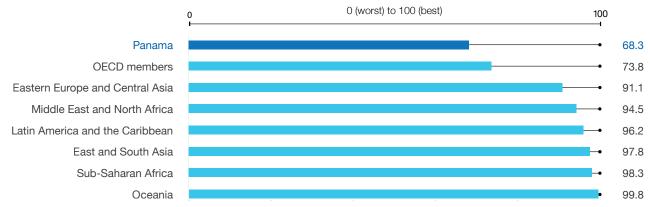


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

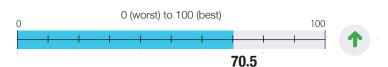


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



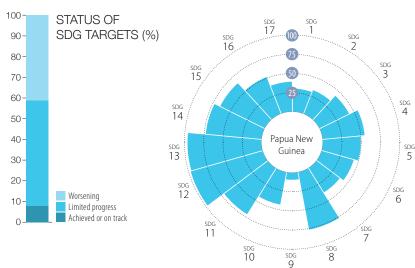
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)	89.1 2022 67.5 202		
·	4.3	2023	_		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	78.4 202		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	ΓΟ.	ากาก		<b>1</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.8	2020		T 7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1 2018	8 •	)
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	2 4 201	0 0	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.7			Ţ	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	3.4 2019	9 🛡	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 202	1 •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		<b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 201	7 •	)
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	253.7			•	Gini coefficient	49.8 2019	9 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	3.2 2019	9 •	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	49.5	2020		<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020	•	<b>1</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2018	8 •	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.9			<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	10.5 2019	0 -	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0		_	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.5 201:	7	_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA		•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.7 2020	O •	)
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0 2022	2 •	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7	2019	•	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	272	2010	•		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2015	5 🔸	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	27.3	2019			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.4 2019	9 •	)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	18.4 2018	8 •	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.3			1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.6 2018	8 -	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	67.8			1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.8 2018	8 –	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	28.1 2018	8 •	)
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.1 202	1 •	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	77	2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	60	າດາາ		_	$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	3.0 202	1 •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 .	2022	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.1 2018	8 •	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0 202	1 •	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	80.5	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.1	2021	•	Α.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3 2022	2 •	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	69.9			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.9 2022	2 •	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9	2019	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.1 2018	8 •	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	6.3 2019	9 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.5 2019	9 🔸	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.2	2014		7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 2018	8 🛑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.2	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.8	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.9 2022	2 •	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.5	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.4 2022	2 •	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73 202	3 •	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.4	2020	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3 202	1 •	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.6			Λ.	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.4 2018	Q 👝	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			(per million population)	1.4 2010		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	23.1			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	3,038.8				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.7 202	1 •	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	41.4 2019	9 🔵	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.7	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	58 2022	2 •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	87.6			1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.7 2019	9 🛑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36 2022	2 •	•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.3 2016	5 •	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	14.4	2019	•	4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2019	9	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.4	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.7 2023		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 202		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				_	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 202		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.0	202 I		<b>→</b>	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 202	•	,
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.3	2023	•	<b>4</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.8 2020	) –	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2	2018	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	A •	) (
(per 100,000 population)	0.2							
·	66.3	2018	•	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA NA 72 202		•

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 148/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

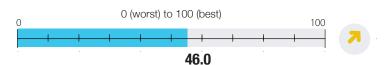


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

### PAPUA NEW GUINEA

### Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating Trend 27.9 2023 ● →	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year F 39.9 2022		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 FFF, %)	51.7 2023	Population using the internet (%)	39.9 2022		7
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31.7 2023	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	11.1 2021		-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	24 5 2222 4	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	11.1 2021		7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	21.6 2020 • →	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	51.2 2022 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.1 2010	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.3 2016 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	-
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA NA •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2016	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.7 2021	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 • •	Gini coefficient	41.9 2009		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	Palma ratio	2.1 2009		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.1 2007	Ť	_
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	191.8 2020 • 👈		NIA NIA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.2 2021 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	42.8 2021 • 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.0 2019		1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	424.0 2021 • 👈	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	52.6 2020		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4 2021 🔸 👈	Satisfaction with public transport (%)			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	36.0 2019 • →		NA NA	_	_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.0 2019	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	189.6 2019 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 2014		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1 2019		•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.6 2019	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	3.4 2018		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	65.3 2019 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2018		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	68.0 2016 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.1 2018		7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	56.4 2018	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.8 2018		7
surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	31 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2012	•	•
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	33 2019 • 🔸	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	NIA NIA O	$CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$	0.9 2021	•	4
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA NA •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2018	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA NA		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	71.4 2018	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6 2018 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.9 2022	•	7
ower secondary completion rate (%)	37.2 2018	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.0 2022		1
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	67.9 2010	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.0 2018	•	1
	07.9 2010	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.5 2019	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.8 2019		4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	49.2 2016 • 👈	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	75.9 2021 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land			
,		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.3 2022		-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	97.3 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0 2021 • 🔸	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA 0.82 2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)			7
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	45.3 2020 • →		0.1 2021	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.2 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.1 2019 • •				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.4.2010		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	864.4 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.4 2010		-
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.3 2016		•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	60.4 2020 • 🗡	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA NA		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.4 2020 • 👈	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	13.4 2018		
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.0 2019 • →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30 2022		7
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.0 2019	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.5 2019 • 🕹	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			67.6 2022		
djusted GDP growth (%)	-5.9 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.6 2023		4
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.3 2018 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		4
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA NA •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.7 2023 • 👈	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.1 2020	•	•
otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	12.2.2010	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.9 2020	•	1
(per 100,000 population)	13.2 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	•	•
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.0 2022		7

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

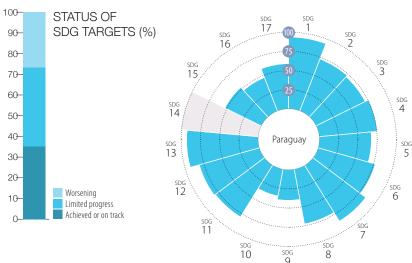
### PARAGUAY

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** REGIONAL AVERAGE: 70.2

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































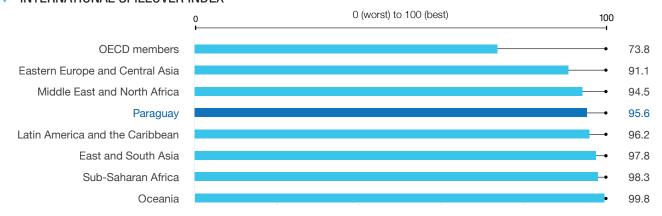






Information unavailable Information unavailable

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye		
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		T	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	88.7 20		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.2 2023	T	Population using the internet (%)	77.0 20		
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	69.7 20	21	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	0.7 2020 =	<b>+</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 20	18 🥊	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0 2016		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 20	22 •	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.3 2016	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 20	21	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		↑ →	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 20	19	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	5.0 2021 -	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5 2010		Gini coefficient	43.5 20	20	
	9.3 2020		Palma ratio	2.2 20	20	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	71.1.2020		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	71.1 2020	<b>T</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.1 20	20	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.7 2021	<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.2 2021 -		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.7 20	19	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0 2021	<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 20	20	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 •	-1-	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0 20	22	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.0 2019 🔸	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 20	15	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	55.6 2019 •		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1 20		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.0 2019 •	4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2.4 20		
fe expectancy at birth (years)		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3 20		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	72.0 2015	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	73.2 20		,
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.7 2018		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.4 20		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68 2021 •	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 20		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	61 2010	_	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	61 2019 •	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.3 20	21	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 2022 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 20		
DG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (co <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA N		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	75.6 2021	7		IN/A I	V/\ =	_
(% of children aged 4 to 6)			SDG14 – Life Below Water  Man area that is protected in marine sites important to binding site (0/)	NIA N	14	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	89.3 2012 •	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		IA •	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	70.0 2010 =		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		IA •	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		IA •	
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	78.9 2016	<b>1</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA N 0.0 20	IA •	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				0.0 20	10	_
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.9 2021 •	T	SDG15 – Life on Land			
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.4 2022 •	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.3 2021 •	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8 20		•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 20		•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6 2020 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.6 20	21	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.7 2020 🔸	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 20	18	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8 2019 •					
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7 2020 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,045.5 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.8 20		
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	69.9 20		
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	49 20		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	68.6 2020	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	71.0 20		
D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.1.2010	_	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	28 20		
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.1 2019 •	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.9 20	16	•
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	41.6 2019 •	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 20	21	
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			per 100,000 population)			
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-2.7 2021		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.0 20		,
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6 2018	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20		,
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		6	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 20		,
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	54.4 2021		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20	21 (	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.5 2023	4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4 20	20	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 •	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N		•
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	15.8 2019 🙇		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.7 20		
per 100,000 population)	15.8 2018 •		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 20	21	)
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.8 20	22	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

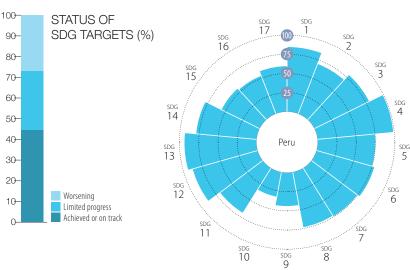
### PFRU

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

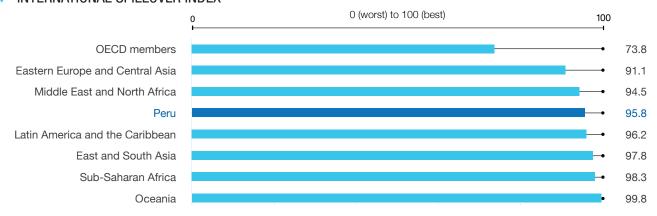


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



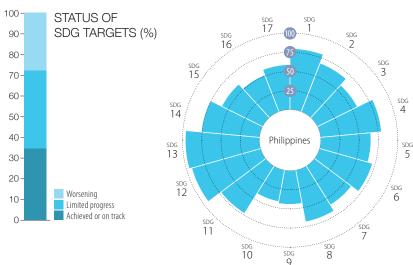
DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.8 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	73.3 2022
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	11.7 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)	71.1 2021
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	80.3 2021
revalence of undernourishment (%)	8.3 2020 • •	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2018 •
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.1 2022	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.4 2021	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.4 2022
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.7 2016 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2021
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2 2017 • <b>4</b> .7 2021 • <b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2020
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
corts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.1 2020	Gini coefficient	43.8 2020
	1.1 2020	Palma ratio	2.3 2020 •
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	CO 5 2020 A	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	68.5 2020 • →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	34.5 2014
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.1 2021 • ↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.1 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	23.3 2019
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	130.0 2021 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.5 2020
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2021 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.0 2022
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.7 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2014
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	37.9 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3 2019
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.6 2019 • →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.6 2018
e expectancy at birth (years)	79.9 2019 • 🛧	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4 2018
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	49.7 2019 • 🗷	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.3 2018
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.7 2020 • 🛧	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.0 2018
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	78 2019 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action	
vorst 0–100 best)	78 2019 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7 2021
pjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2022 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2018
OG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	372.4 2021
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	99.9 2021 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water	372.1 2021
% of children aged 4 to 6)		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6 2022
t primary enrollment rate (%)	98.4 2021	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.5 2022
wer secondary completion rate (%)	99.8 2021 • ↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1.2 2018
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 2020 • ↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.2 2019
OG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.9 2019
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	65.9 2020 • 7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
% of females aged 15 to 49)			0.0 2016
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.2 2021 • 🔸	SDG15 – Life on Land	
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.4 2022 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	40.0 2021 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.0 2022
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73 2023 •
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.1 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 2021
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	78.6 2020 • 7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7 2018
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.2 2019 • •	(per million population)	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	41.0 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	701.5 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.7 2020 •
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	33.1 2020
oulation with access to electricity (%)	99.3 2020 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	41 2022 •
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	85.1 2020 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.4 2020
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.0 2010	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36 2022 •
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.9 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.5 2015
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.9 2019 • 🗾	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	527 2022 🐣
usted GDP growth (%)	-2.9 2021 • •		52.7 2023
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.6 2018 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	57.5 2021 • 🛧	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021 • 0.6 2021 •
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.6 2023 • 👈	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • 🔸	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.3 2021 •
al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	440.0045	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	18.0 2020 •
per 100,000 population)	14.0 2018	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	42 2021 •

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 98/166

COUNTRY SCORE 67.1

#### 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

### PHILIPPINES

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.8 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	87.8 2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	16.7 2023 • 7	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	52.7 2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	5.2.2020	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	62.3 2021	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.2 2020 • ↑	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.8 2022 • → 6.8 2015 •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	25.7.2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.4 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.7 2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2018	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018 • •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.5 2020	Gini coefficient	42.3 2018	•	7
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	2.1 2018	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	78.2 2020 • 🛧	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.3 2021	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	36.6 2020	•	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.7 2021 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.9 2019	•	4
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	650.0 2021 • •	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2021 • 👈	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.3 2020		٠.
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.5 2019 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0 2021	_	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.5 2019 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	202.8 2019 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2016		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.9 2019		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.0 2019	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.0 2018		
ife expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.4 2019 • → 35.6 2019 • ↑	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9 2018		
Radiescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	_	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.5 2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84.4 2017 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.6 2018		
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	37 2021		0.8 2021		1
(worst 0–100 best)	55 2019 • 7	SDG13 – Climate Action	1 2 2021		
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2021 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.3 2021		
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.3 2018		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	cc 4 2021 A		145.4 2021	_	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	66.4 2021 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	46.6.2022		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.2 2021 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.6 2022		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	89.8 2021 • 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.8 2022		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4 2019 • 👈	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	12.5 2018 7.1 2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.8 2019		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	56.0 2017 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2019		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	1061 2021	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010	_	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	106.1 2021	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42 0 2022		9
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	65.1 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.1 2022		
	28.0 2021 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66 2023		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	041 2020 •	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.00 2023		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.1 2020 • ↑ 82.3 2020 • ↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	02.5 2020 -	(per million population)	0.1 2018	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	26.3 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	421.7 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.3 2019	•	1
	421.7 2010	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	59.2 2019		,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	06.0.2020	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	68 2021	•	1
opulation with access to electricity (%) Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.8 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.8 2017	•	
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	48.0 2020 • →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33 2022	•	1
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2019 • 👈	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.4 2019 • 🕹	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021		`
djusted GDP growth (%)	-4.2 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.2 2023		
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.7 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021		2
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.4 2021 • 7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.2 2023 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.0 2020	•	3
indamental labor lights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NIA NIA	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0 2018 • →	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • → 10.8 2018 • •	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **	15.9 2020 0 2021	•	-

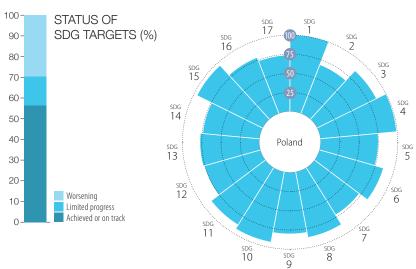
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS









































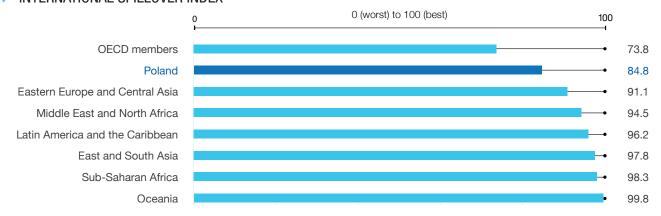




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

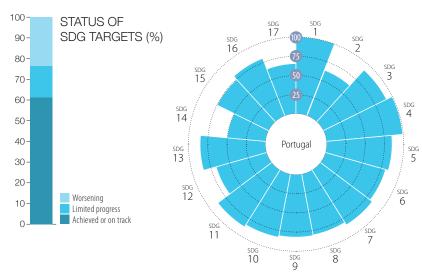


rerty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			-	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value		
erty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) erty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)	100.0		
erty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2023		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.4 2 205.8		
·	9.0	2010			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
G2 – Zero Hunger	0.5	2020			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	•
valence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	33.1	າດາາ	
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
ralence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) ralence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2011		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021	
nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2016		+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020	
ral riophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ral yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2020	
ainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2021		1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2020	
d gap closure (% of potential yield)		2016			Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	24.2		
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2021		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	43.4	2017	
	2.5	2020			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	30.2	2018	
ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T	Palma ratio	1.0	2018	•
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.8	2018	•
ality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
lence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	• 00	2020	
HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.0	2019		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu g/m^3$ )	19.7	2019	
betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.6	2020	
bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40.9	2019	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.0		
c deaths (per 100,000 population)	Q Z	2019		<b>→</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)		2019	
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.4		
escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			_
s attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		<b>→</b>		117	2010	_
ving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production based SOs emissions (kg/capita)	11.7		
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		7	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	14.2		
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2013		1			2018	
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2022		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	44.7		
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	26.7			į.	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.4		
smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2019		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
	17.1	2015		•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2021	
64 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action			
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	95.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.6	2021	•
of children aged 4 to 6)	00.0	2020			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.4	2018	
orimary enrollment rate (%)		2020		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	331.7	2021	
er secondary completion rate (%) acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.2			T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	35.4	2018	•
ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2021		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
score (worst 0–600 best)	40.6 513.0			1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2022	•
tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.6			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.6		
erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)				<b>1</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.0		
	13.8	2018		-	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	36.8		
55 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
and for family planning satisfied by modern methods	72.7	2023	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	
or remaies aged 15 to 49)								
of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.9			T	SDG15 – Life on Land	00.7	2022	
of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.7		-
s held by women in national parliament (%)	28.3				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.7		
ler wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.7	2020		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98		
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	
llation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.0	2018	•
lation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	(per million population)			
water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	31.1				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	61.5			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2021	
e water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,347.87				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.8	2020	
lation using safely managed water services (%)		2020		1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	70	2022	
lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	
i7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	55	2022	
n Andruable and Clean Energy	1000	2020		4	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	• 0.0	2021	
3,	100.0			4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	
lation with access to electricity (%)	100111			T	per 100,000 population)			•
lation with access to electricity (%) lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)			•	<b>→</b>	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.7		
ation with access to electricity (%) lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) missions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		2019		_	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)			
lation with access to electricity (%) lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.9		•		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	
lation with access to electricity (%) lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.9	2019	•					
lation with access to electricity (%) lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.9 12.2	2019			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	_
Ilation with access to electricity (%) Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 68 — Decent Work and Economic Growth sted GDP growth (%)	1.9 12.2 2.5	2019	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	0.6 180.6		
Illation with access to electricity (%) Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 68 — Decent Work and Economic Growth sted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.9 12.2 2.5	2019	•	0	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)			
ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output cCO2/TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth sted GDP growth (%) ems of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1.9 12.2 2.5 3.4	2019 2021 2018	•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	180.6	2020	
allation with access to electricity (%) allation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (CO2/TWh) wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  68 — Decent Work and Economic Growth  sted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	1.9 12.2 2.5 3.4 95.7	2019 2021 2018 2021	•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.9	2020	
ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth sted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a abile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	1.9 12.2 2.5 3.4 95.7	2019 2021 2018	•		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	9.9	2020	•
ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  68 — Decent Work and Economic Growth sted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a abile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) work-related accidents embodied in imports	1.9 12.2 2.5 3.4 95.7 0.7	2019 2021 2018 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)	9.9	2020 2020 2022	•
ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (CO)/TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth sted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bille-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) lamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) work-related accidents embodied in imports r 100,000 population)	1.9 12.2 2.5 3.4 95.7 0.7	2019 2021 2018 2021 2021 2018	•	• • •	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)	9.9 : 0.5 : NA	2020 2020 2022 NA	•
ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO2/TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth sted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population) ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.9 12.2 2.5 3.4 95.7 0.7 0.1 42.6	2019 2021 2018 2021 2021 2018 2018	•	• † ↓	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)	9.9 : 0.5 : NA 46 :	2020 2020 2022 NA 2021	•
ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO2/TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth (%) ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) I work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population) ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) oloyment-to-population ratio (%) th not in employment, education or training (NEET)	1.9 12.2 2.5 3.4 95.7 0.7	2019 2021 2018 2021 2021 2018 2018	•	• • •	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)	9.9 0.5 NA 46 46.1	2020 2020 2022 NA 2021	•

COUNTRY RANKING 18/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

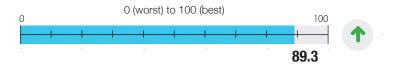


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

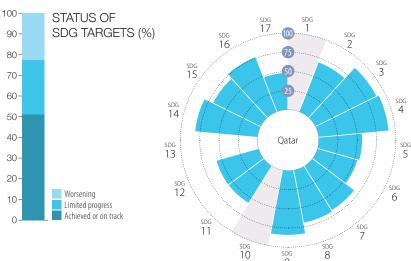
OG1 – No Poverty				g Trend		Value Year		
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			.3	- 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8 202		
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)			23	-	Population using the internet (%)	82.3 202		
verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.6	201	9 •	T	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.6 202	1	D.
G2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 201	8	
valence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	202	0.0	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	202	2 •	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	43.3 202	2	
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1	201	6 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.2 202	1	•
/alence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.8	201	6 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.6 202		D
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	201	7 •	<b>→</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.9 202		
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.4	202	11 •	1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	4.9 202		
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	201	8 •	<b>→</b>	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	35.3 202		
d gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	. N	Α •		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	37.8 201		
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0	202	0.		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	22.0.201	0 0	
ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11.8	202	0	<b>→</b>	Palma ratio	32.8 201 <sup>o</sup>		
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		202		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.7 201		
tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		202		1		10.7 201	9	
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0			4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		202		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 202	0	Ì
-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	7.5 201	9 •	
betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.0	201	9	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			
-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	4	201	0 -		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 202		
bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0	201	9 •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0 202		
ic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.2	201	9 •	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	5.7 201		
expectancy at birth (years)	81.6	201	9 •	1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.1 202	2	
escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.6	201	9 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
s attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.6	202	0 •	<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	16.6 201	9	Į
iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	202	11 •	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.3 201		
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best	t) 84	201	9 •	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.2 201	8	
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	202	2 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.0 201		
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.2	202	0.0	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	25.6 201		
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	26.4	202	0.0	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.3 202		
smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.2	201	9 •	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 202	1	
54 – Quality Education								
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					SDG13 – Climate Action	4.0. 202	1 4	
of children aged 4 to 6)	97.3	202	0 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.0 202		
primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0	202	0	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.3 201 0.0 202		
er secondary completion rate (%)	99.3	202	0	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	43.8 201		
acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	202	1 •	•		43.0 201	0	
ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	47.5	202	1 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
score (worst 0–600 best)	492.0	201	8 •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.8 202		
tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	15.9	201	8	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.0 202		
erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.6	201	8 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	68.9 201		
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.9 201		
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	25.7 201	9 🥊	Ì
of females aged 15 to 49)	* 79.1	202	!3	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 201	8	
of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7	202	1 .	4	SDG15 – Life on Land			
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			2	<b>•</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.3 202	7 (	
s held by women in national parliament (%)			11	4	Mean area that is protected in remeshal sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.6 202		
der wage gap (% of male median wage)			20		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.86 202		
	11./	ZUZ	.∪ 🤝		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.00 202		
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9			1	(per million population)	4.0 201	8	
llation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6			1				
water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			9		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	59.2			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8 202		
te water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	5,551.76				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.8 202		
lation using safely managed water services (%)			0	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	80 202		
lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.1	202	0 -	T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 202		
57 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	62 202		
llation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	202	0.0	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0 202	1	
lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2 202	1	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output				1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	046 202	2 4	
CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.9	201	9	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	84.6 202 0.7 202		
wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	28.2	201	9 🛑	7	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			
8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202 0.7 202		
sted GDP growth (%)	-23	202	1 •					
ns of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		202		•	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	112.8 202	U	
ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
bbile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	92.7	202	11	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.8 202	0	
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	202	1 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.2 202		
work-related accidents embodied in imports					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			
er 100,000 population)	0.2	201	8	7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N	A •	Ì
ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population	n) 49.8	201	8 •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	49 202		ĺ
ployment-to-population ratio (%)			1 •	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.9 202	2 •	ĺ
					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	3.5 201	q 💣	i
th not in employment, education or training (NEET)	140	202	1 •	7	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	3.3 201	_	۱



COUNTRY 100/166

COUNTRY SCORE 66.2

### ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



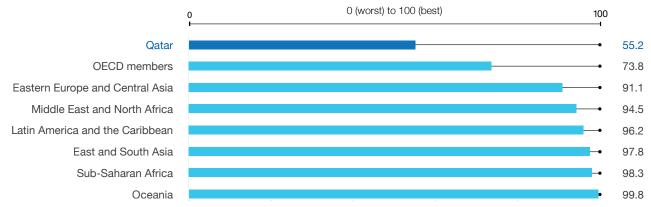
#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

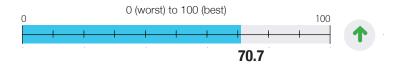


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year		
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA NA		•	Population using the internet (%)	99.1 2022 100.0 2021		
·	INA	IVA	_		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	144.0 2021		
OG2 – Zero Hunger	* <b>ગ</b> ୮	2020		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		<b>1</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.4 2018	3	, •
evalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	47.1 202		
evalence of washing in children under 5 years of age (70) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	47.1 2022	2 •	
Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2 2021	l •	
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2018	3	)
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<b>•</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020			Gini coefficient	NA NA	4	)
	0.0	2020		_	Palma ratio	NA NA	4	)
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	7.0	2020		<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2020	) •	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	93.8 2019	) •	, ,
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA NA	4	)
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	•	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.0 2012	2 •	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7	2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2012	2 🧧	)
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	90.8	2019	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.6 2019		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	73	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	17.1 2018		
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.5 2018		,
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	59.4 2018		,
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0			<b>1</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	75.0 2018		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		÷	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021		
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0.0 2021		
vorst 0–100 best)	74	2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	25 5 2021	1	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2014	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)			
PG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.8 2018		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning						62,777.4 2021	•	_
% of children aged 4 to 6)	88.1	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
t primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0 2022		
ver secondary completion rate (%)	92.3	2021	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.6 2022	2 •	1
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.6	2017	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2019		
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	60.0	2012		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.0 2019		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	68.9	2012	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	3 •	1
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	120.9	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.4	2022	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0 2022	2 •	)
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	4.4	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	4	)
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.81 2023	3 •	)
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA NA	4	)
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.0 2018	٥ 👝	
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	431.0			•	(per million population)	1.0 2010	, –	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
	10,937.6			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2021	•	)
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	10,557.10	2010			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.0 2016	5 🛑	)
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020		•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	92 2012	2	)
ulation with access to electricity (%) ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2022	2	)
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0	2020			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	58 2022		
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.0	2019	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	4	)
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.4.202	1	
	0.0	2017	_	_	per 100,000 population)	0.4 2021	1	1
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.1	2024			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.3 2023	3	)
usted GDP growth (%)		2021		-	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	4	)
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA	NA			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	4	)
Its 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	2011	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	4	)
				•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			Ī
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5 2020	) 👛	,
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	ΝA	NA			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
ıl work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5 2022	2 •	ř
ims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* NA NA	1	)
ams of modern slavery embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	255.0	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* NA NA		,
to the second se					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		_	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

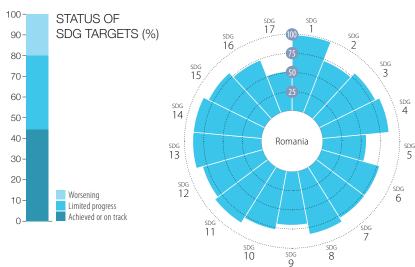
### ROMANIA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 35/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

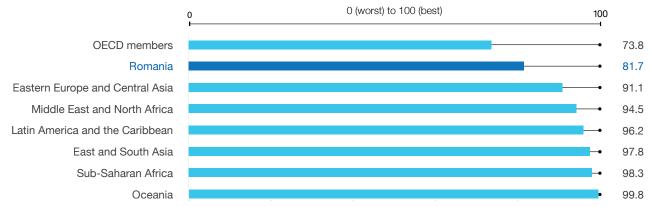


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

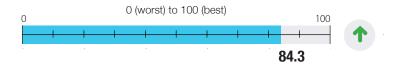


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



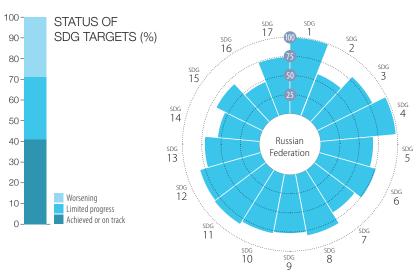
SDG1 - No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	·	Value Year R		g Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6 2023		99.7 2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1 2023 • 1	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	83.6 2021		1
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5 2020 • 1		95.9 2021		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2020 • <b>1</b>	infractructure (worst 1 5 bost)	2.9 2018	•	1
Prevalence of stuffling in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5 2002	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	21 2 2022		4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.5 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.3 2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9 2021		_1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2020	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.2 2018 • 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.5 2020	Gini coefficient	34.8 2019	•	7
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.3 2019	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10.1 2020 • 1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2 2021 • 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2020	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.4 2021 • 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	14.2 2019	•	,
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0 2021 • 1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)			Ť
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.8 2018		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.0.2010	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0 2022	_	4
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0 2019 • 👈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	67.8 2019	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.4 2019		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.3 2019		17.0 2018		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	75.6 2019	F	2.8 2018		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	37.2 2019		40.0 2018		-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.1 2019	1 - 5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	13.2 2018		
surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86 2021 • 🔫	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2021	•	1
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71 2019 🔸 👈				
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2022 • 1	${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	4.1 2021		-
	0.1 2022	- CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8 2018		
DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	23.7 2021	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	88.3 2020 • 1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	87.6 2020 • 🔱		88.6 2022	•	1
ower secondary completion rate (%)	86.9 2020 🔸 🕹		64.4 2022	•	2
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5 2021 • •		NA NA		-
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.1 2011		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	46 5 2004	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7 2019		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	46.5 2004 ● <b>1</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	-
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.9 2021 🔸 🗡				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.6 2022 🔸 🔱	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.0 2022	•	-
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.5 2021 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.8 2022	•	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87 2023	•	-
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020 • 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	•	-
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.1 2020 • 🛧		0.5 2018	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.0 2019 • •	(per million population)			
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	25.7 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,948.6 2018 • •		1.3 2021		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.8 2020		•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • 1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	67 2022		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	87.7 2020 • 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2022		•
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	46 2022		•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2019 • 👈	Children involved in child labor (70 or population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•	-
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.5 2019 🔸 🕹	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.5 2013	•	(
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)			
ljusted GDP growth (%)	3.3 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.0 2023		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 0.5 2021		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	69.1 2021 • 7				•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		CDC17 Daytmayshing for the Coals	0.7 2021	-	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.3 2023 • 1		0.7.000		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021 • 👈	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7 2020		•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 • 👈	public illustracy illerading official development assistance (70 of orth)	0.1 2022		-
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	30.6 2018	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA		
(per 100,000 population)	30,0 /010	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	62 2021		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

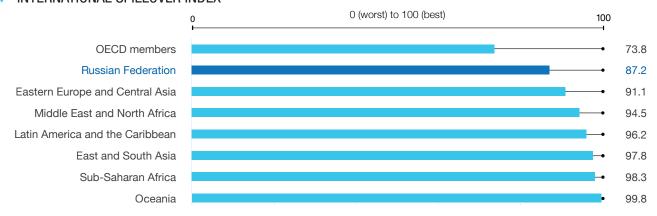


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

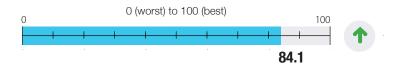


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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

### Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rat		•	Value			Tren إ
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.5 2023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.5 2			•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8 2023	T	Population using the internet (%)	88.2 2		•	T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	107.6 2	.021	•	T
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2020	T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2	2018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA NA (		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.3 2005		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	52.0 2	:022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1 2016 <b>.</b> 2.4 2017 <b>.</b>		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8 2	2021	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		<b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1 2	2020	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2020		Gini coefficient	36.0 2	2020	•	7
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.11 2020		Palma ratio	1.2 2	2017	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	13.7 2020	-	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.0 2021		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.1 2021		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.6 2	019		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.0 2021	_	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			Ĭ	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA (		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.9 2		•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.2 2019	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	61.0 2	.022	•	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 2	2012	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67.1 2019		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.3 2	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.0 2019	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	13.2 2	2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.2 2019	7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4 2	2018	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	16.2 2018	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	41.2 2	2018	•	4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6 2020	• •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.5 2	2018	•	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 2021	• 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2	2021	•	-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75 2019	1	SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	12.1 2	2021	•	J
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2022	• 1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018		4
SDG4 – Quality Education				9,227.9 2			•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	93.0 2019		SDG14 – Life Below Water	,			
(% of children aged 4 to 6)			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.8 2	2022	•	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9 2019 <b>1</b> 04.0 2019 <b>1</b>		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.3 2		•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2020		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.6 2		•	1
	99.7 2020		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	4.2 2	2019	•	1
5DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	23.4 2	2019	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.4 2011	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.6 2021	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.5 2021		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.5 2	2022	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.2 2021		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.2 2			4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 2	2023	•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0 2020	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.4 2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	093	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.1 2019	•	(per million population)	0.5 2	.010	_	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.5 2020		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,384.0 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.8 2	1021	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.1 2		•	-
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020	• •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	•	7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	86.3 2020	<b>&gt;</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2		•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.7 2019	• <b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28 2 NA	2022 NA	•	4
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		• <b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	3.5 2	0021	•	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.2 2019		per 100,000 population)				
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.2 2019						4
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	3.2 2019 <b>1</b> .0 2021	•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.8 2			- 4
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2	2021	•	1
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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	1.0 2021 <b>(</b> 5.5 2018 <b>(</b>			0.6 Z	2021	•	1 7
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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)	1.0 2021 • 5.5 2018 • 89.7 2021 •	• ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 Z	2021 2021	•	1 7
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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, ages 15+)	1.0 2021 • 5.5 2018 • 89.7 2021 • 4.7 2021 •	• •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 Z	2021 2021 2021	•	1 1
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	1.0 2021 • 5.5 2018 • 89.7 2021 •	• •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.6 2 0.6 2 0.4 2 9.1 2	2021 2021 2021	•	1 1
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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	1.0 2021	• •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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	0.6 2 0.6 2 0.4 2 9.1 2	2021 2021 2021 2021 2020 NA	•	1 · · · ·

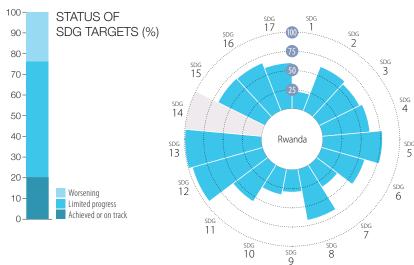
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING 126/166

COUNTRY SCORE 60.2

#### ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

























Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

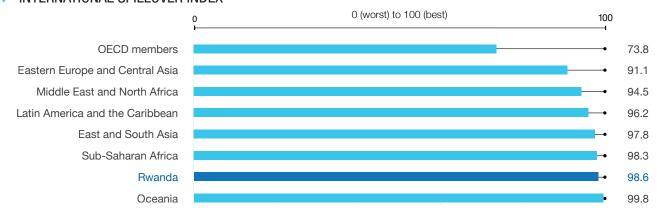


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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	·	Value Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	38.5 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	71.9 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	61.7 2023 • 🔷	Population using the internet (%)	30.5 2021	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	47.0 2021	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	35.8 2020 • •	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2018	• 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	29.8 2022 • <b>7</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	111 2020	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	• 0.0 2022 •	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	5.8 2016 • <del>→</del> 2.1 2017 • <del>→</del>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021	• -
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 2019	• 7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020	Gini coefficient	43.7 2016	• •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	2.3 2016	• •
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	258.9 2020 • 7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.5 2021	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.3 2020	• -
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.4 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	42.3 2019	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	56.0 2021 • →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2021 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.8 2020	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.2 2019 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0 2019	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.2 2019	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	165.8 2019 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2016	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 2019	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) .ife expectancy at birth (years)	29.5 2019 • <del>→</del> 69.1 2019 • <del>→</del>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.6 2018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	31.8 2018	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	0.2 2018	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.2 2020	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.2 2018 4.6 2018	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87 2021 • <b>\</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2021	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			0.1 2021	
(worst 0–100 best)	54 2019 • 👈	SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1.2021.4	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3 2019 • •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2021	
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finipoits (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2021	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	68.1 2021 • 1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0 2021	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.3 2021	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		
ower secondary completion rate (%). Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24).	44.8 2021	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		• •
	86.9 2021 • →	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.1 2019 • 🛧	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.5 2021 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.7 2022 • <b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.2 2022	• -
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	61.3 2021	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.9 2022	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88 2023	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.4 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3 2021	• -
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	68.8 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 2018	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	20.2 2019 • •	(per million population)	0.3 2010	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	312.8 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.6 2020	• -
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA 🗨	
Population with access to electricity (%)	46.6 2020 • 7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	80 2019	• •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2.4 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	85.6 2020	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.0.2010	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	51 2022	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	19.0 2014	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.0 2019 • 🕹	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	• •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.6 2023	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.1 2021 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.6 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	50.0 2017	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.7 2023 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.8 2021	. 7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)	0.7 2021 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	• •
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.4 2020	• 7
(per 100,000 population)	5.9 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 2021	• (
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.6 2022	• 1

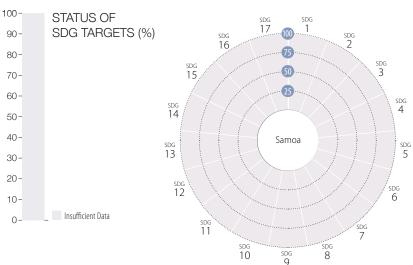
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

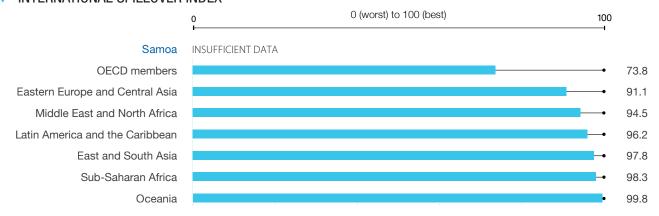


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

Moderately improving

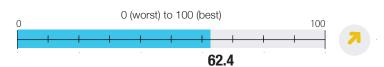
#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Decreasing



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

Information unavailable



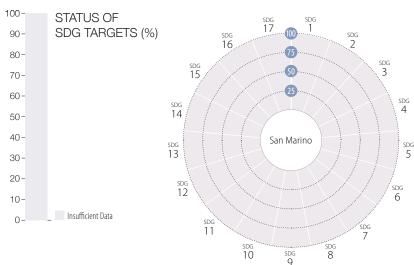
rerty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  rerty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  rerty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  recty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP,	6.8 4.4 7.4 3.1 47.3 2.3 NA 0.8 NA	2023 2023 2020 2022 2019 2016 2017 NA 2018 NA	•		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 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 journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	87.2 2022 78.2 2021 12.8 2021 NA NA 0.0 2022 0.4 2021		•
G2 – Zero Hunger valence of undernourishment (%) valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) G3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) trality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.4 7.4 3.1 47.3 2.3 NA 0.8 NA	2020 2022 2019 2016 2017 NA 2018 NA	•	^ <del></del>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	12.8 2021 NA NA 0.0 2022 0.4 2021		•
valence of undernourishment (%) valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) oorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  G3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) trality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.4 3.1 47.3 2.3 NA 0.8 NA	2022 2019 2016 2017 NA 2018 NA	•	→ <b>↑ ↓ →</b> •	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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA 0.0 2022 0.4 2021		
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) oorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  G3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) trality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.4 3.1 47.3 2.3 NA 0.8 NA	2022 2019 2016 2017 NA 2018 NA	•	→ <b>↑ ↓ →</b> •	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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2022		. 4
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) oorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  G3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) trality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.1 47.3 2.3 NA 0.8 NA	2019 2016 2017 NA 2018 NA	•	↑ ↓ →	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)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2021		,
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  oorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  G3 – Good Health and Well-Being  ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.3 2.3 NA 0.8 NA	2016 2017 NA 2018 NA	•	<b>↓ →</b> •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2021		
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  G3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.3 NA 0.8 NA	2017 NA 2018 NA	•	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		•	(
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) oorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  G3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	NA 0.8 NA 59.1	NA 2018 NA	•	•		NIA NIA	•	, 4
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) norts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  G3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) notal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8 NA 59.1	2018 NA	•			NA NA	•	) (
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  G3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	NA 59.1	NA	-	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.1				Gini coefficient	38.7 2013		,
ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  ponatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)					Palma ratio	1.7 2013		
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.6			<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA		
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
		2021		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.8 2019	1 —	
		2021		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.8 2020	) 🛑	)
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA NA	•	)
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	31.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2011		)
nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145.5	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.1 2019		
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.0	2019	•	4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA		
expectancy at birth (years)		2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA		)
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA		)
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.9	2020	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA		
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>+</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2019		
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					SDG13 – Climate Action			
vorst 0–100 best)	53	2019	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.4 2021		
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA NA		
G4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2019		
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	240	2021		<b>→</b>		0.0 2013		
6 of children aged 4 to 6)		2021	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water	E42 2022		
primary enrollment rate (%)		2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.2 2022		
ver secondary completion rate (%)	106.7			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	79.8 2022		
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2021	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	49.9 2018 0.0 2019		
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.5 2019		
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	27.0	2019	•	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	7.5 2019 NA NA		
6 of females aged 15 to 49)						INA INA		_
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.8		•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022	•		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	7.8	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		1
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.76 2023		1
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA NA		1
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.8	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 2018	5	,
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA						
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.9	2020	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2 2018		1
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				_	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	6.5 2017		1
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA NA		1
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020	•	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.9 2020		1
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.2	2010		<u>ح</u>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA		
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.2	2019		<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.9 2020	•	1
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	•	,
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)			
usted GDP growth (%)	-7.0	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.2 2023		
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		
ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				6	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		1
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.9	2023	•	<b>4</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7 2020	) •	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports er 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		1
rims of modern slavery embodied in imports	N.I.A.	NI A			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	32.5 2020		1
er 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	•	,

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

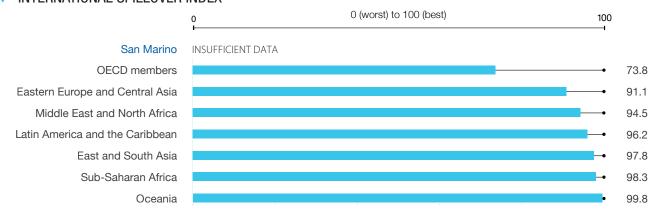


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

### SAN MARINO

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year NA			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	<b>Value</b> 94.6	Year I		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.137day (2017 PPP, %)		NA			Population using the internet (%)	74.9			•
·	INA	INM		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	133.3			1
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	v 55	2020			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	133.3	2021		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021			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)	1.7	2021	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		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)	195.0	2020	•		Palma ratio		NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						INA	11/7	_	_
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA		•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.8	2021	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020	•	1
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	1.7	2021	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	13.3	2019	•	4
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	N.1.4	N I A			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2016	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	(
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		-
fe expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	-
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.4	2011	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		(
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	(
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		(
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA				NIA	NIA		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA		-
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA			(
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	(
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.2	2021	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.5	2021	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2021			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	-
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		(
DG5 – Gender Equality	147 (	147			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	(
					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		(
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% 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 (%)	101.9	2021			SDG15 – Life on Land				_
•						NIA	NIA		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		NA			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.3	2021		<u> </u>	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)		2023		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	59.1	2018	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA			(per million population)				
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	NA			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2011	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020		4	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	•	
	100.0	2020			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		-
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	NIA	NIA		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
	NA	NA		_	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-0.6	2020	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	INA	1 1/1				14/7	14/4	-	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.2	2020	•	•
atal 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)	NA	NA	_	•
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NA	NIA		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		(
(per 100,000 population)	IVA	INA			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	6 0	2021	•	(
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	ALA	NA	-	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

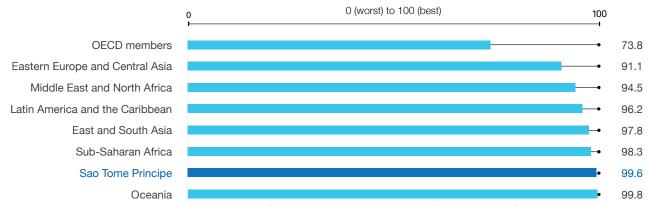


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

### Performance by Indicator

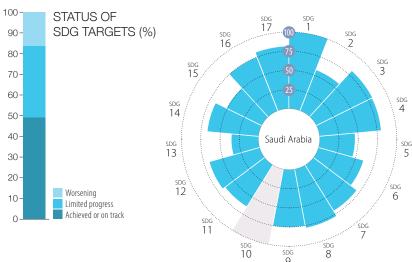
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year 2023			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year F		g Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Population using the internet (%)		2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	12.0				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		- 2
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.5	2020	) 🛑	<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernounsiment (%)		2020		- 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	•	•
revalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2022		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ţ	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA NA			Gini coefficient	40.7	2017	•	
	11/7	11/	. •	_	Palma ratio	2.0	2017	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	1460	2020			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	146.2			7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	52.6	2020	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	29.0	2019	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	114.0			7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021		T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.0	2019	9	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2014		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	225.4	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2014		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27 0	2019		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		4	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2013		<u>.</u>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2018		
-	//	2021				0.0	2010		_
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	60	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	N.A		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		
					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	51.3	2015	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.0	2017	7	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.3	2022	•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	73.5	2017	7		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	47.3	2022	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1	2021	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	32.4	2018	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8	2011	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2011	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	57.7	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.2	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.3	2022	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	25.0		_		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
	70.2	2020		<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		NA		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020			(per million population)	0.1	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2011	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA	\ •		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		NA		
Population with access to electricity (%)		2020		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.3	2020	)	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2013		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.2	2019	9 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)						10.5	2019		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.8	2019	•	Ψ	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2021	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	N.A			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	INF	, •			INA	IVA		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.5	2023	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		2.5		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5	2020	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA	N.A		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
(per 100,000 population)	11/1	1 1/	. •	_				_	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	N.A		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2018		
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	. (1	2021		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 94/166

COUNTRY SCORE 67.7

### ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



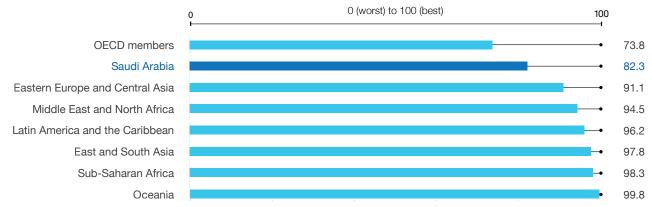
#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

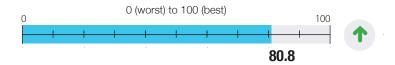


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

### SAUDI ARABIA

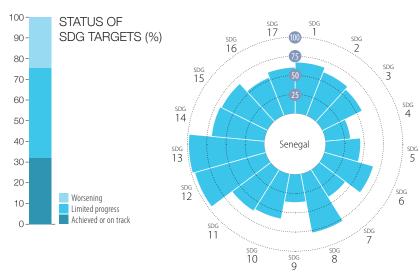
DG1 – No Poverty				g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year I		
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	61.1 2022		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* 0.0	2023	3 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	100.0 2021		
DG2 – Zero Hunger	2.7	202			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	119.5 2021		•
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1 2018	•	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	50 6 2022		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2020		٠	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	50.6 2022	•	, ,
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3 2021	•	, ,
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		201		→ →	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2020	•	,
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020			Gini coefficient	NA NA		,
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	1.0	202		_	Palma ratio	NA NA		,
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.7	2020	1	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		202		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2020	•	, (
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		202		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	00.2.2010		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		202		•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	88.3 2019		
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		N/		•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA NA		) (
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	77.0 2022	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.9	2019	9 •	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	01.1	2010	٦ 👝		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4 2015	•	,
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.1	2019	9 •	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.6 2019	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		202		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	89.6 2018	•	)
fe expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	2019	9 •	7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.8 2018	•	)
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2010		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	60.1 2018	•	)
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.4 2018	3	)
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	202	1	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.2 2021	•	)
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	74	202	1	7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
worst 0–100 best)	6.4	202		•	${\rm CO_2emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	18.8 2021	•	,
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	0.4	2022	2 •	-1-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.9 2018	•	)
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	27,844.6 2021	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	45.6	202	1 •	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	202	1	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.3 2022	•	,
ower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9	202	1	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.2 2022	•	
reracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5	2020	) •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	15.8 2018	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.3 2019	)	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	*	202			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.1 2019		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 48.1	202.	3 •	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2018	3	)
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.0	202	1 •	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	34.7	2022	2	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.0 2022	•	,
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.9	202	1 •	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.7 2022	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90 2023	•	)
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	) •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA NA		)
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	) •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.8 2018	3	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	974.2	2019	9 •		(per million population)	1.0 2010		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	37.7	2020	) •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	3,509.3	2018	3 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8 2019	•	)
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.0 2019		
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	)	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)			)
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	)	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2 2018		)
D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1 [	2010	٦ _	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	51 2022		
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5	2019	9 -	T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA		ř
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	9 •	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.1 2016	•	,
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)	22.4.2022		
justed GDP growth (%)	-1.6	202	1 •	•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	32.4 2023 NA NA		,
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA	N/	4	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA NA NA		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	74.3	202	1	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		)
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.7 2020	)	,
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports		N/		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
(per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	3 •	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7 2022		
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	83.2	2018	3 •	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA		
(per 100,000 population)					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021		1

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

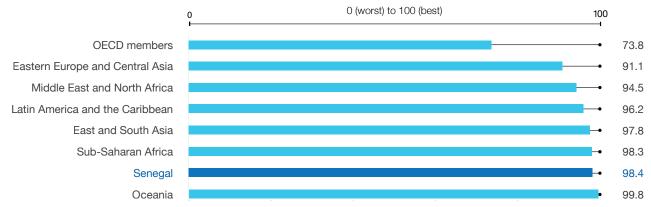


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

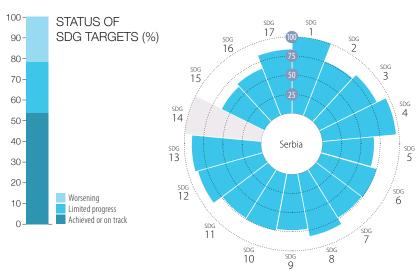
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	•	Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	6.8 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	72.8 2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	28.3 2023 • 7	Population using the internet (%)	58.1 2021		<b>T</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	75 2022 6	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	94.1 2021	•	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.5 2020 • 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	•	1
Prevalence of stanting in Children under 5 years of age (%)	17.0 2022 • → 8.1 2019 • <b>↓</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0.2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.8 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • ↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021	•	<b>→</b>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6 2015	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2018 • 🔸	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	38.1 2018		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.7 2018	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	260.9 2020 • 7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			_
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.1 2021 • 🗷	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	31.6 2020	•	A
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.6 2021 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	41.6 2019	•	<b>→</b>
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	113.0 2021 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	85.4 2020	•	<b>→</b>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 • ↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.0 2022		7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.5 2019 🔸 🞵	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2016	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	146.4 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.2 2019		•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.5 2019 • 👈	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	3.7 2018	•	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	68.6 2019 • 👈	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2018	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	71.3 2018 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.0 2018	•	1
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74.5 2019 • ↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.4 2018	•	1
surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85 2021 • 🛧	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2021	•	7
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	49 2019 • 👈	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2022 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8 2021		7
DG4 – Quality Education	1.5 2022	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2018		7
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2021	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	17.8 2021 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
let primary enrollment rate (%)	72.6 2021 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.7 2022		7
ower secondary completion rate (%)	41.8 2021 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	43.8 2022 14.4 2018		1
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.4 2021 • 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% or total catch)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	6.0 2019		1
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.0 2019		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.2 2019 • 7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	35.2 2021 • •	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.4 2022 • <b>\</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.4 2022	•	4
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.0 2021	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.9 2022		4
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94 2023	•	7
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	84.9 2020 • 7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3 2021	•	7
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	56.8 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1 2018	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.8 2019 • •	(per million population)	0.1 2010	_	
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	418.3 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA		•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	42.1 2017		•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	70.4 2020 • 7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	57 2022		7
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	24.2 2020 • 🔸	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	78.7 2019		•
	17 2010	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	43 2022		•
		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.8 2016	•	•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7 2019 • ↑	Exparts of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LICD			•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) lenewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.6 2019 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Senewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	4.6 2019 • <b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2021 55.8 2023		1
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  adjusted GDP growth (%)	4.6 2019 • → -3.2 2021 • •	per 100,000 population)		•	<b>→</b>
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.6 2019 • <b>→</b>	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.8 2023	•	<b>→</b> 7
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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	4.6 2019 • → -3.2 2021 • •	per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	55.8 2023 0.5 2021	•	<b>→</b> →
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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)	4.6 2019 • →  -3.2 2021 • • 2.9 2018 • •  56.0 2021 • ↑	per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	55.8 2023 0.5 2021 0.5 2021	•	7 7
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.6 2019 • →  -3.2 2021 • • 2.9 2018 • • 56.0 2021 • ↑ 3.4 2023 • ↑	per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	55.8 2023 0.5 2021 0.5 2021	•	<b>→ 7 → →</b>
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  sDG8 – 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)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	-3.2 2021 • • 2.9 2018 • • 56.0 2021 • ↑ 3.4 2023 • ↑	per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	55.8 2023 0.5 2021 0.5 2021 0.6 2021	•	→ ¬ → → ¬ ·
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  CDGBA — 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, ages 15+)  Final work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.6 2019 • →  -3.2 2021 • • 2.9 2018 • •  56.0 2021 • ↑  3.4 2023 • ↑  0.7 2021 • ↑	per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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	55.8 2023 0.5 2021 0.5 2021 0.6 2021 7.2 2020	•	→ <del>7</del> → <b>7</b> • •

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 36/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

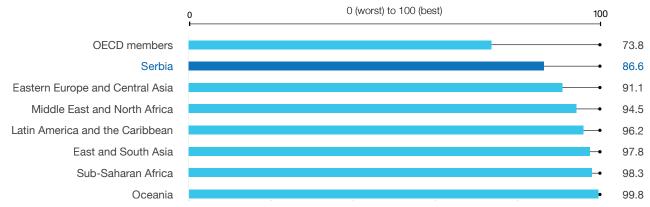


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



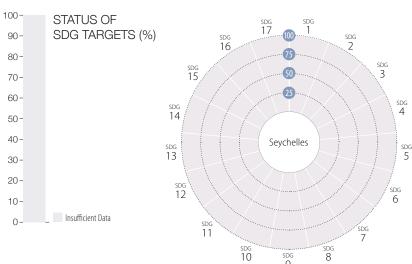
5DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.4 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	81.2 2021 • 103.6 2021 •
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	3 3 2020 ● ♠	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	103.0 2021
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.3 2020 • <b>↑</b> 4.6 2022 • <b>↑</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6 2018
revalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6 2019	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	20 5 2022
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.5 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.5 2022
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2 2021 •
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.8 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.9 2020 •
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.2 2018 • ↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	34.5 2019
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.4 2019 •
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10.2 2020 • 🛧	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.6 2021 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA •
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.5 2021 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	23.8 2019
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0 2021 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.7 2020
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.0 2019 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0 2022 •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.0 2017	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.7.2010
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	71.5 2019 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7 2019 • 9.4 2019 •
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.5 2019 • →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	4.0 2018
fe expectancy at birth (years)	75.9 2019	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9 2018
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.0 2019 • ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.5 2018
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2019 • ↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	14.8 2018
rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2021
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		SDG13 – Climate Action	***
(worst 0–100 best)	71 2019 • 7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.2 2021
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5 2022 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2018
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	12.6 2021
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	92.0 2021 • 👈	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
(% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)	96.3 2021 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
ower secondary completion rate (%)	95.8 2021	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA •
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2019	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •
DG5 – Gender Equality	100.0 2017	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA •
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA •
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	38.4 2019 • 👈	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8 2018 •
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.7 2021 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land	
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.3 2022 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.4 2022 •
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.2 2021 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.8 2022 •
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 2023
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.3 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9 2020 • ↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	3.8 2018
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3 2019	(per million population)	3.0 2010
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,693.5 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1 2021 •
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.6 2020 •
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	73 2022 •
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	79.8 2020 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9 2019 •
<sub>12</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1 7 2010	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36 2022 •
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7 2019 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	9.5 2019
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	21.5 2019 • 👈	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3 2021
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.2 2023
justed GDP growth (%)	2.6 2021 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	89.4 2021 • 🛧	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.5 2021
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.3 2023	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.9 2020
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.6 2021 • ↑ 0.1 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
per 100,000 population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	41.3 2020 •
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	29.3 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 2021
9 - 1 1 - 7		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.8 2022

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

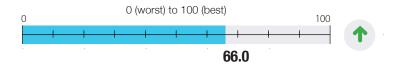


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SEYCHELLES

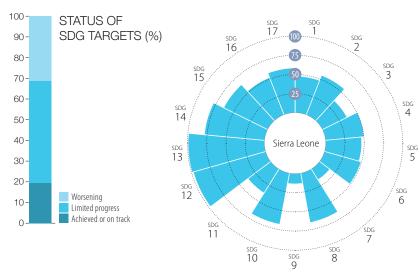
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year I	,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year R 2022		J Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA			Population using the internet (%)		2022		
	14/1	14/1		Ť	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		
DG2 – Zero Hunger	* 25	2020			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	00.7	2021		
revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		<b>1</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		
revalence of stuffling in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
		2012		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		-	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2021	•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2007		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2016	•	
		NA		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		7	Gini coefficient	32.1	2018	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	INA	NA	_		Palma ratio		2018		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	. 00	2020		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0	2020		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.8	2019	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2021	•	Ψ	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.1	2019		1		14/1	14/1	_	-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1.4	2012		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	43.1	2019	•	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	117	2010		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		<b>1</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2020			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2021	•	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NΙΛ	NA		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.4	2021	•	
	INA	INA		_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.7	2021		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	983	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.9	2022	•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	102.7			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	77.2	2022	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2020		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.9	2018	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•	
					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.3	2019	•	
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 (%)	98.5	2021		4	SDG15 – Life on Land				Ī
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		NA			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.8	2022	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		
	22.7	2021	_	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	06.0	2010			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		NA		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2019		1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	14/1	14/1		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	(per million population)	0.5	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	17	2021		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		NA		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.8	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA			
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)						INA	INA		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.8	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.7	2023	•	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2	2021	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
lictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	INA					INA	14/4	-	
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		201		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.6	2020		
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)	NA	NA		
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NA	NIA		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA			
(per 100,000 population)	INA	NA	-		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	68	2021	•	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.0	2022	•	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 137/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

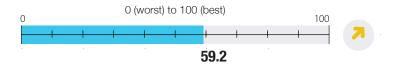


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SIERRA LEONE

SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty handcount ratio at \$2.15 (days (2017 DDD 04))	Value Year Rating Trend	•	Value Year Rati	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	14.5 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	67.6 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	42.1 2023 • 7	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	18.0 2020 <b>1</b> 21.2 2021	
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	27.4.2020	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	21.2 2021	,
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.4 2020 • <b>↓</b> 26.0 2022 • <b>↗</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8 2018	
revalence of sturting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3 2021	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0.2022	
revalence of wasting in clinical artifact 5 years of age (70)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.7 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0 2021	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 • 🔸	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	35.7 2018	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.5 2018	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	442.8 2020 • 7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.9 2021 • 👈	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	50.6 2020	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	104.7 2021 • 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.9 2019	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	289.0 2021 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	33.0 2020	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 2021 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	14.0 2022	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.6 2019 • 🕹	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	14.0 2022	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 2004	
age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	239.0 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2004	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.0 2019 • 🔸	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.8 2018	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	60.8 2019 • 7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 2018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	102.0 2018 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.9 2018	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.9 2019 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2018	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87 2021 • 🛧	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2017	D
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	39 2019 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2021	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.6 2022 • 🔸	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2018	•
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	41.4 2021 • 👈	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1 2021 • →	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2 2022	D
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	56.4 2021	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	38.6 2022	D
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	71.9 2021 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.2 2018	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.3 2019	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	52.0.2010	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2 2019	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.0 2019 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	59.8 2021 • 👈	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	92.0 2022 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.3 2022	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.3 2021 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.1 2022	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93 2023	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	63.8 2020 • 🔷	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.9 2021	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.5 2020 • 👈	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	D
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5 2019 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020 • •	_	2.1 2020	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	285.5 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	30.1 2018	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	52 2022	
Population with access to electricity (%)	26.2 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	90.4 2019	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.8 2020 • →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34 2022	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	5.7 2019 • 🔷	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	25.2 2017	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	25.6 2019 • 7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	25.0 2017	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.4 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.6 2023	
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.0 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	28.9 2021 • →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.7 2023 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.4 2021	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	3.3 2018 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *	17.11 2010	
(per 100,000 population)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

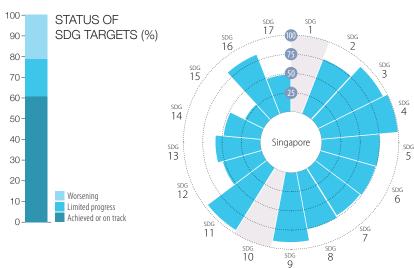
## SINGAPORE

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

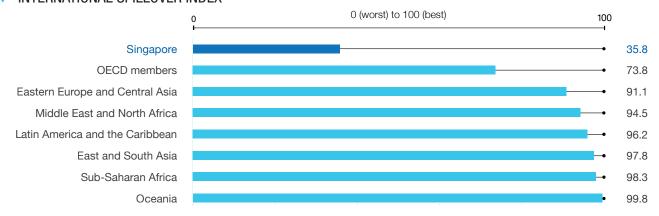


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# SINGAPORE

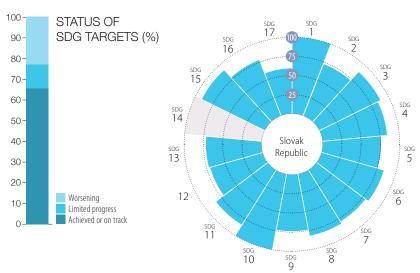
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	<b>Value Year</b> 97.9 2022		
overty headcount ratio at \$2.137day (2017 PPP, %)		NA		•	Population using the internet (%)	91.1 2021		4
	INA	INA	_	_		147.5 2021		4
Figure 2 by Special State (Special Special Spe		2020		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.1 2018		1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2000			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	79.1 2022	2	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.1 2021	1	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		NA NA		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.9 2019	9	. =
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2010			Gini coefficient	NA NA		
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	11.7	2020	_	_	Palma ratio	NA NA	4	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.5	2020	•	4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Reonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	0.0 2020	) •	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		4	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	19.0 2019		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		1		100.0 2020		1
	9.5	2019	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	93.0 2021	1	_1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2019	9	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23.4	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.9 2019		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	34.7 2018	3 •	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	83.2	2019	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.4 2018	3	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.1	2019	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.8 2018	3 •	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	65.1 2018	3 •	4
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.7 2021	1 •	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86	2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.5 2021	1	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.5 2018		
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2021		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.9	2020	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0 2021		
let primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.3 2022	2 •	-
ower secondary completion rate (%)	100.4	2020	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.0 2022	2 •	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	4	) (
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2019		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 77.8	วกวว		7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 2019		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 77.8	2023	_	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.2 2018	3 •	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.9	2021	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.8	2021	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		. (
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84 2023		•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.1 2021	•	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	(per million population)	12.6 2018	3 •	(
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2021	1	
	5,508.5	2018	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.5 2020		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	95 2022		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9 2020		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	Т	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	83 2022		
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.7	2019	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.8	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.7 2016	5	)
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	47.9 2023	2	
djusted GDP growth (%)	3.2	2021	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2018	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 2021		
dults 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	2021	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.1	2023	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.0 2021	1	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.9	2018	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	<b>+</b> •	
(per 100,000 population)								
(per 100,000 population)  (ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	296.2		_		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	1	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

















Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





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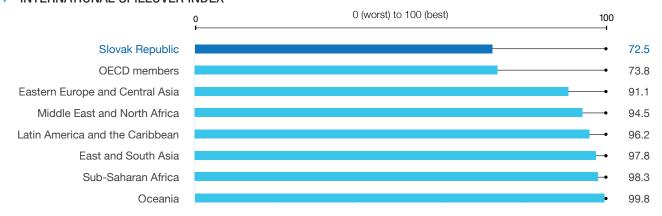




Moderately improving

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

# SLOVAK REPUBLIC

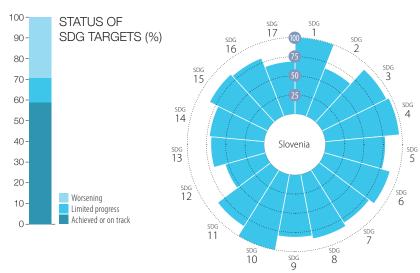
### Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty			-	g Trend	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		e Year		g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		- 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)		2022		4
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2019		-	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		<b></b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	7.0	2015		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.8	2020	) •	4	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	5.0	2018	, •	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	24.8	2022	0	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1 7	2021		4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.5	2016	5	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020		Ţ
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	7	1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2020		4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2020		<b>→</b>
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	10.5	2020	) •	1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2021		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.2	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	2020	)		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	23.2	2019	•	1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		T	Palma ratio		2019		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		4	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	6.6	2019	)	Ψ
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>*</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		<b>†</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.9	2019	)	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		2019	, –		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	07.2	2018	2 _	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	30.3	2019	9		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2010		4
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.1	2019		1	Population with rent overburden (%)		2019		1
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>†</b>	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2022		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		į.	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	2020	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12.8	2019	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst $0-100$ best)		2019		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.2	2018	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.9	2018	} •	<b>→</b>
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2020		T	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		1
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2020		<b>+</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		T
<u> </u>	21.0	2015	7	•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0./	2021	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	87.1	2020	) •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		*
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.1	2020	)	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	77.0	2020	)	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)		2021		7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	•			30.0	2010	, •	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2021		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			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA			
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		<b>↓</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	29.3	2018	5 •	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA			•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	. NA	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 78.6	2023	9	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.3	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.8	2022	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.3	2022	•	1
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.7	2021	•	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•	Т
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4	2018	9	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		1					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1.0	2021		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2021		→ →
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Population using safely managed water services (%)	2,602.57	2018		•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2020		1
Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2020			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
	01.5	2020	) _		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		<b>→</b>
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000	2020		<b>1</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2021		•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			<b>1</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.2	2020		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					per 100,000 population)				
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	2019	9 •	T	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		7
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.6	2019	•	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2	2021	•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	192.7			1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•		. , , , , ,			~
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	95.6	2021	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.4	2020		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2020		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.7	2021	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2022	•	<b>→</b>
(per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	3	<b>→</b>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	. NA		•
				•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021		•
	) 96.3	2018	3	_	, ,				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022		7
Victims of modern slavery 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)	69.5		•	-		1.0	2022 2019 2022	•	1

**COUNTRY RANKING** 



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS











































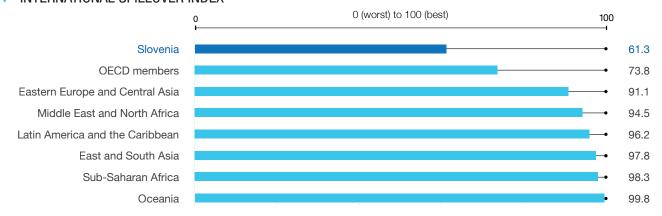




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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

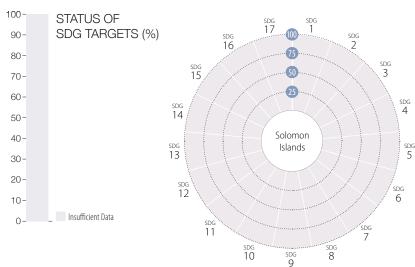


DG1 – No Poverty verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		<b>Year</b> 2023		g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year Rat	
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		1	Population using the internet (%)	89.0 2021	
verty rite account ratio at 33.037 day (2017 FFF, %)		2023			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	90.8 2021	
·	7.4	2015		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		
DG2 – Zero Hunger					infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3 2018	
evalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	26 4 2022 4	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *		2022		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	26.4 2022	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *		2021			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.7 2021	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2			+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.1 2020	•
ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>+</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.4 2020	•
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		T	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	7.1 2020	•
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		•
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)	57.9			•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	33.3 2017	•
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	90.5	2020	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	24.4 2019	•
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.5	2020	•	1	Palma ratio	0.8 2019	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3	2021	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	13.0 2019	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	2021	•	1	, i i i		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2021	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		_
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	0.0 2020	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				4	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.4 2019	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.5	2019	•	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	18.8	2010	•	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA NA	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	OSIO EGEE	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	Population with rent overburden (%)	3.4 2019	
e expectancy at birth (years)	81.3			1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.1 2022	•
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8			•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.1 2019	•
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>+</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	11.6 2018	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	80	2019	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.0 2018	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2022	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	33.0 2018	•
p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.3	2020		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	43.0 2018	•
p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	27.5	2020		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	63.7 2021	•
illy smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.4	2019		1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 2021	•
DG4 – Quality Education							
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					SDG13 – Climate Action	E 0 2021 4	
% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.5	2020		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.9 2021	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.8 2018	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	94.1			<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	16.3 2021	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8				Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	57.1 2018	•
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	48.0			1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
	503.7			<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.7 2022	•
riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	13.0			7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	80.5 2022	•
nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	14.6			1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	•
	1 1.0	2010	_	·	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	38.4 2019	•
OG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.6 2019	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  *	78.8	2023	•	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•
% of females aged 15 to 49)					SDG15 – Life on Land		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100.5			T		72.0 2022 4	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.6			1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.9 2022	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.7			1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.1 2022	-
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.2	2018	•		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93 2023	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.2 2018	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.1			1	(per million population)		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.2			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4 2021	•
	,415.96				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.7 2020	•
ipulation using safely managed water services (%)	98.3			1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		•
pulation using safely managed value services (%)	71.5			1			•
		_020		•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56 2022	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100 -	205			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		•
•	100.0			T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
	100.0	2020		T	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2016	
0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.8	2019	•	1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.6 2023	•
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	20.9			4.	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	•
<u></u>	20.9	2019	_	_	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	•
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	0.8	2021	•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	69.7 2020	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2018	•				
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	12.6.2655	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.1	ZUZ		T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.6 2020	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.3 2022	•
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2	2010		_	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		
per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018		7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	105.2	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	52 2021	•
nployment-to-population ratio (%)	71.5	2021	•	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	35.9 2022	
the state of the s					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.4 2019	•
uth not in employment, education or training (NEET) % of population aged 15 to 29)	0.4	2021			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.5 2022	





### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

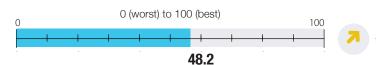


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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SOLOMON ISLANDS

### Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year I		g Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023 2023			Population using the internet (%)		2022		3
·	/ 1.3	2023		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	10.1	2020		<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020 2022		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018		•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2015		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		÷	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	(
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		•	Gini coefficient	37.1	2012	•	(
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.6	2012	•	(
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	122.2	2020		7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>1</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11 2	2019		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA		•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	70.5	2020	•	4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	39.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	281.2	2010			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2013	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2013		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		NA		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2015			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67	2021	•	Ψ	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2013	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	50	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
	NIA	NA		•	$CO_2  emissions  from  fossil  fuel  combustion  and  cement  production  (tCO_2/capita)$	0.5	2021	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	IVA	INA		_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2021	•	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	65.6	2019	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.4	2019	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.2	2022	•	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	70.5	2019	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.8	2022	•	4
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 (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	20.0	2015			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	38.0	2015	•	7	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 (%)	96.3	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.8	2022	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.0	2021	•	<b>→</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)	0.75	2023	•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.3	2020	•	<b>4</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	•	-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA			(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.2	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2008		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	73.3	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		NA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.1	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2015		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	3.8	2019		<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.9	2015	•	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.3	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.8	2021	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA		•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		. 17 (		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.4	2020		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA NA	NA NA		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			
(per 100,000 population)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.6	2020		J.
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2020		- 6
(F 2 20)000 population)					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	U	2021		-

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

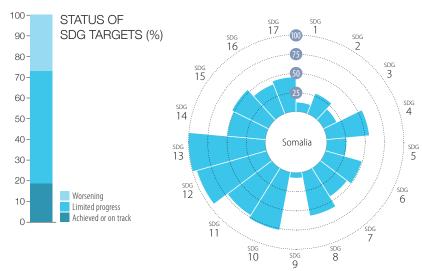
COUNTRY RANKING 162/166

COUNTRY SCORE

48.0

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

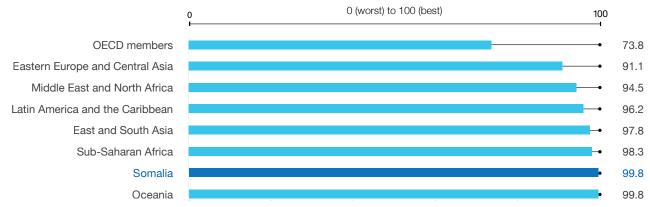


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



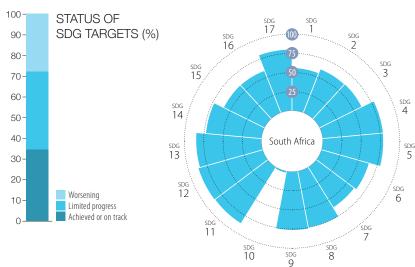
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Yea			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	56.2 202			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	52.8 202		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	72.8 202	23 •	•	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2.0 201		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	F2 1 201	20 🔵	<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6 202	21	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	53.1 202			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8 201	18 •	• 3
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.0 202 14.3 200			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0.20	าา <b>4</b>	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.3 20			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 202	12	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA N			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 202		•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5 202			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0 202	21	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2 20	18 •	<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA N	NA 🌑	•	Gini coefficient	36.8 201		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	NA N	IA •	) (
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	620.7 202	20 •	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.0 202	21 •	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA N	IA •	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	111.8 202	21 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	32.9 201	19 🗬	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	250.0 202			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.2 202	20 •	d
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA N	NA •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0 201		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.4 20	19 •	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 201	16	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237.9 20	19 •		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA N		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.4 20	19 •	4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.3 201	18 •	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	56.5 20°	19 •	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0 201	18 🗬	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	118.0 20	17 •	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.8 201	18	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	31.9 20			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0 201	18	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42 202	21 •	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA N	IA •	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	27 20	19 •	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7 20	16 🙇		${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 202	21	1
	4.7 20	10		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 201		
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0 202	21	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA N	NA •		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA N	NA •	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 202		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA N	NA •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.0 202		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.7 20°	16 •		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.0 201		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 201		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	2.1 20	18 •	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA N		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NIA N	14		SDG15 – Life on Land	14/1	,,	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA N		_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 202	າາ 🐠	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	45.1 202 24.4 202		<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 202		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	24.4 202	21	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89 202		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	56.5 202	20 👝	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 202		
Population using at least basic unfixing water services (%)	39.3 202			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.5 20		•	(per million population)	0.0 201	18	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.9 202		_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	85.9 20			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA N	IA •	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA N	IA •	) (
Population with access to electricity (%)	49.7 202	20 •	•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	85 201	16	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.2 202		<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.9 200		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.0 20	10.	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	12 202		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.0 20	19		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA N	IA •	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	34.5 20	19 •	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 202	21 •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.2 202	23 🜓	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.9 202			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA N		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	15.5 20	18 •	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		IA •	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	38.7 20	14 •		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		IA •	0 (
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.4 202		4.	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	20.4 20.4 NA N			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA N	IA •	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 20			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N	JA <b>●</b>	• •
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.0.20	10 🗪		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.0 202	20 🗬	
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	10		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 202	21	
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.4 202	22	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0























Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

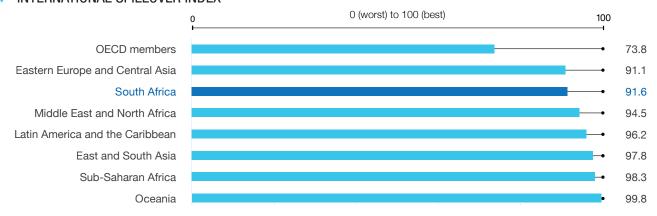






Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SOUTH AFRICA

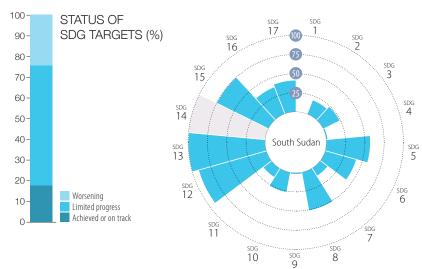
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating T 21.6 2023 ●		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	<b>Value</b> 94.6		_	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 PPP, %)	34.4 2023		Population using the internet (%)	72.3			1
·	34.4 2023		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	115.7		•	<b>1</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.9 2020	<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		2018	Ĭ	·
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.8 2022 •	<b>4</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	J.L .	-0.0		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.8 2017 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	51.1	2022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	28.3 2016	Ψ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2021		4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2019		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1 202.	<b>T</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.0 2010 =	7	Gini coefficient	63.0	2014	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	95.6 2020 •	_	Palma ratio		2017		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	126.0.2020	-	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		7 →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	24.2	2020	•	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	32.8 2021	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				_
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	513.0 2021	<b>1</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	24.3	2019	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.2 2021	<b>1</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.2	2020	•	>
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.0	2021	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1 2019	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1.0	0011		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	74.9 2019 🔸		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2011		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.2 2019	<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	38.7			
Life expectancy at birth (years)		7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3		•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		<b>1</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	38.0		•	-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86 2021 •	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67 2019 •	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
	5.6 2021	<b>1</b>	$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	7.4	2021	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.0 2021		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018		1
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,522.3	2021	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	73.1 2020	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	00.5 2020	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.7			7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	80.4 2019 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.6			7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4 2019	<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.8			T
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	21.9	2019		<b>7</b>
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.7 2016 •	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	79.5 2021	T	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.6 2022	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.5	2022	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.6 2021	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.8			-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.9 2020 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	•	-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.8	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	63.6 2019		(per million population)	0.0	-010		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	21.7 2020 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	455.1 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	41.9			4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	34.0			4
Population with access to electricity (%)	84.4 2020	<b>1</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2021		4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	86.8 2020 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.6			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.1 2019	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2022		•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.6 2019	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		2021		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			per 100,000 population)				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.0 2021 •		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.6		•	T
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.8 2018 •		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	•	7
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.4 2021	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	29.9 2023 •	<b>4</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.9	2021	•	1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
(per 100,000 population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.9	2020	•	1
(per 100,000 population)	15.7 2018 •		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	•
					2022		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 166/166



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

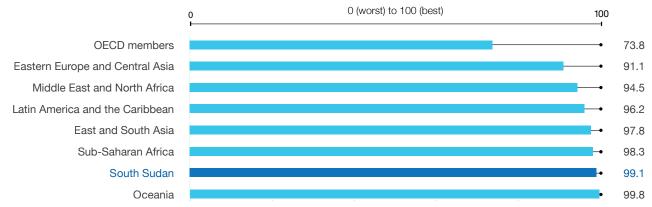


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# SOUTH SUDAN

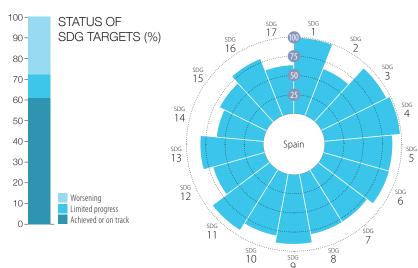
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		202		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	91.6	2023	•	Ψ	Population using the internet (%)		202		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	6.3	202	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		NA			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	N/		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202	2 •	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		NA		• •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	202	•	<b>→</b>
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017 2021		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	202	•	7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient	44.1	201	5	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	1471	1471		_	Palma ratio	2.7	200	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1,223.0	2020		4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		<u>,</u>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	94.2	201	5	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>•</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	46.1	201		_
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021	_	÷	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	40.1	201	, •	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	10.5	202	) •	4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	18.0	201	7	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.8	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	1215	2019		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	201	8	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	134.5	2019			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N/	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.0	201	3	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2008			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		201		<b>→</b>
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2010			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		T
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	49	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	. N		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	32	2019	•	<b>&gt;</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.8	2017		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1	202	•	1
	2.0	2017		_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		201		1
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	. N	\ •	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	20.6	2015	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	37.6	2015	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N/	•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	10.2	2015	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	N/		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	47.9	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	5.6	2010		4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	5.0	2010			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	201	3 •	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.4	2021	•	<u>T</u>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		202		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		202		7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	202	•	Т
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	201	3	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	14 1	201	) 🐞	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	447.4	2018	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		. N		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		201		•
Population with access to electricity (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		201		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.0	2020	•	7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		4
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.2	2019	•	7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		N/		•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1 2	2019		_	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
	1.3	2019		7	per 100,000 population)	0.0	202	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	144	2015		•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.6	202	3	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (por 1,000 population)		2015		-	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	N/		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	* NA	NA	-	-	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	N/	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	5.8	2021	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	N/	۱ •	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.7	2023	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.0	202	) •	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018		1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	. N	•	•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.0	2010			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	N/		•
(per 100,000 population)	0.9	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		202	•	•
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.8	202		-

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing

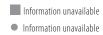






• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





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

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



become interest and a \$2.15(step of 107 PRPs)   0.2 201    2.2 201	No Poverty		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value \		
Note in the reserve and transfers (%)  1023 — Zero Hunger  Previoused of undernoutement (%)  103 — 200 — The interference of submining in challenge and transproved transfer of undernoutement (%)  104 — 207 — The interference of submining in challenge and transproved tra						Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)			
Discussed Foundation and Systems of age (6)  2.5 200    2.6 200    3.7 200    3.8 200    3.8 200    3.8 200    3.9 200	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
inflantanual (wost 1-5 best)  As 2000 a final inflantanual (wost 1-5		14./	2019	•	7		107.3 2	021	•
Secretary of the control and any							3.8 2	018	•
selection of withing in circled can and a years of age (N) 7.07.07.09 7.07.09					1				
Sepandian or research and development (in GCDP)	, , , , ,				•		55.8 2	022	•
react Front   real Pietr 2-Towers)   24 JUN   1	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.4 2	021	•
selvyeit (conner per hercare of harvested land) 4.2 201   1 Tradic perit familias (list) generation propulation) 4.2 201   6.3 7876   7 4.5 201   6.5 7876   7 4.5 201   6.5 7876   7 4.5 201   6.5 7876   7 4.5 201   6.5 7876   7 4.5 201   6.5 7876   7 4.5 201   6.5 7876   7 4.5 201   6.5 7876   7 4.5 201   6.5 7876   7 4.5 201						Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4 2	020	•
aurable Ninegan Namagement Index (Des D. 1-4) words   0.8							7.4 2	020	•
459 policy to protectively delight of the protective with being price with being facility and protective with being facility with any one protective with being facility and protective with being facility and protective with be						Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	6.8 2	020	•
scarce of handworks per unition populations   13,5,200    Sign 5 - Good Health and Well-Being   1,5,200   1,5,200   1,5,200    For a contracting price (per 1,000 to the brits)   1,5,200	3 3				T	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	14.0 2	020	•
SGG - Good Health and Well-Being control in					•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	29.6 2	017	•
SG3 - Good Health and Well-Being   34 3 Will small minurally rate (per 10,000 libe binths)   3.4 200   1.2 Will small minurally rate (per 10,000 libe binths)   3.4 200   1.2 Will small was quarted [per 10,000 libe binths]   3.4 200   1.2 Will small was quarted [per 10,000 libe binths]   3.6 200   3.0 20	hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	13.5	2020	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
remail mortally rate (per 1,000 labe births) 12 2012 ratisty rate, under-5 (per 1,000 labe births) 13 2021 15 2017 ratisty rate, under-5 (per 1,000 labe births) 13 2021 15 2017 ratisty rate, under-5 (per 1,000 labe births) 13 2021 15 2017 ratisty rate, under-5 (per 1,000 labe births) 13 2021 15 2017 ratisty rate, under-5 (per 1,000 labe births) 13 2021 15 2017 ratisty rate, under-5 (per 1,000 labe births) 15 2021 15 2017 ratisty rate, under-5 (per 1,000 labe births) 15 2021 15 2017 ratisty rate, under-5 (per 1,000 labe births) 15 2021 15 2017 ratisty rate (be of population aged 25-70 years (%) 15 2017 representative data train artisty and be touched air pollution and rate artisty and be artistical pollution and rate artisty and be	Good Health and Well-Being						343 7	n19	
Interest mortally set eight 1,000 the births)  3.0 2020  1.16 2011	nortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	2020		1				
Tabley size, under 3 (per 1,000 the births)  3	nortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.8	2021	•	1				
The control in the co	ate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	2021		1		11.0 2	.012	Ť
Amusul mean concentration of particulate mater of less than better, or thrunk registrating disease careging better, or thrunk registrating disease in adults aged 31-70 years (%) 95-20 91    2. Similar consists of the properties		8.2	2021	•	1				
-standardzed death rate due to cardiovascular disease, carrocts, between chronic precisions of disease in addits paged 30 - 1/2 years (%) -standardzed death rate attributable to household air pollution and blebers or profitors (per 100,000 population)  39 2019  40 2019  51 2019  52 2019  53 2019  54 2019  55 2019  55 2019  55 2019  55 2019  55 2019  55 2019  56 2019  57 2019  58 2019  58 2019  59 2019  50	fections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				1		0.0 2	020	
beless or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 -70 years (%) standardized death are attributable to rousehold air pollution and bitch at air pollution (per 100,000 pepulation) (a clearis figer 10,000 pepulation) (be clearis figer 10,000 pepulation) (clearis figer 10,000 pepulation) (be clearis figer 10,000 pepulation) (be clearis figer 10,000 pepulation) (clearis fig	ardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					the contract of the contract o	9.4 2	019	
subsert are pollution (per 100,000 population)  10 1 2019  30 2019  Population with public transport (%)  Population with mouth of the population with access to point of interest within a Similar Walk (%)  Substanced by skilled health personnel (%)  90 2010  Satemated by skilled health personnel (%)  90 2010  Satemated by skilled health personnel (%)  90 2010  Satemated by skilled health personnel (%)  90 2010  Population with access to point of interest within a Similar Walk (%)  Satemated by skilled health personnel (%)  90 2010  Satemated by skilled health personnel (%)  91 2010  Satemated by skilled health personnel (%)  92 2010  Population based (%)  Satemated (%)  Satemat	or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.6	2019		T				•
le clearits (per 100000 population) spectancy at birm (years) sepectancy at birm (years) sepectancy at birm (years) search relativity act boths per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) so attended by silled health personne (%) in life expectancy at birm (years) search enterly active developed proceed 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) so 2 2 2019 in life expectancy at birm (years) search well-being (weed) 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 9 2 2010 in life expectancy at birm (years) search well-being (weed) 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 9 2 2010 in life expectancy at birm among regions (years) in life expectancy (years) in life expectan	·	10.1	2010						•
expectancy at birth (year) less attended by skilled health personnel (%) so attended by skilled health personn									
secent entity rate (brits per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) startended by skilled health personnel (19) startended by skilled by skilled health personnel (19) startended by skilled health personnel (					-				
is attended by silled health personnel (%)  999 200   99		83.2	2019	•	- 1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.3 2	022	•
Seatement by skilled health personnel (%)   999 2000					1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
vinting infinits who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) extrea well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) in file expectancy (LHC) indice of service conceapt (worst 0-10 best) in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) in self-reported health		99.9	2020	•	1	The state of the s	19.0 2	019	•
ersal health coxeage (JHC) Index of service coxeage (worst 0-100 best) in life expectancy at birth among regions (yeas) in life expectancy at life expec	. ,					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)			
lective well-being (severage ladder score, worst 0-10 best) in self-expectance shall brith among regions (severage) in self-expectance shall be also shall be represented being the self-expectation (severage) in self-expectance shall be shall be self-expected being the self-expectance shall be shall be self-expected be shall b	3	86	2019	•	1				
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) in self-reported health status by income production ((CQ)-(capita) year pedication at attainment (%) in self-reported health index (lean hispatis) and demand a percentage of cell-reported health status protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) in searchevers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  SEG 1- Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) in searchevers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  SEG 3- Cender Equality  Fish caught from overexploited or crowd provided (%) in search several production received (%) in of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) in of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) in of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) in of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) in of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) in of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) in of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) in of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) in of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) in of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) in of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) in of female-to-male blood rounds and technology (more to the product) in female self-report (male meant years) in female self-r	well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022		<b>→</b>		43.3 2	018	•
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) ye smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  54 - Quality Education (pation rate in pre-pirmary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6)  98.1 200  75 - SCO 13 - Climate Action  Cozemissions homoloded in inports (COy/capita)  75 - SCO 14 - Climate Action  75 - SCO 15 - Climate Action  75 - SCO 26 - SCO 27 - SCO 28	expectancy at birth among regions (years)	5.1	2020	•	<b>→</b>				
ys makes (% of population aged 15 and over)  54 - Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning cipation rate (%) 98.1 2020 98.2 2020 99.2 2020 98.2 2020	-reported health status by income (percentage points)	16.5	2020		<b>→</b>				
SG4 - Quality Education cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) of children aged 5 to 24) organized reproduction (%) organized reproduction	ers (% of population aged 15 and over)	19.8	2020	•	1				
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6) Sprimary enrollment rate (%) S	Quality Education								Ī
of children aged 4 to 6) primary enrollment rate (%) 98.1 200 97.2 200 98.1 200 98.2 201 98.2 201 98.3 200 98.3 200 99.5							40.3	001	
primary enrollment rate (%) 98.1 2020 97.2 2020 98.1 2020 98.2 2020 99.5 202		99.8	2020		1				
resr secondary completion rate (%) 95.7 2020 97.2 2021 98.2 2021 9		98 1	2020	•	<b>→</b>				
agary rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) alary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) alary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) alary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) alary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) alary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) alary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) alary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) alary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) alary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) alary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) alary educational attainment (% of population) alary educational attainment (					4				
Large ductational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  48,6 7 2018  48,7 2018  48,7 2018  48,7 2018  48,7 2018  48,7 2018  48,7 2018  48,7 2018  48,7 2018  48,7 2018  48,7 2018  48,8 7 2018  48						Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	45.9 2	018	•
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 8,9 9 202   Fish caught by the willing or directing (%) 61 5-year-olds)   10 2018   Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 51.5 2018   Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 51.5 2018   Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 51.5 2018   Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 51.5 2018   Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 51.5 2019   Fish caught that or ether discarded (%) 51.5 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity (%) 51.5 2021   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity (%) 51.5 2021   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.6 2019   Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)					4	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
totion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 21.3 2018 21.3 2018 21.3 2018 21.3 2018 21.3 2018 21.3 2018 21.3 2018 21.5 Cocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst O-100 best) 21.3 2018 21.5 Se- Gender Equality 31.5 Se-					j	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.9 2	022	•
lerachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  G5 - Gender Equality  and for family planning satisfied by modern methods of females aged 15 to 49)  866 2023 • This caught that are then discarded (%) 1515 2011  SDG15 - Life on Land  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  67 2011  SDG15 - Life on Land  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  68 2012 • This caught that are then discarded (%)  81 2020 • The Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  57 2021  Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  57 2022 • The Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  58 2022 • The Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  57 2022 • The Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  58 2022 • The Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  59 2020 • The Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  513 2022 • The Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  514 2025 • The Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  515 2021  Mean area that is protected in ferestwater sets important to biodiversity (%)  516 2021  Mean area that is protected in ferestwater sets important to biodiversity (%)  517 2022 • The Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  518 2021 • The Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  519 2021 • The Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  510 2021  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  510 2021  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Fish caught the mobicarded (%)					4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.1 2	022	•
Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  12.0 2011  Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  12.0 2011  Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  12.0 2011  Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  12.0 2011  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  57.6 2021  SDG15 – Life on Land  SDG15 – Life on Land  Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  57.6 2021  SDG15 – Life on Land  Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  57.6 2021  Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  57.6 2021  Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  57.6 2021  Fish caught by trawling or diededjin (%)  57.6 2021  Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  57.6 2021  Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  57.6 2021  Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  Fish caught that then discarded (%)  Fish caught that then the discarded (%)  Fish caught th	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				j	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	32.1 2	018	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods of females aged 15 to 49)  of females aged 15 to 49)  of females aged 15 to 49)  so female formale mean years of education received (%)  of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  so female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  ste held by women in national parliament (%)  43.4 2021 • 1  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  57.5 202  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 (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites (%)  Mean area that is protected in fresh		2110	2010			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	51.5 2	019	•
so of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 8.1 2022						Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.0 2	019	•
SDG15 – Life on Land of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) sheld by women in national parliament (%) steeld by women in teat fleats basic cannot be observed (%) steeld by women in teat fleats basic cannot (%) of forest area, 3-year average) steeld by forest erea, 3-year average) steeld by forest erea, 3-year average) steeld by steeld		86.6	2023		1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 2	018	•
wear are at hat is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 57.6 202.  s held by women in national parliament (%) 43.4 2021    Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 57.6 202.  GG - Clean Water and Sanitation  ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) 99.9 2020    whater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 40.2 2019    See water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 2,38455 2018    Ulation using safely managed water services (%) 99.5 2020    Thomas of the services (%) 99.5 2020    The service of the s	9								
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der wage gap (% of male median wage)  8.1 2020					- 1	·			
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  0.0 202  1 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  1 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  1 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  2 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  2 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  3 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  3 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  3 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  3 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  4 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of permanent area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of permanent area, 3-year average)  5 Permanent deforestation (% of prisal average)  5 Per									
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  3.6 2016 (per million population)  3.6 2017 (per million population)  3.6 2018 (per million population)  5.6 202 (per million population)  5.6 202 (per million population)  5.7 202	ige gap (% ot maie median wage)	8.1	2020	•	T	, , , , ,			
(per million population)  (per million popul	Clean Water and Sanitation						0.0 2	:021	•
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  40.2 2019  **SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  16.1 202  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  16.1 202  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  16.1 202  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  16.1 202  17. Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  18. Population with access to electricity (%)  18. Supports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  18. Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  18. Supports of major son dern slavery (per 1,000 population)  19. 2021  10. 2021  10. 2021  10. 2020  10. 20	using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>		3.6 2	018	
SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  10.6 202  10	-	99.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)  16.1 202  17.2 202  18.2 4.5 2018  18.2 2020  19.5 2	9					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  16.1 202  Unlation using safely managed water services (%)  99.6 2020  1 Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  80 2022  1 Sirrh registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  100.0 2020  100.0	genic wastewater that receives treatment (%)						0.6 2	021	
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 80 202.  Affordable and Clean Energy  Ulation with access to electricity (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  To high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Na National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Na National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Na National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Na National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Na National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Na National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Na National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Na National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Na National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Na National Accordance of the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Na National Accordance of the countries: Government reve						Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	16.1 2	021	•
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 100.0 202.0  For Affordable and Clean Energy  Idation with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2020 100.0 100.0 100.0 2020 100.0 100					1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	80 2	022	(
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Perports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  Persons Index (worst 0–100 best)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Press	3 / 3					Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2	022	
children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) \$0.0 202  Indication with access to electricity (%)  Indication with access to electricity						Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)			
per 100,000 population)  1.4 202  **Possible missions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO2/TWh)  **Possible energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  **Possible energy share in total final en	3,	1000	2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0 2	021	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO2/TWh)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best					- 1		1 / 2	n21	
tCO2/TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  17.3 2019  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  17.3 2019  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  17.3 2019  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  17.4 2022  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  17.5 2022  17.6 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  17.6 2022  17.7 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  17.8 2019  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  17.6 2022  18.7 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  18.0 20		100.0	2020		1		1.4 2	UZ I	•
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) 0.5 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202  Expropriations are		0.9	2019	•	1		75.4 2	023	
Imelines of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) 0.5 202 Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202 Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202 Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.7 202 Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) 118.0 202 SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 202 SOGNIT – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		17 २	2010		-	, .	0.7 2	021	
sted GDP growth (%)  -3.2 2021  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  18.0 2021  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  18.0 2021  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  12.4 2021  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  12.4 2021  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)  65 202	<u></u>	17.3	2019			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			•
sof modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  2.3 2018  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Idamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  work-related accidents embodied in imports  or 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  2.3 2018  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)  65 202							0.7 2	021	
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bible-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)    work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)    work of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)    work of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)    SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals   Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   12.4 2020   work of modern 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 N/   Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	9					Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	118.0 2	020	
sis with an account at a bank of other infanctal institution of with		2.3	2018	•	•				
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  One countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		983	2021	•	1		10 4 0	กวก	
work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)  0.8 2021  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)  65 202							12.4 2	UZU	•
o.2 2018 • Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA N/ corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 65 202	- · · ·	0.8	2021	•	T		0.3 2	022	•
ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 54.3 2018 • Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 65 202		0.2	2018	•	<b>→</b>	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NΙΛ	NΔ	ø
51.5 Zolo C (L. co coc)						33			
ployment-to-population ratio (%) 62.7 2021 • Tribalicial Secrecy Score (best 0—100 worst) 56.6 202.									-
		62.7	2021		T	·			
uth not in employment, education or training (NEET)  19.4 2021  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	in employment, education or training (NEET)	10/	2021	•	7	·			

# SRI LANKA

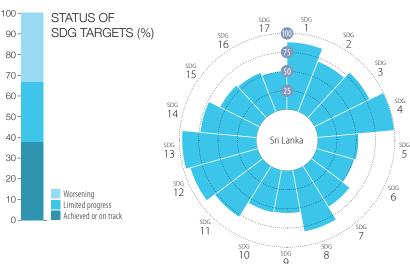
#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 83/166

COUNTRY SCORE 69.4

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

### ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

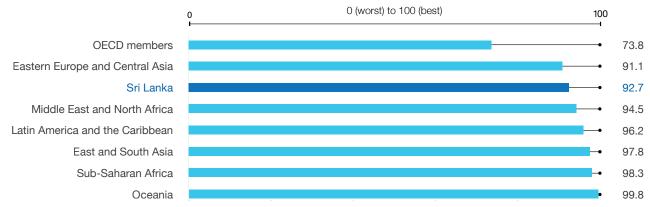


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

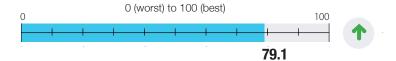


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.0 2023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.1 2023 •	Ψ	Population using the internet (%)		2021		_1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.0	2021	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.4 2020 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.9 2022 •	<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.1 2016		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.0	2022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.2 2016	<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2018	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.6 2021	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018	T	Gini coefficient	393	2016	•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.4 2020		Palma ratio		2016		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	28.8 2020 •	T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.9 2021 •	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	14/7	INA		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.7 2021	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	7.2	2019	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	63.0 2021	<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	79.0	2020	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021 •	T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022		4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.2 2019	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2016	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.7 2019 •		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.7 2019	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.0 2015	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5 2016		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		į
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2021	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	67 2010	•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	67 2019 •	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0	2021	•	-
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0 2022 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018		1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2021		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NA NA •	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	LUL.		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0	2022		-1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5 2018		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9 2020 •	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		4
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	74.3 2016	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	100 0 2021		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1	20.0	Ť	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0 2021	T'		12.7	วกวา		_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.8 2022		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	5.4 2021	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2022 2023		.1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2 2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2021		7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.7 2020	1	(per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	90.8 2019		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3 /	2019		-
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	4,413.6 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2019		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		7
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 •	T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2007		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	32.2 2020 •	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		7
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.5 2019	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2010		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	24.6 2019 •	7	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.9	2023	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2 2021		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1 2018 •	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	•	4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	89.3 2021 •	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	•	4
	7 2 2022 🗢	J.	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.2 2023 • 0.6 2021 •	<b>T</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.8	2020		1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	U.D 2U21	*	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 •	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA 8.6	NA 2020		J
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	25.9 2018 •		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **		2020		
(F 2 13/300 population)			TILP I SEE TAX TAX TO SEE (DESCO TOO WORL)	U	-021	_	

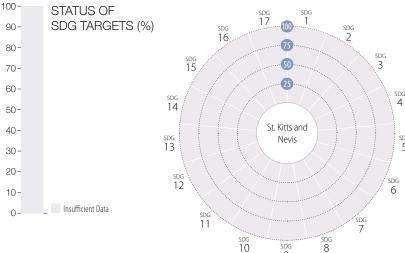
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





REGIONAL AVERAGE: 70.2

# AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

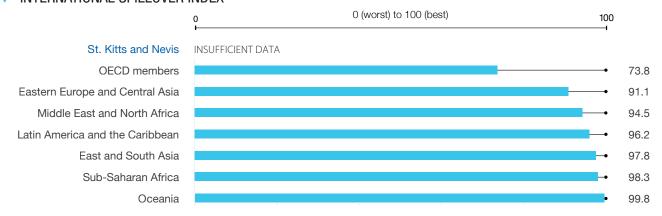


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Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

### Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year N.A		g Treno		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value 100.0	Year		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA NA				Population using the internet (%)		2022		1
	IVA	INF	. •	_	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	101.7			1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	v 0.5	2020				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	101.7	2021		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020				infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NΑ		•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021				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)	2.9	2021	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		7		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NΑ		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		NA			) =	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018				Gini coefficient	NA	NΑ		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•		,	Palma ratio		NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1471	1 1/		_
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	•		,		0.0	2020		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.8	2021	•	1		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	0.0	2020		T
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.6	2021	•	1		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	11.8	2019	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	个		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NΑ		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	•		)	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NA		•			INA	IN/	. •	_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	. 47 1	. 1/	_	_		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1.0	2015		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	NA	NA		•	)	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)						Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		-
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA			•		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA			•		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2007		•		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0			T		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	•	Т		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NΑ	. •	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•	)	SDG13 – Climate Action				
	N.I.A.	N I A				${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	5.0	2021	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	. •			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA		•
SDG4 – Quality Education						CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2021	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.1	2021	•	1	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1	2021	•	<b>→</b>		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.7	2022	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	111.2			•	)	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.7	2022	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA			,	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NΑ		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	97.0	2019	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods						Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	41.3	2019	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 75.3	2023	9	7	ı	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NΑ	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NΑ	N.A			_	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 (%)	56.8	2022		1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0			1		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
	23.0	2021		•	-	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.6	201	,			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017		•		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•		(per million population)	NA	NΑ		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	20.4	2021		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA	( •			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2021		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.2	2019	) -	<b>→</b>		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA			
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)							NA	NΑ		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NΙΔ	NΑ		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.3	2021	•		)	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		.1.
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NIA	NIA				Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		¥ .ا,
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	N.A	, •		_		U.D	2U2 l	•	4
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	•	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.2	2021	•	7
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)	NA		-	•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NA	NIA				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NΑ		
(per 100,000 population)	INA	INF	•	_		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	•	•
						Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	FOO	2022		-

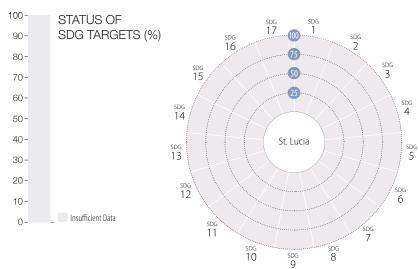
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

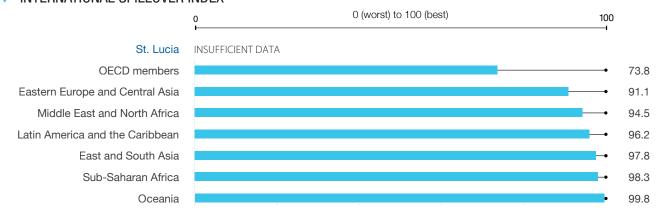


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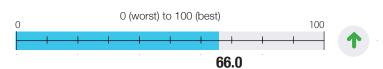
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				g Trenc
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	13.3	2023	•	<b>→</b>	Population using the internet (%)	78.1			1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	51.8	2021	•	T
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		NA			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2012		<u>T</u>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2 •	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	•	<b>→</b>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		NA		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020			Gini coefficient	51.2	2016	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	3.5	2016	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	73.3	2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.0	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.8	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.0	2019	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2021	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.5	2020		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.7	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	11/7	1 1/	, –	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1 2	2015		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	27.7	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.8	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	25.3	2020	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77	2021	•	<b>4</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2020	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NΙΔ	NA		•	$CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$	2.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>
	INA	INA			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA		•
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	3	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.2	2020	•	T	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.2			<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	81.3	2020	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.2			<b>→</b>
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2012	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		N/		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA 1.0	NA 2019		• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	72.4	2011	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA			
(% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	1063	2021			SDG15 – Life on Land	1471	1 1/		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	106.2 88.0		•	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.6	2027	) 👝	_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2022		<b>T</b>	Mean area that is protected in ferestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA NA		
,	11.1	2021		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	06.0	2020		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021		÷
Population using at least basic unfixing water services (%)		2020		4	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	(per million population)	NA	NA	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	39.0	2021	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	70.3	2020	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	94.3		•	÷	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	92.0	2012	2 •	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.1	2010			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	55	2022	2 -	1
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	2019	•	4	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.3	2012	2 -	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.3	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	N.A		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.1	2021	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		÷
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		7
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•	-	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.4	2020	) •	<b>→</b>
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA			
(per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *		2017		
(per 100,000 population)								_	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

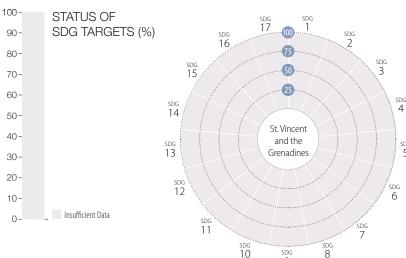
### ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES and the Caribbean

#### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**





### 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. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year I	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA		•	Population using the internet (%)	84.9			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	93.3	2021	•	Т
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.6	2020	•	4	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related 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				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2021	1	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2002		•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018			Gini coefficient	NA	NA		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		•	Palma ratio	NA		1	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	- 147 (	147		_
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	61.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NI		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	2021	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	NA	NA	1	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.1	2019	9	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA			•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.7	2019	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1471	147		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.0	2015		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34.4	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7./	2019		<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage						2.0	202		•
(worst 0–100 best)	73	2019	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action	2.0	202		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA 2021		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	/8.9	2018	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.3			-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.0	2018	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		-
iteracy 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 (%)		2001		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 79.5	ากาว		4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	/9.5	2023			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	\ •	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.7	2021	•		SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.6	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.6	2022	2	=
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.2	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	۱ •	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	3	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.1	2018	•		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.2	2018	•	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.9	2019	•		(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.0	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	30.7	2021	•	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	57.8	2020	) •	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	۱ •	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60	2022	2	1
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.9	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021	•	•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		NA		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021		7
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	18.8	2023	•	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.0	2020	) •	1
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)	NA	NA		•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.5	2017	7	•
(per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2021		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

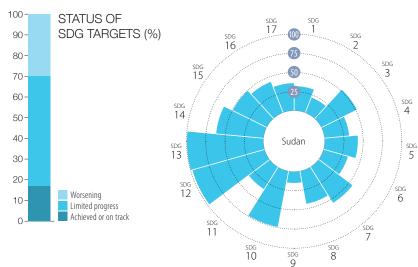
## SUDAN

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY 160/166

COUNTRY SCORE 48.6

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



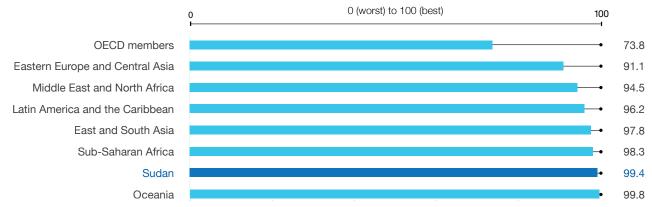
#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 53.0



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





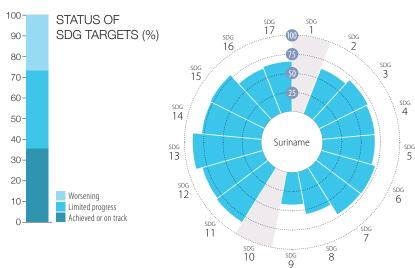
DG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	60.1	2023	•	Ψ	Population using the internet (%)		2020		7
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.0	2021		7
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		+	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	•	1
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022	-	<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		NA 2011		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	-
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2011		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2005	•	(
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2021		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018 NA	_	•	Gini coefficient	34.2	2014	•	(
	INA	INA	_	_	Palma ratio	1.4	2014	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	270.4	2020		<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	270.4			•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.7	2020	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	58./	2019	•	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	68.6	2020	•	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	2021			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33.0	2014	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.8	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		200	_		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2015	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145.3	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.1	2019	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.8	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
e expectancy at birth (years)	69.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.8	2013	•		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.7	2014	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	44	2019		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
worst 0–100 best)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5	2021	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1	2014	•		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	2018	•	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	40.6	2018	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	39.9	2018	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)	67.1	2018		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0	2022	•	
wer secondary completion rate (%)		2018		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2018		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
	75.0	2010			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	2009	•	
OG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.6	2009	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	30.2	2014	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	813	2021		7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		<b>-</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	2022	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)		2018			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	50.5	20.0			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.4	2020		<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021		
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		→ →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.7				(per million population)	NA	NA		
othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)	230.2			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	
	230.2	2010			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.4	2014	•	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	55.4	2020		_	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	71	2014	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)		2020		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2014		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	54./	2020	•	7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4	2019	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2014		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.2	2019	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
	23.2	2019	Ť	_	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2013	•	
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.4	2021			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.8	2023	•	
usted GDP growth (%)		2021		0	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	•	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.0	2018			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	•	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.3	2014	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	18.5	2023		1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.1	2020	•	
ral work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)		2018		1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	8.8	2016	•	
per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2021		
• •					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 92/166



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

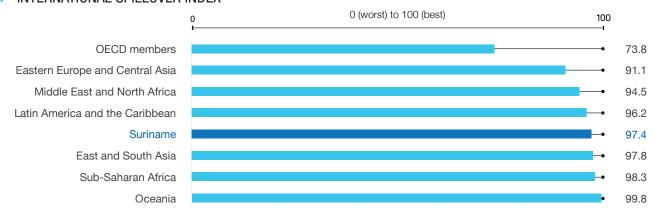


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

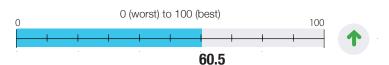


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# SURINAME

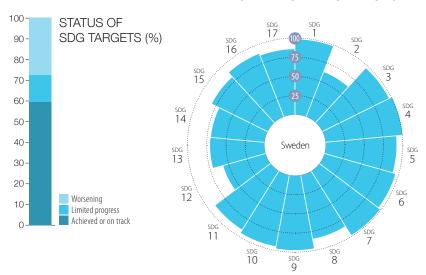
DG1 – No Poverty		Year F	_			9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			g
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP,%)  *	NA	NA				population with access to all-season roads (%)	72.6			
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) *	NA	NA	•	•		ation using the internet (%)	65.9			
DG2 – Zero Hunger						e broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	79.0	2021		
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		<b>→</b>		ics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related structure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1		mes Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018		•		3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ψ	Article	es published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1	Expen	diture on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		1	SDG	10 – Reduced Inequalities				Ī
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1		pefficient	NA	NA	•	
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•	•	Palma			NA		
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
iternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T		rtion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.8	วกวก		
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1		al mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	13.0	2020	•	
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1		nicrons in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.6	2019	•	
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>		s to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.7	2020	•	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>		action with public transport (%)	73.0	2012	•	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.7	2019	•	4		12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)						ripal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2010		
r-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	51.0	2019	•			onic waste (kg/capita)		2010		
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	153	2019	•	1		ction-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1		missions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		7	_	ction-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018				gen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA		
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		1	-	ts of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage				Ť		13 – Climate Action	1.2	1021	_	
orst 0–100 best)	67	2019		<b>→</b>			4.6	2021		
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2012	•	•		nissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		
G4 – Quality Education						missions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA		
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning						missions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	
of children aged 4 to 6)	84.4	2021	•	Ψ		14 – Life Below Water				
primary enrollment rate (%)	82.7	2021	•	4		area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.2			
ver secondary completion rate (%)	44.7	2021	•	1		n Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	79.7			
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9	2021	•			aught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
G5 – Gender Equality						aught by trawling or dredging (%)	26.0			
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	F7 F	2010		_		aught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
6 of females aged 15 to 49)	37.3	2018		7	Marine	e biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.8	2021	•	1	SDG	15 – Life on Land				
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	69.6	2022	•	1		area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.2	2022	•	
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	29.4	2021	•	7		area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.4	2022	•	
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red Li	st Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	•	
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.0	2020	•	1	Perma	anent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	•	
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.0	2020	•	1		trial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3	2018		
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.0	2019	•	•	(per	million population)	0.5	-010		
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.2	2020	•	•	SDG	16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA		•	Homid	cides (per 100,000 population)	5.7	2021	•	
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unser	ntenced detainees (% of prison population)	29.4	2020	•	
ulation with access to electricity (%)	98.2	2020	•	1	Popula	tion who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	60	2012	•	
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		4	Birth r	egistrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.3	2018	•	
p emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output						ption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 2	2022	•	
AtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Childr	en involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.3	2018	•	
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.1	2019	•	71		ts of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021		
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						100,000 population)				
usted GDP growth (%)	-97	2021	•			Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.6			
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•		s to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	۷۷	2010		-		ness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA		•	Expro	priations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.2	2023	•	+	SDG	17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	1	Gover	nment spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4	2020	•	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•		gh-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional lic finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
ims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other	countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *	25.7	2012	•	
per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Corpo	rate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 :	2021	•	
						ical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.5			

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### 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

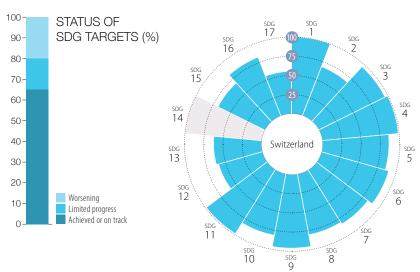


OVVEDEIN					1 Chomiance by	maioc	,,,
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year I	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	iting Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		- 7	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.3 2022	• •
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		1	Population using the internet (%)	88.3 2021	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.8	2020	•	T	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	126.6 2021	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	64.7 2022	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.5 2021	• 1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ť	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.5 2020	• 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017	•	<b>→</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.8 2020	• 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021	•	7	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	83.8 2020	• 1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	15.1 2020	• 4
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2021		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.5 2017	• 1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	49.6	2020	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	29.3 2019	• -
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.5	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Palma ratio	1.0 2020	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	2021	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	9.4 2020	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	2021	•	1		J. 1 2020 ·	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2021	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	•		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2020	• T
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.4	2010		•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	6.0 2019	• 1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	ŏ.4	2019		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	8.1	2019	•			89.2 2020	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Satisfaction with public transport (%) Population with rent overburden (%)	66.0 2022 ( 9.5 2019 (	。 ス • <b>→</b>
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1			
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.8 2022	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		NA			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.1 2019	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	15.7 2018	• •
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		T	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.7 2018	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.0 2018	• 7
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2021		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	29.0 2018	• 4
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2020		<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.5 2021	• 🚽
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	9.5	2020	•	T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2021	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	00.7	2020			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.4 2021	• 1
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.7	2020	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.3 2018	• -
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	82.0 2021	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	107.0	2020	•	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	29.0 2018	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA				25.0 2010	•
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.2	2021	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		-
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	502.3	2018	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.5 2022	• 🤫
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.7	2018	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	, no Lore	• 1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.0	2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.2 2018	- 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.6 2019	- 1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.6 2019	-
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	86.7	2017		T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	• •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.6	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.6	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.2 2022	• -
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.4 2022	• -
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2020		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99 2023	• 1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				·	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	• -
	00.0	2020			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	4.6.2040	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		T	(per million population)	1.6 2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		T	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1 2021	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		• -
	2,675.95			•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	27.7 2020 <b>8</b> 2 2022 <b>9</b>	- :
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	94.9	2020	•	1	7		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	83 2022 ( 0.0 2021 (	• 7
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	per 100,000 population)	2.1 2021	• •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.2	2019		-	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.2 2023	• 4
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	• 4
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	52.9	2019	•	T	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.8	2021	•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	72.3 2020	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•		72.3 2020	• ,
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	2021	•	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	17.0 2020	• 1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.9 2022	• 4
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports				_	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		- '
(per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	•	7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA (	• •
(per 100,000 population)		2010	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	61 2021	•
	87.8	2010	_				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2018		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	44.6 2022	• 1
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	75.4		•	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.6 2022 (12.6 2019 (92.2 2022 (	





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





































Major challenges Decreasing



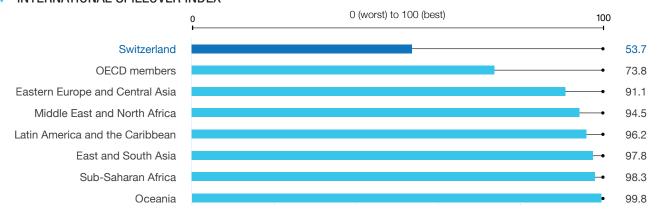




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

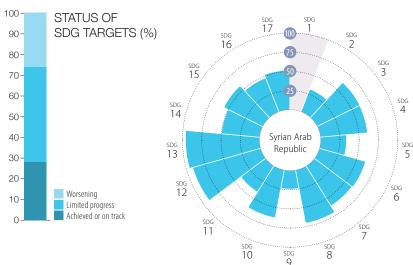
# **SWITZERLAND**

OG1 – No Poverty				g Trend			Year I	
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				<b>→</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022	
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		202			Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021	
OG2 – Zero Hunger	9.9	201	9	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		2021	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	0	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.0	2010	_
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		202		-	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	2022	•
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		202			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	6.0	2021	
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.5	2016	6	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2019	
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	201	7	<b>→</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2019	
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.5	202	1	<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	8	<b>→</b>	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2014	
d gap closure (% of potential yield)	64.5	202	1 •	•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2017	
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2020	0	•		22.5	2017	
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.4	2020	n <b>•</b>	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient		2018	
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		202		4	Palma ratio		2019	
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		202		4	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	18.8	2019	•
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		202		<b>*</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
v HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		201			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0	2010	0		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.2	2010	
abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	7.9	2019	9	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	9.3	2019	
-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020	
nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.4	2019	9		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022	
ic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2019	9 •	1	Population with rent overburden (%)		2019	
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	99.0	2022	
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0			•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	23.4	2019	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	202	1 •	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87	2019	9	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		202	2		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.0	2020	0	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	17.3	2020	0	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	19.1	201	7		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2021	
G4 – Quality Education						0.5	2021	
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					SDG13 – Climate Action			
of children aged 4 to 6)	99.6	2020	0	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021	
primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	0	4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
er secondary completion rate (%)		2020		4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2021	
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		N/			Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	69.3	2018	_
ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.3				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
score (worst 0–600 best)	498.0				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•
ation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	16.3			- 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•
erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.2			T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•
	20.2	2011	0		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	•
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 88.7	202	3	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	•
of females aged 15 to 49)					SDG15 – Life on Land			
o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		202			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.1	2022	4
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.8			- 1			2022	
ts held by women in national parliament (%)		202			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	
der wage gap (% of male median wage)	13.8	2020	U 🛑	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	0	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.8	2018	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	2020	0	1				
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.5	2019	9 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.0	2020	0		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021	
ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	4,868.13	2018	8		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020	
ulation using safely managed water services (%)		2020			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	
ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.7	2020	0	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0		
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2021	0 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	2021	•
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			<b>†</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	2.2	2021	
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					per 100,000 population)			
tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.5	2019	9	T	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023	
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	24.8	2019	9 •	<b>→</b>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA		
68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA		
isted GDP growth (%)	0.2	202	1 🗭		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA	
3		202			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	71.4	2020	
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1./	2018	0	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
its with an account at a pank of other financial institution of with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.5	202	1 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4	2020	
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NIA	N/	Δ 🗭		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
l work-related accidents embodied in imports					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6	2022	
er 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	8	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•
cir 100,000 population) :ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	) 1650	2019	8 👝	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	
ployment-to-population ratio (%)		201			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022	
	, ,	202				-111.9		
uth not in employment, education or training (NEET)		202			Silited profits of friditinationals (054 billion)	111.2	2012	_

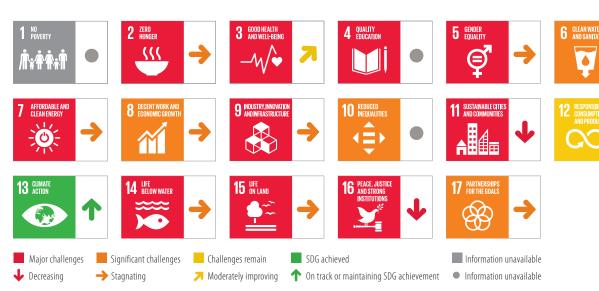
COUNTRY 130/166

COUNTRY SCORE 58.2

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

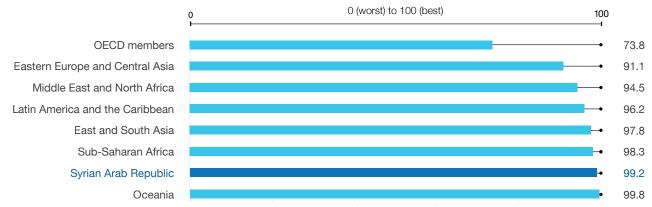


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

### Performance by Indicator

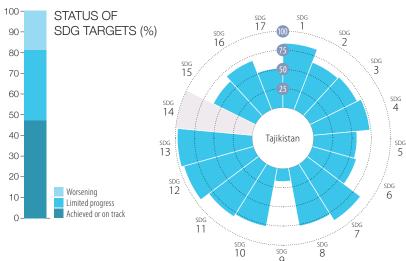
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	<b>Value Ye</b> 80.7 20		_	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		NA			Population using the internet (%)	35.8 20			-
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	INA	IVA	_	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.4 20			2
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	17.4 20	21 '		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 20	18	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010		4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 20	22 (	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 20	21 (	•	<b>→</b>
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2007			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 20	115	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2021		<b>*</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018		T	Gini coefficient	37.5 20	03	•	•
	INA	NA	_		Palma ratio	1.6 20		•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA I	ΔΙΔ		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	IN/A I	V/A		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	46.2 20	19	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	70.5 20	120	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15.0 20		•	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.1	2019	•	<b>4</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	13.0 20	15		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)						0.6.20	000		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	94.5	2019	•		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 20 5.2 20		•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	140	2019		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	7.7 20			
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		<b>A</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)				•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		•		0.1 20		_	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2007		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.2 20			T
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				<b>→</b>		1.8 20			-1-
_	48	2021		7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	I AN	VA I	•	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	56	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2015		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.3 20		•	T
	5.5	2015	•	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 20			T
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	I AN	NA (	•	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	44.8	2022	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	2022	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 20	22	•	<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.8	2013	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.1 20	22	•	<b>→</b>
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.1	2014	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA I	NA f		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	33.0 20	19	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.3 20	19	•	4
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.3	2009	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	18	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 20	22	•	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.2	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 20		•	<b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94 20			<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	03.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 20	21 '	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				Ť
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	124.4			•	(per million population)	0.1 20	18	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2019			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	412.1			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1 20	10	•	•
	412.1	2018	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.5 20			•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	32 20			•
Population with access to electricity (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.0 20			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	13 20		•	1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)			•	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	2010			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	1471	4/1		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	21	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	27.2 20	123	•	->
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA (		•
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA	NA	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA (		•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	23.3	2011	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA I			•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			_	
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6 5 30	112		_
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	6.5 20		-	-
						NIA '	A1A :		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA I	NA (	•	_
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2018		<b>↑</b>			NA (	•	•

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 85/166

COUNTRY SCORE 69.2

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























Major challenges

Decreasing











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

# **TAJIKISTAN**

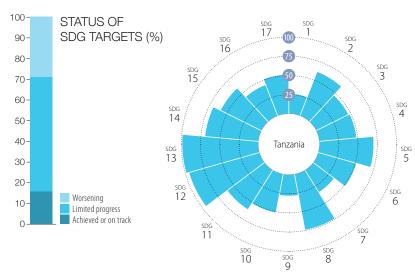
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	60.6 2		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.8	2023	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	22.0 2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	24.3 2	021	• '
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		NA		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2	018	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2	022 (	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2	021	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>↑</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2	020	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2021		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018 NA		•	Gini coefficient	34.0 2	015	
	IVA	INA	_	_	Palma ratio	1.4 2	015	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	166	2020			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Waternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	17.1 2	020	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>↑</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	44.6 2	019	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.9 2	020	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	•	4	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	80.0 2	022	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	28.3	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2	013	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	203.8	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.7	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		018	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2	018	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	45.6	2019	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.9 2	018	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.8	2017	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.9 2	018	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 2	021	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	66	2019		7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	00	2019		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.1 2	021	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2022	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2		
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		021	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	125	2017	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
(% of children aged 4 to 6)					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA (	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2017		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA (	
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2017			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA (	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	99.9	2014	•		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA (	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	52.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	02.5	2021		_	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	1697	n22 <b>4</b>	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2022 2021			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.5 2		
	23.0	2021	_		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99 2		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	01.0	2020		-	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		<b>^</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		T	(per million population)	0.0 2	018	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9 2	020	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	424.0	2018	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		022	
Population with access to electricity (%)		2020		T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.8 2		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	82.4	2020	•	T	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		022	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.2	2019	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	20.6	2010			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
	0.80	2019	-	7	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	021	
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2-1		-	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.1 2	023	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA (	
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2018	•		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	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)	39.5	2021	•	7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA (	
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0 /	2023		مل	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023 NA		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.1 2	020	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)		2018		<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.5 2	004	•
(per 100,000 population)	7.4	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		021	•
* 1 1 1 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0 2	022	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

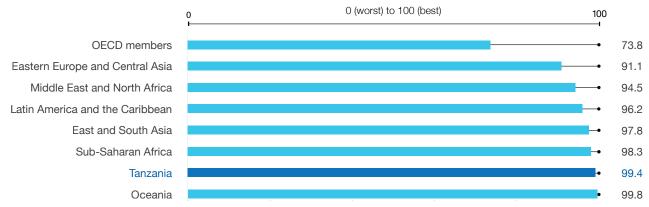


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

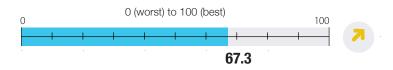


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals and the full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals are supported by the full title of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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

DG1 – No Poverty  overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating Tre	·	Value Year Ra	
	35.5 2023		59.5 2022	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	60.0 2023 • •	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	31.6 2021 18.3 2021	
DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	22.6 2020 • •			
revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.6 2022	infractructure (worst 1 E host)	2.8 2016	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.3 2022	The Times Higher Education Universities Deplines Average seems of	16.5 2022	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.4 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2013	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2020 •		40.5 2018	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.9 2018	•
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	238.3 2020 •	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.0 2021		40.9 2020	•
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.1 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	28.5 2019	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	208.0 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.6 2020	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.4 2019 • •	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.0 2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.4 2015	3DG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Floduction	0.5.0040	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	128.3 2019 •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.1 2019	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2019	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population) fe expectancy at birth (years)	31.1 2019 • • • 67.3 2019 • • 2		0.8 2018	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	138.9 2016	·	0.2 2018 15.2 2018	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.7 2016		0.9 2018	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76 2021	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2018	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		CDC12 Climata Antian	0.2 2021	
(worst 0–100 best)	46 2019 • •	<ul> <li>SDG13 – Climate Action</li> <li>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita)</li> </ul>	0.2.2021	
ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6 2022 • •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2021 0.1 2018	•
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finiports (iCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.5 2021	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	56.3 2020		2.5 2021	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Manual district of the state of	E2 6 2022	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	83.9 2020		53.6 2022 41.8 2022	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	33.2 2020		23.5 2018	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.1 2021 •	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	6.3 2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.3 2019	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	55.1 2015	_ ` '	0.0 2018	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.9 2021	CD CAR AND A A		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.1 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.8.2022	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.9 2021		37.7 2022	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	30.7 2021	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.68 2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.7 2020 • 2	D	0.3 2021	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.8 2020	The second of th		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.0 2019	(per million population)	0.0 2018	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.9 2020	CDC16 December and Change Institutions		
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	111.5 2018	11 ( 100.000 1 )	3.7 2020	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	55.4 2020	•
epulation with access to electricity (%)	39.9 2020 •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	66 2022	•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.5 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	26.4 2016	•
2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38 2022	•
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4 2019 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.8 2014	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	16.0 2019	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)		
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-3.9 2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.0 2023	•
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	•
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021	•
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	52.4 2021	halfarran and a secondaria harman and a secondaria	0.5 2021	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9 2023 • •			
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 •		4.9 2021	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018	F = (//)	NA NA	•
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	2.2.2010	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.9 2018	•
per 100,000 population)	2.3 2018 • (	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

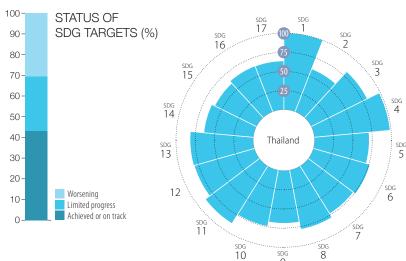
# THAILAND

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 43/166

COUNTRY SCORE 74.7

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

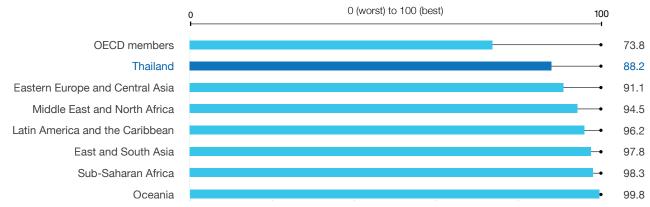


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

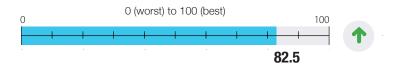


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.1 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0 2023 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.3 2021 <b>111.9 2021</b>	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.8 2020 • 🔸	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.8 2022	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1 2018	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.7 2019 • 🔸	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	33.2 2022	• 1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.0 2016 • 👈	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.2.2021	,
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • 👈	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2021	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1 2021 • 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	1.1 2019	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 • →	Gini coefficient	35.0 2020	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	143.8 2020 • •	Palma ratio	1.4 2020	• (
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.11 2020	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	28.6 2020 • ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	6.8 2020	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7 2021 • ↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.3 2021 • <b>↑</b> 143.0 2021 • <b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	24.2 2019	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.6 2020	• 1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	74.0 2022	• •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.7 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	46.5 2019	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 2015	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.2 2019	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	32.2 2019	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	9.9 2018	
ife expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	77.7 2019	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.1 2018	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	31.7 2018 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	32.2 2018 <b>(</b> 7.2 2018 <b>(</b>	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2021	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.4 2021	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		SDG13 – Climate Action	2.4 2021	
(worst 0–100 best)	83 2019 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.9 2021	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2022 • 👈	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8 2018	
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fingoris (eco <sub>2</sub> /capita)  *  **	NA NA (	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	96.6 2022 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water	101 101	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.0 2022	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.7 2022 • • 126.2 2021 • <b>↑</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	59.4 2022	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8 2021	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	46.3 2018	
SDG5 – Gender Equality	70.0 2021	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	37.4 2019	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.4 2019	• 1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	88.2 2019 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.9 2021 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.5 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.0 2022	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.7 2021 • 🗷	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.3 2022	• -
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.77 2023	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5 2021	-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.7 2020 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0 2018	• (
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.0 2019 • •			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.8 2020	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.8 2011	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	810.1 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.0 2020	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	63 2022	• •
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8 2019	• (
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	83.6 2020 • 🛧	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36 2022	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA (	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	19.4 2019 • 🛧	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0.2021 (	•
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.1 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.2 2023	
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.9 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	95.6 2021 • <b>T</b>	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	•
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.8 2023 • →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	( 2 2000	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • 🔸	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	6.2 2020	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2018 • →	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA (	
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.7 2018 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	19.4 2020 • 0 2021 •	4
(per 100,000 population)		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.5 2022	

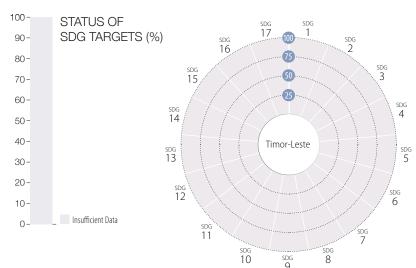
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



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

# TIMOR-LESTE

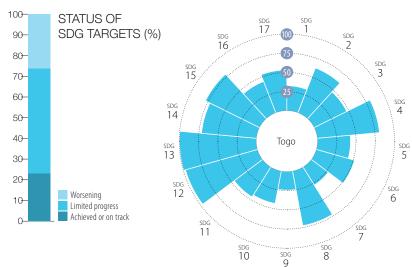
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			Rating 7		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year 2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)			•		Population using the internet (%)		2022		
·		2025		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	26.2	วกวก		<b>T</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	50.5	2021		•
Prevalence of undernouns firment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2020		÷	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017	_	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<u>T</u>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Gini coefficient	28.7	2014	•	
	11//1	11/7		_	Palma ratio	1.1	2014		•
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	202.0	2020	_		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	203.9			T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	33.9	2020	)	_
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.2			7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.5		_	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.5	2019	•	7
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	486.0			<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	81.6	2020	)	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	•	T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		NA		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.0	2019	•	4	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	2016		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	185.6	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2010		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.9	2010		7	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
fe expectancy at birth (years)	69.6			<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	41.9				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	56.7			•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2010		4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA			
-	/ 2	2021		•		INA	IVA		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	53	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		•
				_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA		
DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		(
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	60.1	2020	•	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	94.9	2020	•	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.6	2022	•	-
ower secondary completion rate (%)	91.5	2020	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.6	2022	•	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.1	2020	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	9.6	2018	•	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•	-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2019	•	(
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	45.9	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		(
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	77.0	2021	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.0	2022		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.6	2022	•	-
eats held by women in national parliament (%)			•	<b>→</b>	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)		2023		•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.5	วกวก	•	<b>1</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	56.8		_	• •	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.3			•	(per million population)	NA	NA	. •	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		NA		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2015	•	
	NA	IVA			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		NA		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	96.1			T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2016		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	13.6	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.4	2019	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.1	2010			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	J.Z	2010		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	(
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.5	2023	•	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	13.8	2021	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.7	2018	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA		•	
fulls with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	1471	1 1/7	. •	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		<b>→</b>		0.0	2020		
ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.6	2020	) 🥌	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			
(per 100,000 population)									
(per 100,000 population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *		2019		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING 136/166

COUNTRY SCORE 56.3

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

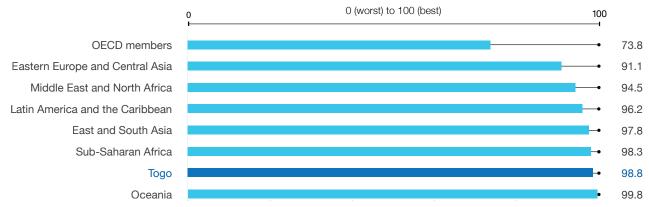


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

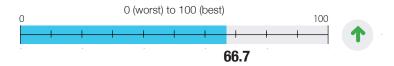


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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty  overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Yea 27.0 202			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year 71.3 2022		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	55.1 202			Population using the internet (%)	35.0 2021		
	33.1 202		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	34.3 2021		
DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	18.8 202	n <b>a</b>	<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3 202			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	} •	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.7 201			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0.2022		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.4 201		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	_	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 201		→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	)
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 202	_	Ĺ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2014	1 •	•
istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 201		·	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.1 202			Gini coefficient	42.4 2018	3	)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	2.1 202		_	Palma ratio	2.1 2018	3	•
	399.0 202	20 🙇 -	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
sternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.0 202		7 →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.5 2020	) •	)
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	62.6 202		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	41 1 2016		
idence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)	33.0 202		<u>^</u>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	41.1 2019	) —	)
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4 202		<b>A</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	41.8 2020	)	)
	0.4 202	21 -		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	37.0 2022	<u> </u>	)
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9 201	19 • .	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.4.2014		
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	223.1 201	19 •	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.4 2014		'
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20 7 201	10 🔷 -	<b>→</b>	, ,	0.9 2019		
expectancy at birth (years)	28.7 201 64.3 201		マ →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.4 2018		
plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	79.0 201		•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018		
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.3 2018		
	69.4 201		.l.		3.5 2018		
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70 202	21	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021	•	,
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage vorst 0–100 best)	44 201	19 • •	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2 202	77	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2021		)
	1.2 202		_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2018		
G4 – Quality Education ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017	′ •	)
6 of children aged 4 to 6)	98.9 202	21		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
primary enrollment rate (%)	98.4 202	21 • 4	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		)
ver secondary completion rate (%)	57.2 202	21	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	19.4 2022	2 •	)
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	87.9 201	19 •	<b>1</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		)
G5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	12.0 2019	9 •	)
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7 2019	•	)
6 of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6 201	17 • •	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	3	)
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	49.8 202	21 •	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	94.6 202	22 • •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.5 2022	2 -	)
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	18.7 202	21 •	<b>→</b>	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)	0.86 2023	3	)
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	68.6 202	20 •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5 2021	•	)
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	18.6 202			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0.2016		
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4 201	-0 -	•	(per million population)	0.0 2018	5	,
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 202			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	430.6 201		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA		)
	450.0 201			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	63.3 2015		
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	E40 202	00 📥	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	52 2022		
rulation with access to electricity (%)	54.0 202		7 2	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	82.9 2017		
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	10.1 202	20 -	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30 2022		)
<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.8 201	19 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	38.5 2017		)
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.5 201	19 • •	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	•	,
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.1 2022	2 👝	
usted GDP growth (%)	-3.5 202	21 •		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	63.1 2023		
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.8 201		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	49.6 202	21 • •	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 0.5 2021		
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.0 202	73 •	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 202		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.2 2020	) •	)
al work-related accidents embodied in imports				For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA		,
oer 100,000 population) tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.0 201	iŏ ■ *	T	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.8 2019		,
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	5.6 201	8 •		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021		,
						2 •	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

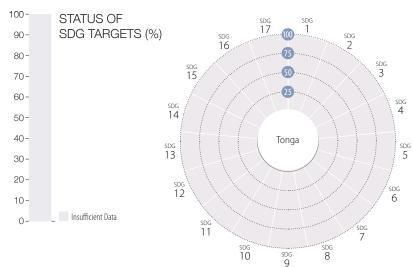
### TONGA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

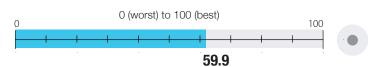


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  Population using the internet (%)		2022		
	4.2	2023	_	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA	NIA			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	00.7	2021	_	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA 2022		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2019		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		. NA			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		. NA			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		. NA			Gini coefficient	37.6	2015	•	(
	11/7	. 1973			Palma ratio	1.6	2015	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	125.6	2020		<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		<b>7</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>T</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.1	2019	•	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.8	2020	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	INA	. NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.8	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	52.3	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		(
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.0	2019	•	4	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	(
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	24.0	2010	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.3	2019	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			(
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA			(
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	5.0	2010		_	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	56	2019	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1 7	2021		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	. NA			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fingoris (eco <sub>2</sub> /capita)  **		2021		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	046	2020		•		0.0	2021		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.6	2020	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water	400	2022		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2020			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	2021	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		(
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	40.0	2019		4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2009		(
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	49.9	2019			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.1	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.1	2022	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1	2022	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	2021	•	<b>→</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)	0.72	2023	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.7	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	•	(
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	. NA			(per million population)	100	,		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	. NA	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2019	•	-
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.4	2016	•	(
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	•	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.7	2019	•	-
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		(
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.3	2019		<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.1	2019	•	-
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-43	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA			•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			-
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA			(
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		(
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9	2023	•	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.6	2021	•	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA			•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	N 1 A	h1.6			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *	25.1	2020	•	
(per 100,000 population)	NA	. NA			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	•	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	FO 0	2022		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

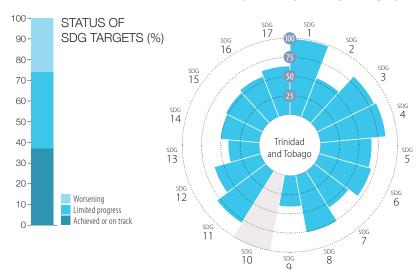
## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Latin America and the Caribbean

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

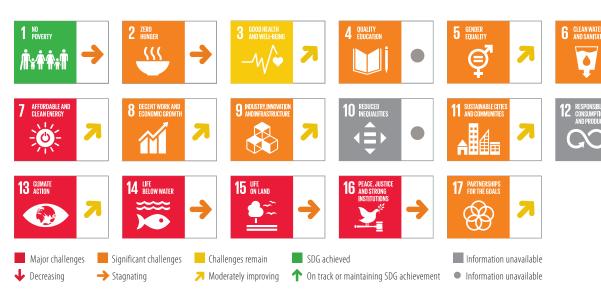




#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

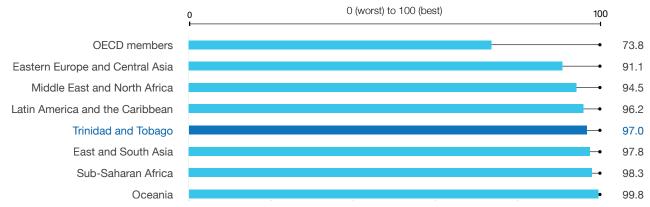


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

### Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty			Rating Tr		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			•		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.3	2023	•	7	Population using the internet (%)		2021		T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	40.3	2021	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2011			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.6			<b>*</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017	_	→ 7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2019	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		J.	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018 2020		•	Gini coefficient	NA	NΑ		•
	2.0	2020		_	Palma ratio	NA	NΑ		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	26.6			T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2016		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.3			<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				Ė
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.3			T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	22.9	2019	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0	2021 NA		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NΑ		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	INA	IVA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	2017	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.1	2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2010	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.8	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.7	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.3	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	2019	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NΑ		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	32.0	2011		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2017	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NΑ	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	2021	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	72	2019	•	_	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	/3	2019			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	23.7	2021	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2017	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA		•
SDG4 – Quality Education						8,016.6			•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	79.5	2020	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	.,.			
(% of children aged 4 to 6)					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.5	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.8 80.9			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		7
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
	99.6	2010			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		4
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		<b>→</b>
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	58.2	2011	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.0	2021		•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.3			<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.0	2022		->
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2			Ţ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		4
·	20.2	2021		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		Ţ
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.0	າດາດ		<b>1</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9			7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				ij
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	93.9				(per million population)	0.6	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2019		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		NA		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	29.4	2021	•	1
	INA	INA			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0	2020		•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2017		•
Population with access to clean finds and technology for cooking (0)	100.0			T 个	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2011		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020		T	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	2022	•	<b>→</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	4.4	2019	•	7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2011		•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019		<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.0	2012	_	_	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	
	4.0	2021			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	76.5	2023	•	<b>→</b>
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2021		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	•	7
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	5.0	2018			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	•	1
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	80.8	2017	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.7	2023		<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2021		<b>1</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5	2020	•	7
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)	NA	NA	•	•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
(per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	•	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.4	2022		1

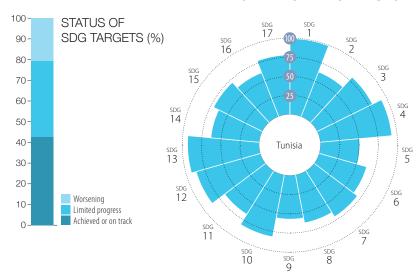
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**COUNTRY RANKING** 

**COUNTRY SCORE** 

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS











































Major challenges Decreasing



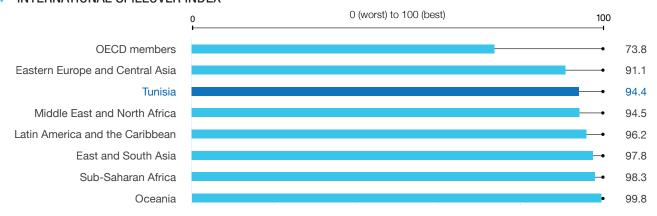




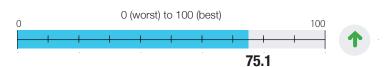
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year Rating T
	0.8 2023		89.3 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.6 2023 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	79.0 2021 • 81.3 2021 •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	3 1 2020 • 👈	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1 2020 • → 8.6 2022 • →	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2018 •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1 2018	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	22.0 2022
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.9 2016 • •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.0 2022
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7 2021 •
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2019 •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	32.8 2015 •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.3 2015
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	36.6 2020 • ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5 2021 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	7.6 2020 •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.3 2021 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	40.3 2019
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	36.0 2021 • 👈	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.2 2020 •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	29.0 2022
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.7 2019 • 🛧		29.0 2022
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2014
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	55.9 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4 2019
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5 2019 • ↑	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	4.4 2018
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.0 2019	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9 2018
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.3 2019 • ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.2 2018
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5 2018 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.3 2018
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 2021 • 👈	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.3 2021
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	70 2019 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action	
(worst 0–100 best)	70 2019 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.6 2021
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2022 • 🔸	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2018
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	343.4 2021
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NA NA •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
(% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2 2021 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3 2022
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	87.9 2021 • <b>1</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.9 2022
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.7 2021	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	22.3 2018 •
SDG5 – Gender Equality	37.7 2021	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.6 2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.3 2019
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	62.7 2018 • 👈	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.3 2021 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	39.5 2022 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.8 2022 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.3 2021 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.4 2022
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97 2023 •
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3 2021 •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.4 2020 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 2018
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	96.0 2019 • •	(per million population)	0.5 2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.0 2020 •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,292.0 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.6 2020 •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	51.6 2017
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	58 2022
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.8 2020 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9 2018 •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.1 2019 • 🛧	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 2022
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.3 2012
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.6 2019 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021 •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.1 2023
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.1 2021 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.2 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.9 2021 • 👈	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	16.1 2023 • 🔸	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.0 2020 •
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0 2018 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
(per 100,000 population)		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.9 2012 •
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	13.5 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021
4 1 1		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	

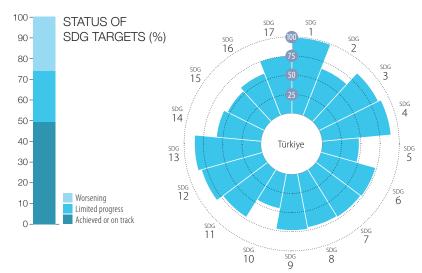
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



# COUNTRY RANKING 72/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

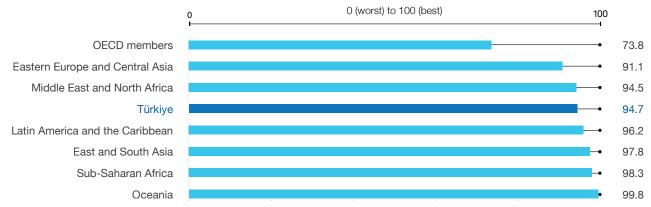


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

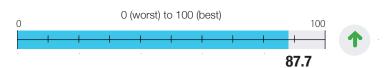


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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



G1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Ratin	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value \	Year Ra	itino
erty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			3		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.9 2		
erty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.4	202	3	1	Population using the internet (%)	81.4 2	:021	•
erty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.0	201	9 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.6 2	:021	•
G2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	322	2018	•
valence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	202	)	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2	0.0	
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			2	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5 2	022	•
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			3	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7 2	) ) ) ) ) ) )	
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.1			4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1 2		
nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			7	7	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2020	
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		202		<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2020	
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)			3	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)			
d gap closure (% of potential yield)		N/			Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		NA C	
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)			) •			34.7 2	.014	•
	5.0		_		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being	470	202			Gini coefficient	41.9 2	.019	•
ernal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17.3			T	Palma ratio	2.0 2	2019	•
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		202		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	13.7 2	.019	•
tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		202		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
lence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0			<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	14.1 2	0010	
HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	N/	4		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	14.1 2	.010	_
-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.6	201	a _	<b>1</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	45.2 2	:019	•
betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	0.0	2U1	_	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.3 2	0020 (	•
estandardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	45.5	201	9 •	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.0 2		
bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Population with rent overburden (%)		NA (	
c deaths (per 100,000 population)		201		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)			
expectancy at birth (years)	78.6			1		74.7 2	.UZZ	•
escent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	14.7			1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
s attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.0				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.2 2	.019	•
iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)			1	<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	15.1 2	:018	•
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)			9 •	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7 2	2018	•
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)			2 •	Ψ.	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	33.7 2	018	•
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.5	201	9 •	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.0 2	2018	•
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	8.1	202	) •	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2	2021	•
smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	28.0	201	9 •	4	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2	2020	•
54 – Quality Education								_
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					SDG13 – Climate Action	50.0	2004	_
of children aged 4 to 6)	79.5	202	) •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021	
primary enrollment rate (%)	95.1	202	) •	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
er secondary completion rate (%)	122.5			1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2021	
acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9			<b></b>	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	23.6 2	:018	•
ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	39.8			<b>1</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
score (worst 0–600 best)	462.7			<b>†</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.8 2	022	•
tion in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.0			<b>J</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	70.7 2	022	•
erachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	25.2			4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	57.5 2	2018	•
*	25.2	201	5	- 1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	19.0 2		
55 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
and for family planning satisfied by modern methods	60.2	201	3	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	
of females aged 15 to 49)	00.2	201	5			0.0 2	.010	Ĭ
of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.6	202	1 •	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	48.0	202	2	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3 2	.022	•
s held by women in national parliament (%)	17.3				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.2 2	.022	•
der wage gap (% of male median wage)	10.0	201	3 -		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.00 3		
der wage gap (% of male median wage)					Danier and defendables (0) of females 2		2023	_
3317					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.88 2		•
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation	07.0				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2	2021	•
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Ilation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0	202	) •	<b>↑</b>		0.0 2		•
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation lation using at least basic drinking water services (%) lation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	202	) •	<b>↑</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	2021	•
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation  llation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  llation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	99.2 45.7	202 202 201	0 •	<b>↑</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.0 2 0.7 2	2021 2018	
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Ilation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Ilation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Iwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.2 45.7 30.5	202 202 201 201		<b>↑</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2 0.7 2 2.5 2	2021 <b>•</b> 2018 <b>•</b> 2021 <b>•</b>	•
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Ilation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Ilation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Iwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Irropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Irre water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31	202 202 201 202 201	) • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<b>^</b>	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)	0.0 2 0.7 2 2.5 2 15.8 2	2021 <b>1</b> 2018 <b>2</b> 2021 <b>2</b> 2021 <b>2</b>	•
i6 — Clean Water and Sanitation lation using at least basic drinking water services (%) lation using at least basic sanitation services (%) water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) we water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) lation using safely managed water services (%)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA	2020 2020 2010 2020 2010 N/	0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	<b>^</b>	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/area where they live (%)	0.0 2 0.7 2 2.5 2 15.8 2 57 2	2021 (2018 (2021 (2022 (202) (202 (202	•
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Ilation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Ilation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Ilation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Inwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Irropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  It water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Ilation using safely managed water services (%)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31	2020 2020 2010 2020 2010 N/	0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	<b>^</b>	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	0.0 2 0.7 2 2.5 2 15.8 2 57 2 98.4 2	2021 (2018 (2021 (2021 (2020 (2022 (2018 (	•
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Ilation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Ilation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Ilation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Iwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Irropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Ive water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Ilation using safely managed water services (%)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA	2020 2020 2010 2020 2010 N/	0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	<b>^</b>	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2 0.7 2 2.5 2 15.8 2 57 2 98.4 2 36 2	2021 (2018 (2021 (2020 (2022 (2018 (2022 (202) (2022 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2022 (202) (2022 (2022 (202) (2022 (202) (2022 (202) (2022 (202) (2022 (202) (2022 (202) (2022 (202) (2022 (202) (2022 (202) (2022 (202) (2022 (202) (202) (202) (2022 (202) (202) (202) (2022 (202) (	• • • •
66 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Ilation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Ilation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Ilation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Iwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Irropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Ive water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Ilation using safely managed water services (%)  Ilation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4	2020 2010 2020 2010 2010 N/2	0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	<b>^</b>	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0 2 0.7 2 2.5 2 15.8 2 57 2 98.4 2 36 2	2021 (2018 (2021 (2021 (2020 (2022 (2018 (	• • • •
i6 — Clean Water and Sanitation lation using at least basic drinking water services (%) lation using at least basic sanitation services (%) water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) re water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) lation using safely managed water services (%) lation using safely managed sanitation services (%) i7 — Affordable and Clean Energy lation with access to electricity (%)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4	2020 2020 2010 2020 2010 N/2 2020	0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	^	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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	0.0 2 0.7 2 2.5 2 15.8 2 57 2 98.4 2 36 2 3.8 2	2021 (2018 (2021 (2020 (2022 (2018 (2022 (2019 (	• • • •
if — Clean Water and Sanitation  lation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  lation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  we water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  lation using safely managed water services (%)  lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  if — Affordable and Clean Energy  lation with access to electricity (%)  lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4	2020 2021 2021 2021 2021 NA 2022	0	^ ^ ·	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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)	0.0 2 0.7 2 2.5 2 15.8 2 57 2 98.4 2 36 2 3.8 2 0.3 2	2021 (2018 (2021 (2021 (2021 (2022 (2018 (2022 (2019 (2021 (202) (2021 (2021 (202) (2021 (2021 (202) (2021 (202) (202) (2021 (202) (2021 (202) (2021 (202) (2021 (202) (2021 (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (202) (	• • • •
id - Clean Water and Sanitation  lation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  lation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  e water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  lation using safely managed water services (%)  lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  17 - Affordable and Clean Energy  lation with access to electricity (%)  lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4	2020 2021 2021 2021 NA 2020 2020	0	^	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)	2.5 2 15.8 2 57 2 98.4 2 36 2 3.8 2 0.3 2	2021 (2018 (2021 (2021 (2022 (2022 (2019 (2022 (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (2023 (202) (	• • • • • • •
if — Clean Water and Sanitation  lation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  lation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  e water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  lation using safely managed water services (%)  lation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  i7 — Affordable and Clean Energy  lation with access to electricity (%)  lation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4	2020 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	^ ^ ·	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	2.5 2 15.8 2 57 2 98.4 2 36 2 3.8 2 0.3 2 34.0 2 0.5 2	2021 (2018 (2021 (2020 (2022 (2018 (2022 (2019 (2022 (2023 (2023 (2023 (2023 (2023 (2021 (2021 (	• • • • • • •
ide — Clean Water and Sanitation  Ilation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Ilation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Ilation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Ilation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  In water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  In propagation wastewater that receives treatment (%)  In water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O eq/capita)  Ilation using safely managed water services (%)  Ilation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Ilation with access to electricity (%)  Ilation with access to electricity (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Ilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4 100.0 95.2 NA	2020 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	^ ^ ·	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 2 0.7 2 2.5 2 15.8 2 57 2 98.4 2 3.6 2 3.8 2 0.3 2 34.0 2 0.5 2 0.4 2	2021 (	
idation using at least basic drinking water services (%) llation using at least basic drinking water services (%) llation using at least basic sanitation services (%) lwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) ropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) le water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) llation using safely managed water services (%) llation using safely managed sanitation services (%) llation with access to electricity (%) llation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) lemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) list — Decent Work and Economic Growth	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4 100.0 95.2 NA 14.1	2020 2011 2021 2011 N/2 2020 2020 N/2 2011	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 2 0.7 2 15.8 2 15.8 2 98.4 2 36 2 3.8 2 0.3 2 34.0 2 0.5 2 0.4 2 0.5 2	2021	
Go - Clean Water and Sanitation  Illation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Illation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Inwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Iropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  It water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Illation using safely managed water services (%)  Illation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Illation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Illation with access to electricity (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation using safely managed water services (%)  Illation using	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4 100.0 95.2 NA 14.1	2021 2022 2011 2022 2011 NA 2022 2021 2021 2021	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	^ ^ ·	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 2 0.7 2 2.5 2 15.8 2 57 2 98.4 2 3.6 2 3.8 2 0.3 2 34.0 2 0.5 2 0.4 2	2021	
Go – Clean Water and Sanitation  Illation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Illation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Inwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Irropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  It water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O eq/capita)  Illation using safely managed water services (%)  Illation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Illation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Illation with access to electricity (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  In emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (CO2/TWh)  It was been energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  In of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4 100.0 95.2 NA 14.1	2020 2011 2021 2011 N/2 2020 2020 N/2 2011	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2 0.7 2 15.8 2 15.8 2 98.4 2 36 2 3.8 2 0.3 2 34.0 2 0.5 2 0.4 2 0.5 2	2021	
Go – Clean Water and Sanitation  Illation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Illation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Inwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Imporpagenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  It water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Illation using safely managed water services (%)  Illation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Illation with access to electricity (%)  Illation with access to electricity (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and te	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4 100.0 95.2 NA 14.1	2020 2021 2021 2021 2022 2022 2021 2021	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	^ ^ ·	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0 2 0.7 2 15.8 2 15.8 2 57 2 98.4 2 3.8 2 0.3 2 34.0 2 0.5 2 0.4 2 0.5 2 317.6 2	2021	
Go - Clean Water and Sanitation  Illation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Illation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Inwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Imporphise water water that receives treatment (%)  It water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Illation using safely managed water services (%)  Illation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Illation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Illation with access to electricity (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access (%)  Illation with a	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4 100.0 95.2 NA 14.1 -0.6 6.5 74.1	2020 2011 2021 2012 2013 NA 2021 2021 2021 2011 2022 2011 2022	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	↑ ↑ ↑ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	0.0 2 0.7 2 15.8 2 15.8 2 98.4 2 36 2 3.8 2 0.3 2 34.0 2 0.5 2 0.4 2 0.5 2 317.6 2	2021	
Go - Clean Water and Sanitation  Illation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Illation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Inwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Impopenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  It was water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Illation using safely managed water services (%)  Illation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Illation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Illation with access to electricity (%)  Illation with access to electricity (%)  Illation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Illation with access to electricity oper total electricity output (CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Inwable energy share energy s	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4 100.0 95.2 NA 14.1 -0.6 6.5 74.1	2020 2021 2021 2021 2022 2022 2021 2021	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	↑ ↑ ↑ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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	0.0 2 0.7 2 15.8 2 15.8 2 98.4 2 36 2 3.8 2 0.3 2 34.0 2 0.5 2 0.4 2 0.5 2 317.6 2	2021	
GG – Clean Water and Sanitation  ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  nwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  ulation using safely managed water services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  GG – Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  GB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  sted GDP growth (%)  ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  work-related accidents embodied in imports	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4 100.0 95.2 NA 14.1 -0.6 6.5 74.1 0.4	2020 2011 2022 2011 N/2 2020 2021 2021 2021 2022 2022 2022 20	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	↑ ↑ ↑ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	0.0 2 0.7 2 15.8 2 15.8 2 98.4 2 36 2 3.8 2 0.3 2 34.0 2 0.5 2 0.4 2 0.5 2 317.6 2	2021	
Go - Clean Water and Sanitation  Jalation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Jalation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Jalation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Jalation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Jalation using safely of available freshwater resources)  Jalation using safely managed water services (%)  Jalation using safely managed water services (%)  Jalation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Jalation with access to electricity (%)  Jalation with access to electricity (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Jalation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4 100.0 95.2 NA 14.1 -0.6 6.5 74.1 0.4	2022 2011 2022 2013 N/2 2022 2021 2022 2011 2022 2022 2022 20	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	^^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	0.0 2 0.7 2 15.8 2 15.8 2 98.4 2 36 2 3.8 2 0.3 2 34.0 2 0.5 2 0.4 2 0.5 2 317.6 2  NA 30.4 2	2021	
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  howater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  ulation using safely managed water services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth (%)  ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  l work-related accidents embodied in imports  er 100,000 population)  ms of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4 100.0 95.2 NA 14.1 -0.6 6.5 74.1 0.4 0.0 20.1	2022 2011 2022 2013 N/2 2022 2021 2021 2022 2022 2022 2021 2022 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2022	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	0.0 2 0.7 2 15.8 2 15.8 2 98.4 2 36 2 3.8 2 0.3 2 34.0 2 0.5 2 0.5 2 0.5 2 NA 30.4 2 7.0 2	2021	
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  mater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  the water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  ulation using safely managed water services (%)  ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  ulation with access to electricity (%)  ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output total electricity output total electricity output total energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth (%)  ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  work-related accidents embodied in imports  er 100,000 population)	99.2 45.7 30.5 974.31 NA 78.4 100.0 95.2 NA 14.1 -0.6 6.5 74.1 0.4	2022 2011 2022 2013 N/2 2022 2021 2021 2022 2022 2022 2021 2022 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2022	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	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/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)	0.0 2 0.7 2 15.8 2 15.8 2 98.4 2 36 2 3.8 2 0.3 2 34.0 2 0.5 2 0.4 2 0.5 2 317.6 2  NA 30.4 2 61.1 2	2021	

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG 8

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 91 /166

COUNTRY SCORE 68.5

#### 100-STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%) SDG ...2 90-SDG 16 75 80-SDG 3 SDG 15 50 70-60-SDG 4 SDG 14 50-40-Turkmenistan SDG 13 30-20-SDG 12 sdg 6 10-

SDG 11

> SDG 10

Information unavailable

#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Limited progress

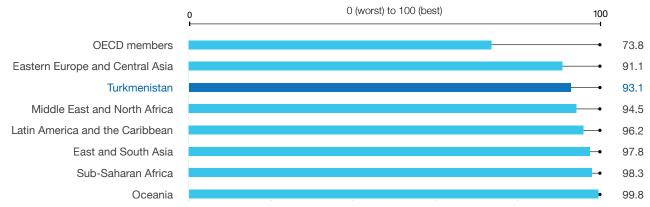
Achieved or on track

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

Moderately improving

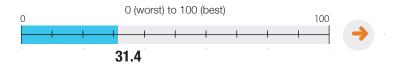
#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Decreasing



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# TURKMENISTAN

OG1 – No Poverty				g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	57.8 202		
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	•	<b>→</b>	Population using the internet (%)	21.3 201		
OG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	13.9 202	.1	
evalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 201	8	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 202	22	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 202	1 •	
ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		→ ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA N	A	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2021		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018 NA			Gini coefficient	NA N	A	
	INA	IN/			Palma ratio	NA N	A •	
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	F 2	2020			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	8.5 202	20	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>Ψ</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	19.9 201	9	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.4 202	0	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	INA	NΑ			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0 201	9	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.7	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 201	3	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	87.9	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.5 201	9	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.5	2019	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.7 201		
expectancy at birth (years)	69.8	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8 201	8	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.4	2018	•		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	55.3 201	8	
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.9 201	8	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA N	A •	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	73	2019		4	SDG13 – Climate Action			
vorst 0–100 best)				•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	13.2 202	1 •	
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2019	)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7 201	8	
G4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA N	A	
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NA	NΑ			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
6 of children aged 4 to 6) t primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NΑ		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA N	A	
ver secondary completion rate (%)	NA				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		A •	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		A	
<u> </u>	22.0	2017			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA N		
IGS – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA N	A	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	79.6	2019	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201		
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94 0	2021		-	SDG15 – Life on Land			_
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	105.6			4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14 0 202	7	
ts held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		Ţ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.7 202		
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	25.0	2021	_		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98 202		
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020		<b>1</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 202		
pulation using at least basic unifiting water services (%)		2020		<b>1</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
thwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	143.6				(per million population)	0.2 201	8	•
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,513.1			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1 201	5	
	1,213.1	2010	) _		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.9 200		
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		0.5			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	93 201		
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9 201		
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	2020	)	T	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	19 202		
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	4.0	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.3 201		
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	Λ1	2010		<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
27 27 27	U.I	2019	, 🕶	7	per 100,000 population)	0.0 202	1	•
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		20			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	25.8 202	3	b
isted GDP growth (%)		2019			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA N	A	
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.2	2018	•	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA N	A	D
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	40.6	2017	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA N	A •	
	5.5	2023		4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) damental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023 NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1 202	0	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports		2018		• →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N		
er 100,000 population)	0.1	2010		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N	Δ	
cims of modern slavery embodied in imports	44.3	2018	-					
er 100,000 population)					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 202		9

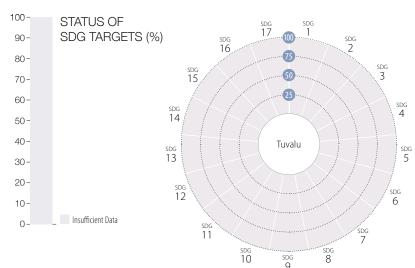
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point







#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

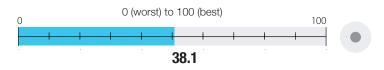


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty  overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year F NA			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year I NA		
overty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 FFF, %)		NA			Population using the internet (%)		2021		
	11/7	INA		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2017		
DG2 – Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%)	NIA	NA			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
evalence of undernouns in terit (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		þ
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2022		
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		+	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021		•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	•	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		)
ıstainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		•	Gini coefficient		2010		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.8	2010	•	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA		•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.6	2021	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		þ
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.3	2021	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.3	2019	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	296.0	2021	•	4		100.0	2020		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)		NA		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	10	2016		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		NA		)
e expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	•		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			)
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	43.8	2018	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	)
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	2020	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	)
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	)
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	NA	NA		•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
worst 0–100 best)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7	2021	•	,
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	•	þ
OG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2021	•	•
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	89.0	2021	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	91.2	2021	•	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	)
ower secondary completion rate (%)	65.8	2021	•	+	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.1	2022	•	•
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0.0	2018	•	)
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		)
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	46.2	2010		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	46.2	2019	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	þ
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.6	2021	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		NA		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	2021	•	Ψ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		)
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		,
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA		,
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2018		•	(per million population)	NA	NA	•	)
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019		
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA	NA	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA			
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA			
pulation with access to electricity (%)		2020		T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	/0.6	2020	•	7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		)
0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.0	2020	•	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.2	2019	•	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021		
justed GDP growth (%)	0.9	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	)
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA		•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			þ
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			_		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA			)
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		)
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	21.8	2020	•	•
al work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	)
per 100,000 population)									
per 100,000 population) :tims of modern slavery embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	NA	NA 2021		)

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

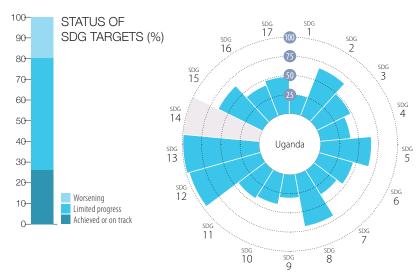
### UGANDA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

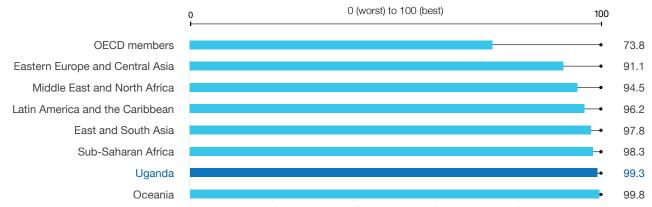


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

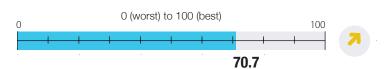


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		g Ti
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	60.2	2023	•	7	Population using the internet (%)		2021		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger			_		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	52.2	2021	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		NA		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>7</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	25.0	2022		
revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)		2020		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	35.0	2022	•	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>*</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2014	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020			Gini coefficient	42.7	2019	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	2.1	2019	•	
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	284.1	2020	•	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	54.0	2020	•	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	52.5	2019	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	199.0	2021	•	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)				
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.3	2021	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.2	2019		_	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.0	2022	•	_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.2	2019	_		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	163.0	2019	•	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2011		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.4	2010		<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019		7	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2020		
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1	2020		
worst 0–100 best)	50	2019	•	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1	2021		
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2022	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		
OG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	3/11	2010	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2020		
% of children aged 4 to 6)					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2017		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2017		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.8	2021	•	_	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA			
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.5	2021	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	73.3	2021		4	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.2	2022	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2022		Ţ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	55.0	LULI			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	55.0	2020		<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019			(per million population)	0.2	2018	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	169.1				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.5	2021	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	51.8	2021	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	<i>1</i> 2.1	2020	•	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	52	2022	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	32.2	2016	•	
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26	2022	•	
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2019	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	18.1	2017	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.0	2019	•	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2016	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)				
djusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	2021	•	•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				<b>A</b>	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	05.9	2021	•	T	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.3	2023	•	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		267		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.3	2021	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA		
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2018	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2020		
TOPE TOU GOOD DODDINGTOD					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	U	2021		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

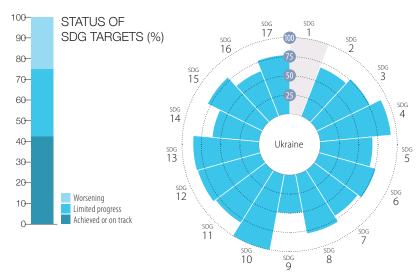
### UKRAINE

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

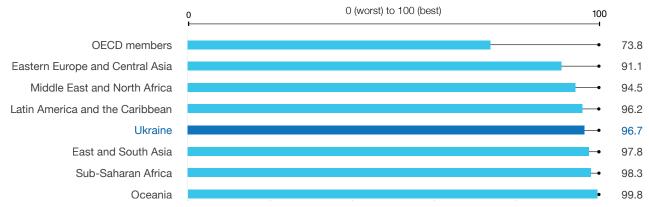


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

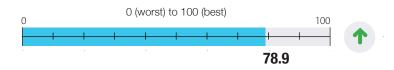


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

**5**%

The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation before February 2022. Since February 2022 many data points could not be updated for Ukraine.

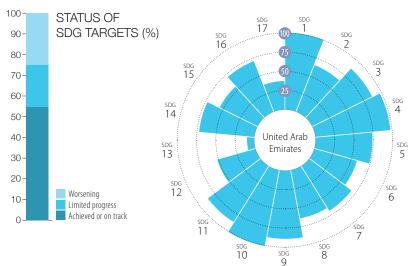
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value			,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R	_	, Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) *		N/				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	NA NA		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	N/	•	•		Population using the internet (%)	79.2 2021		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	80.1 2021	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.3					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2000			l.	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.1 2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.1	2017				Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2021	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017				Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2020	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020		•		Gini coefficient	25.6 2020	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					_	Palma ratio	0.9 2020	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.5	2020	)	4	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		202				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	1.1 2018	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		202		- 1		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	19.0 2019	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	71.0				1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	202	•	1		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	79.0 2020		•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25.5	2010		-		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0 2021	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	۷.۵	2013	, –	-3		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0.		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	78.9	2019	) •			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2016		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.2			1		Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	7.7 2019 16.9 2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.0			4		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7 2018		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	14.7					Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	42.2 2018		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9					Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.3 2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		202				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021		
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage						SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 2021		
(worst 0–100 best)	/3	2019	) —	1	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.6 2021		
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6	2022	2 •	7	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2018		
SDG4 – Quality Education						CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	NA NA		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NA	N/		•		SDG14 – Life Below Water			Ī
(% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.0					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.4 2022	•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.4					Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.7 2022		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.6 2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality	22.2	202				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	31.7 2019	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods						Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	21.4 2019	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	68.0	2012	2	7	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.9	202	•	1		SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.0	202	•	4	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.8 2022	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.8					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.3 2022	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94 2023	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.9	2020	) •	4	•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2021	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.7	2020	•	1		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.7	2019	•	•		(per million population)			_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.1	2020	•	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.0.2024		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	720.9	2018	3	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.8 2021		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	33.8 2017		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	62 2021 99.8 2012		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	94.9	2020	•	1		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33 2022		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.2	2019	•	1		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.2 2012		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		2019		-		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
	7.4	∠U1:	, 🕶	7		per 100,000 population)	0.4 2021	•	
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.0	202	_			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.2 2023	•	
djusted GDP growth (%) (ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		202				Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	•	
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.4	2018	) •			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	83.6	202	•	1		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	•	
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.8	202	•	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		202		1	<b>b</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.1 2020	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	3	-3	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	7.0	2010	2 _			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	32.3 2020	•	
(per 100,000 population)	7.0	2018	, •	-		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021		

The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation before February 2022. Since February 2022 many data points could not be updated for Ukraine.





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

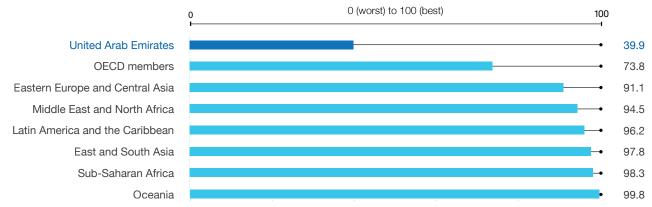


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

### Performance by Indicator

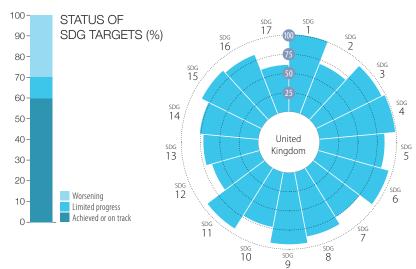
DG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year Rating T
	0.1 2023	1 1	93.3 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2 2023 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100.0 2021
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	F.C. 2020.	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	241.2 2021 •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6 2020	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 2018 •
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6 2022 • • * 0.7 2021 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	44.2.2022
revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	* 0.7 2021 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.2 2022 •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3 2021 •
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	26.2 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4 2020 🔸
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3 2018 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	53.2 2020	Gini coefficient	26.0 2018 •
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	0.9 2018 •
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.3 2020 • 1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5 2021	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2020 •
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.4 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	41.7 2019
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	41.7 2019
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA NA •
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	86.0 2022 •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	70.0 2019	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6 2019 •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.0 2019 •
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.9 2019 • 🛧	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	42.0 2018 •
ife expectancy at birth (years)	76.1 2019 • 7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.1 2018
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.7 2019 • <b>T</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.5 2018 •
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2 2018	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	76.2 2018 •
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2021 • →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.1 2021 •
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78 2019 🔸 👈	SDG13 – Climate Action	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7 2022 • ↑	${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	21.9 2021
	0.7 2022	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.5 2018 •
DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	31,020.7 2021 •
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.2 2022 • 👈	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3 2022 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6 2022
ower secondary completion rate (%)	96.9 2020 • 🛧	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	71.3 2022 •
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2021 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	13.3 2018 •
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	4.9 2019 •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* (12 2022 -	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6 2019
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 61.2 2023 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0 2018 •
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.8 2021 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.3 2022 • 🗾	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6 2022
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	50.0 2021 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85 2023
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020 • 👈	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA NA •
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2 2020 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	4.6 2018
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1,630.7 2019 • •	(per million population)	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.1 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	26,346.4 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2021
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.2 2016
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	91 2022 •
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2020 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2022
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.4 2019 • 🛧	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	67 2022
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4 2019	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.7 2019 • 👈	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.3 2021 •
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	43.0 2023 •
djusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7 2021 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA NA • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 2021
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	85.7 2021 • 🛧	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.7 2021
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.7 2023 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7 2 2020 📤
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 • 🔸	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.3 2020 •
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4 2018 • 👈	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3 2022
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA •
(per 100,000 population)	229.4 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	98 2021 •
		. ,	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS







































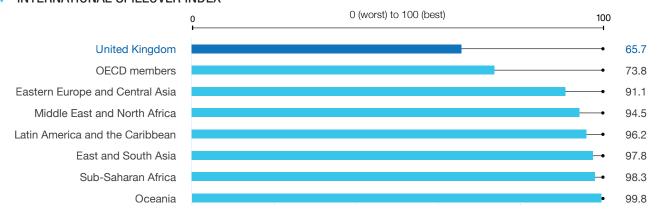




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# UNITED KINGDOM

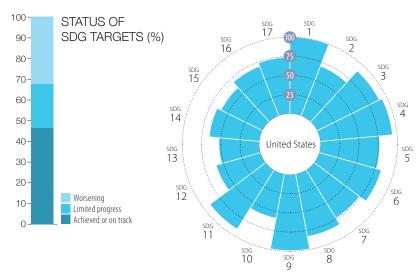
### Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.5	2023	•		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0		•	g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Population using the internet (%)		2021		1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.2	2020		Ψ.	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	113.3	2021	•	T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	93.2	2022	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.2	2021	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.7	2019	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		7	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2019		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2021		4	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2020		7
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2016			Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		NA		•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	38.1	2016		T
	TJ./	2020			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0	2020			Gini coefficient	35.1	2017	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020		7	Palma ratio		2020		<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	13.1	2020	0	<b>→</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>T</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021 NA			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	· 0.0	2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	INF			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	10.0	2010		_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.3	2019		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		2019		-1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	42.4	2046			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13.4	2019			Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022		+
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)		2018		4
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.9	2022	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	23.9	2019	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.1	2018	•	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.9	2018	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2022		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.9	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2018			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	23.6	2018	•	7
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2019		T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.9	2021	•	1
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.5	2020		T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2020	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	99 9	2020		4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.2	2021	•	7
(% of children aged 4 to 6)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.6	2018	•	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,484.9	2021	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2020		T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)	46.9	2018	•	7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA				SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	503.7	2021		<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.2	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		- 1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
·	17.4	2010	•		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	29.9	2019	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.7	2019	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	86.5	2010	•	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	•	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	100.7	2021	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2021		<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81 <i>A</i>	2022		-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2022		<b>*</b>	Mean area that is protected in refreshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		4
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2021		7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2022		个
	14.3	ZUZ I		<b>7</b> 6	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		<b></b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			_		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				·
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			T	(per million population)	3.2	2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2020		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020 NIA		7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,688.52			•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA 75	NA 2022		-
Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2020		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			•
1 3 7 3 ,	98.1	2020			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		<b>→</b>
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2022		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			<b>1</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	per 100,000 population)	1.2	2021	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.1	2019		1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.5	2023	•	<b>→</b>
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1
	12.2	2019			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	•	<b>→</b>
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2021		•	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2018	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.8	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15.6	2020	•	1
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				<b>•</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	U./	2021	•		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2022	•	•
(per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	•	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	83.5	2018		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021		•
Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2022			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022		<b>→</b>
	, 5.0				Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	-113.9			
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	110	2021	_	1	Sinited profits of materials (654 Sinion)	113.2	2010	_	_





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

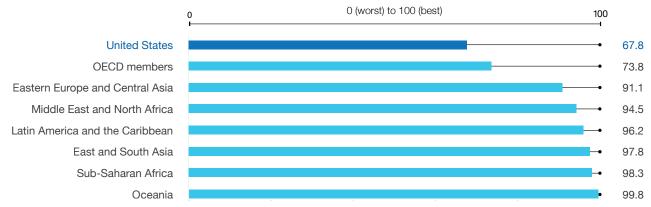


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

# UNITED STATES

### Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year 2023	_	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	Year 2022	•	g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		1	Population using the internet (%)		2021		1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.1	2021	•	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	165.8	2021		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	05.0	2022		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		<b>→</b>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	95.0	2022	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2018		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020		T
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019		T
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2020 2019		→ 1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2021		•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2019		- 1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	14.5	2020	) 🛑			5 1.0	2010		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	/1 F	2019		.l.
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	21.1	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Palma ratio		2019		<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	2021	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2021		- 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	2021	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	• 00	2020		4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	2019	•		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Age-standardized death rate due to Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.6	2019	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.8	2019		T
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		20.			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14.2	2019	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2022		<b>→</b>
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		•	Population with rent overburden (%)		2019		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.5			<b>4</b>	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	57.4	2022	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.0	2019	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		<b>↑</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2019		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		<b>→</b>
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	21.9			7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2018		<b>7</b>
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2020		1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2018		
SDG4 – Quality Education						1.5	2010		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					SDG13 – Climate Action	140	2021		4
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.0	2020	)	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		→ →
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>		2.8 2,383.8			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	103.8	2020	•	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)		2018		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA			•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	51.2			1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.4	2022		4
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	495.0			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		4
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	12.3	2018		<b>*</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		<b>→</b>
·	10.0	2010	) –	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		7
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.7	2019	0	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	78.4	2017	7	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8	2021	•	4	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.6			1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.6	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.4	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	16.9	2021	•	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•	<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	3.7	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	(per million population)				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.2	2019	0	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>
	1,741.30			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020		<b>→</b>
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2020		1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		<b>→</b>
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.3	2020	)	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0	2022		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2022		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			<b>↑</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	per 100,000 population)	3.2	2021	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.2	2019	•	7	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.2	2023	•	<b>→</b>
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1∩⊿	2019	) 👝	<b>→</b>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		<b>→</b>
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	10.7	2012	_	-	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.0	2021			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	506.2	2020	•	7
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)	95.0	2021	•	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.7	2020	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.2	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2	2018	3	<b>→</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				
(per 100,000 population)					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		NA 2021		•
Victims of modern slavery embedded in imports ( 100,000 111)			} •						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	64.5			1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	72.6	2022		_ <b>J</b>
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)		2022	•	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	72.6 165.3	2022		

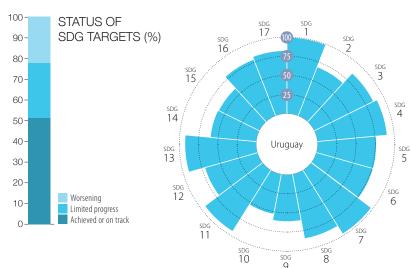
### **URUGUAY**

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING 32/166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

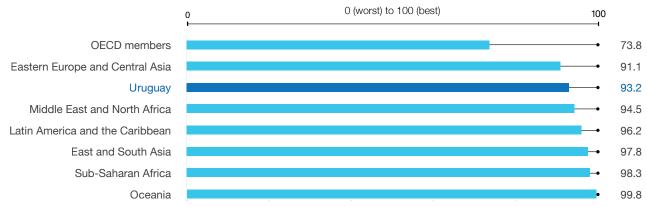


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



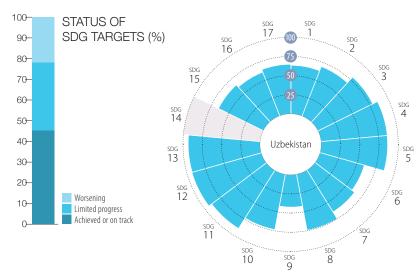
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value 99.8		_	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		<b>1</b>	Population using the internet (%)	99.8			1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	1.1 2023	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	109.1			1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2020 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		2018		+
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1 2022 •	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4 2018		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 12.0	2019	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.9 2016	*	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2021	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	<b>7</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	5.5 2021 • 0.7 2018 •	ala.	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7 2018		Gini coefficient	40.2	2020	•	4
	0.7 2020	_	Palma ratio	1.9	2020	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	18.6 2020 •	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.0 2021	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2014	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.8 2021	<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.7	2010		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		÷	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	8./	2019	•	-1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2021	4	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.0	2022	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.5 2019 •	Τ	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16.2 2019 •	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.5			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.8 2019	<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	14.4			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.1 2019	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	32.6 2019	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	128.6			->
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2020 •	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.1			4
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89 2021 •	<b>4</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2021	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79 2019 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7 2022	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021	•	T
SDG4 – Quality Education	0.7 2022	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018		4
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	81.7 2020	Ψ	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.8			7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.6 2019 •	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.6			7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2019 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	54.8			7
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	52.6	2019		<b>₩</b>
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 86.7 2023 •	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.6 2021	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.9 2022	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.2 2021	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.3	2022	•	<b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2023	•	<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5 2020 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	•	<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.1 2020 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.8 2019	•	(per million population)	0.7	2010	_	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2 2020 •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,066.5 2018 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.0			T
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2020 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.5 2019	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		<ul><li>2022</li><li>2010</li></ul>		T
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	54.5 2019	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			per 100,000 population)				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.1 2021		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.3		•	7
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.0 2018 •	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	T
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	74.1 2021 •	1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021 2021		<b>→</b>
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.9 2023	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.1	2020	•	1
Fatal 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	•	•
(per 100,000 population)			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	25.8 2018 •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	
						_	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

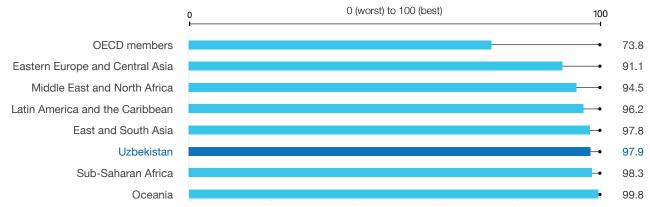


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

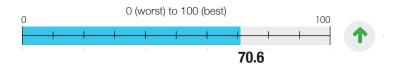


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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## UZBEKISTAN

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Ye			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value \		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.7 20			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	70.2 2		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	39.1 20	23	7	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	76.6 2		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.20	20.	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	105.5 2	.021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 20			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6 2	2018	•
revalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.9 20 2.4 20		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00 -	וחחח	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6 20			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2	2022 (	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 20			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2	.021	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.7 20			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2	.020	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 20			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA 1			Gini coefficient	35.3 2	.003	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.5 2	2003	•
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	30.2 20	20	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.7 20	21	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA (	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.1 20	21	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	26.9 2	1019	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	62.0 20	21 •	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.1 2	0000	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 20	21 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	84.0 2		•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25.3 20	119	7		04.0 2	.022	_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4.5	0012	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	151.7 20	119	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2012 ( NA (	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.7 20	119	<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	73.0 20		_	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	18.9 20			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	29.4 2		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 20			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98 20			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	71 20	10 0	4	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	71 20	119		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.6 2	2021	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 20	22 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018	
DG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	378.6 2	021	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	68.9 20	21	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
let primary enrollment rate (%)	96.1 20	21	<b>T</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA (	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	97.5 20			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA (	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 20	19	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA (	•
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA (	•
namend for family planning satisfied by modern methods	v			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA <sup>4</sup>	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 84.0 20	23	T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	2018	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.2 20	21	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	175.1 20	22	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.7 2	.022	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.7 20	21 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.4 2	.022	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97 2		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.8 20	20	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2	2021	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 20	20 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	2018	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	168.9 20						
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 20			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1 / 1	0021	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	356.8 20	18 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	1.4 2 NA		•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	_
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 20		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9 2		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.3 20	20 •	4	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.8 20	119	-	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA (	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.6 20	10	مله	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.0 20	(I)		per 100,000 population)	0.4 2	2016	•
	0.2.20			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.7 2	.023	•
djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-0.3 20 5 2 20			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2	.021	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	5.2 20	110		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2	.021	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1 20	21 •	<b>→</b>	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2	2021	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.3 20	23	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0 2	.020	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	18 •	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA (	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	3 1 20	118		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	21.5 2	2020 2021	•
(per 100,000 population)							

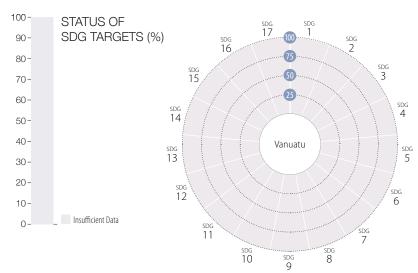
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



## COUNTRY RANKING /166



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

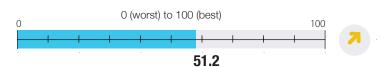


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$ 

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



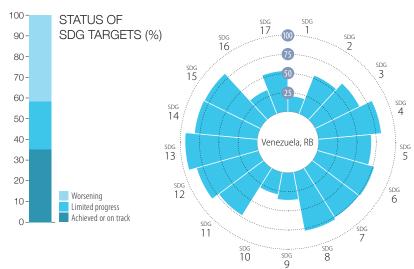
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP; %)	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	58.9 2022 66.3 2021 285.1 2021		- 6
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of owasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Prevalence of tobercare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)  Susports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  NA N	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		_	1
Prevalence of undemourishment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  31.4 2022	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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	200.1 2021		
Trevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  31.4 2022   Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  31.4 2022   Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  25.2 2016   Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  25.2 2017   Decal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  30.6 2021   Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Decal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  30.6 2021   Prevalence of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  Na N	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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  25.2 2016  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2017  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2017  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2017  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2017  Prevalence of the prevale	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA	•	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  25.2 2016    - Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)  22. 2017    - Creal yield (tronnes per hectare of harvested land)  32. 2017    - Creal yield (tronnes per hectare of harvested land)  32. 2018    - Substatianable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)  32. 2021    - Substatianable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)  32. 2021    - Substatianable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)  32. 2021    - Management Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)  33. 2021    - Management Mortality rate (per 10.0000 live births)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate, under-6 (per 1,000 live births)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate, under-6 (per 1,000 live births)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate, under-6 (per 1,000 live births)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate, under-6 (per 1,000 live births)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate, under-6 (per 1,000 live births)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate, under-6 (per 1,000 live births)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate, under-6 (per 1,000 uninfected population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (births (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (births (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (births (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (births (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (births (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (births (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (births (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (births (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (births (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (births (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (births (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (births (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021    - Mortality rate (per 100,000 population)  34. 2021	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 00 2022		4
thuman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  acreal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  bustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  bustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.42 worst)  bustai	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0 2022	•	
cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  observations be Nitrogen Management Index (best 0−1.41 worst)  opports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  NA NA  NA NA  observations of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  Alexandrous pesticides (per 1,000 live births)  Alexandrous pesticides (per 1,000 uninfected population)  NA NA NA  observation per 1,000 uninfected population)  nation per 1,000 uninfected population per 1,000 pepulation)  nation per 1,000 uninfected population per 1,000 pepulation)  nation per 1,000 uninfected population per 1,000 pepulation)  nation per 1,000 uninfected population per 1,000 uninfected population uninfected pepulation per 1,000 pepulation per 1,000 uninfected population uninfected per 1,000 pepulation per 1,000 uninfected population uninfected per 1,000 uninfected population)  observation infer 1,000 uninfected population uninfected per 1,000 uninfected population)  naticipation rate in per-primary organized learning  observation infer 1,000 uninfected population uninfected population uninfected population uninfe		0.2 2021	•	-
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)  Dog 2018  Coxports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  NA NA  NA	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	NA NA		•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  AN NA N				
Adernal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Adernal mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Adernal mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Adernal mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population)  NA NA 0 2021	Gini coefficient	32.3 2019		(
Adatemal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  42 2020  Anotatity rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Anotatility rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Anotatility rate (births of 100,000 population)  Anotatility rate (births per 1,000 population)  Anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 30–70 years (%)  Anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Anotation and anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Anotation and anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Anotation and anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Anotation and anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Anotation and anotatility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Anotation and anotation and partial rate (%)  Anotation and anotation and anotation anotation and partial rate (%)  Anotation anotation and anotation	Palma ratio	1.2 2019		(
leconatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Alew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Alew HIV infections (per 1,000 population)  Alex HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Alex HIV infections (per 1,000 population)  Alex HIV in	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Acritality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  acidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  acridence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  acridence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 uninfected population)  age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  araffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  affic expectancy at birth (years)  adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  airths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  aurviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  aurviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  aurviving infants who received 2 wHO-recommended vaccines (%)  births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  aurviving infants who received 2 wHO-recommended vaccines (%)  births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  aurviving infants who received 2 wHO-recommended vaccines (%)  births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  aurviving infants who received 2 wHO-recommended vaccines (%)  births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  contact the skilled h	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA		(
acidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)    Sew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)   NA	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11 1 2010		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  ife expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  iffe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  iffe asymptotic pollution (per 100,000 population)  iffe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  iffe asymptotic pollution (per 100,000 population)  iffe asymptotic pollution (per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  iffe asymptotic pollution (per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  iffe asymptotic pollution (per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  iffe asymptotic pollution (per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  iffe asymptotic pollution (per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  iffe asymptotic pollution (per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  iffe asymptotic pollution (per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  iffe asymptotic pollution (per 1,000 population)  iffe expectancy at 15 to 19)  iffe expectancy at 15 to 19 (per 1,000 population)  and iffe aged 3 to 6 (per 1,000 population)  iffe expectancy (per 1,000 population)  iffe expectancy (per 1,000 population)  and altipolation and (per 1,000 population)  iffe expectancy (per 1,000 population)  iffe expectancy (per 1,000 population)  and altipolation and and and in adults aged 3 to 19 (per 1,000 population)  iffe expectancy (pe	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.1 2019	, —	Ĭ
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population and participation and participation and participation at per primary errollment and participation and par	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	78.3 2020	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) file expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) firsh attended by skilled health personnel (%) surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) surviving infants who received 3 Sava NA NA 9 Sava NA	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA NA		(
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  inths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  purviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  proviving infants who received 4 VHO-recommended vaccines (%)  proviving infants who received 4 vol.  proviving infants who received 4 v	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  (worst 0−100 best)  DG4 − Quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  (% of children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  beta expectancy completion rate (%)  beta expectancy completion rate (%)  beta 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 labor force participation rate (%)  population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  population wastewater that receives treatment (%)  population with access to electricity (%)  population with access to electricity (%)  population with access to lean 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 cookin	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2016		(
fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  (worst 0-100 best)  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  (worst 0-100 best)  NA NA •  DG4 - Quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  (% of children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  power secondary completion rate (%)  steracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  DG5 - 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 labor force participation rate (%)  poughation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  population with access to electricity (%)  population of modern slavery	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1 2019		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  irths atte	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA		(
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  NA NA ●  DG4 − Quality Education  rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  power secondary completion rate (%)  set primary enrollment rate (%)  power secondary completion rate (%)  set primary enrollment rate (%)  power secondary completion aged 15 to 24)  DG5 − Gender Equality  emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  pout sitio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  pout sitio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  pout sitio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  pout sitio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  pout sets held by women in national parliament (%)  population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  population using at least basic sanitation  population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  population with access to electricity (%)  population with access to electricity (%)  po	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA		
univing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  10 2021	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  DG5 – Gender Equality emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  pupulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  pupulation with access to electricity (%)  pupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth (%)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  NA NA •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA		
worst 0–100 best)  DG4 − Quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  (% of children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  DG5 − 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 rate (%)  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  DG6 − Clean Water and Sanitation  pupulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  pupulation with access to electricity (%)  pupulation with access to electricity (%)  pupulation with access to electricity (%)  pupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  pupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth (%)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  NA NA ●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA		
worst 0-100 best)  DG4 - Quality Education  Intricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  were secondary completion rate (%)  beteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  DG5 - Gender Equality  emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  attio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  that sheld by women in national parliament (%)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  spullation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  pupulation with access to electricity (%)  pupulation with access to electricity (%)  pupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  pupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth (%)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  NA NA ●  PART NA ●  PAR	SDG13 – Climate Action			Ī
DG4 - Quality Education  Intricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  % of children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  Interactive secondary completion rate (%)  Interactive secondary secondary secondary  Interactive secondary  Inte	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2021		
riticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  wer secondary completion rate (%)  teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  DG5 - Gender Equality  emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)  stitio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  to of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  att held by women in national parliament (%)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  spulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  pupulation with access to electricity (%)  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  pupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth (%)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  NA NA ●  T.6 2021 ●  T.7.6 2021 ●  T.7.7.6 2021 ●  T.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA NA		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) wer secondary completion rate (%) seracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  DG5 - Gender Equality emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)  titio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) atts held by women in national parliament (%)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy epulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  DG7 - DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%)  -7.6 2021  • Class of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  PG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%)  -7.6 2021  • Class of children aged 4 to 6)  - Suppose the primary enrollment rate (%) - Suppose t	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0 2021		
et primary enrollment rate (%)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  by over secondary completion rate (%)  teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  DG5 - 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 labor force participation rate (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  7.5 2022  Touch the provided of the provided of the provided (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  7.8 2020  Touch the provided of the provided (%)  Touch	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0 2021		
bower secondary completion rate (%)  teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  DG5 - 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 (%)  And NA		2 2 2022	, _	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  DG5 - 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 (%)  Altio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  appulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  across water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Altio DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  appulation with access to electricity (%)  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Appulation with access to electricity (%)  Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Copulation with access to electricity (%)  Copulation with access to electricity (%)  Copulation with access to electricity (%)  Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Copulation with access to electricity (%)  Copulation with access	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	3.3 2022		
PG5 - 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 rate (%)  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  77.5 2022  ↑  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  77.5 2022  ↑  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  70.0 2021  ↑  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Dulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  91.2 2020  ↑  appulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  91.2 2020  ↑  appulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  10.2 2020  ↑  10.3 NA NA  ↑  10.4 NA  ↑  10.5 2020  ↑  10.6 2020  ↑  10.7 Affordable and Clean Energy  10.8 Depulation with access to electricity (%)  10.9 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MICO₂/TWh)  10.9 2021  ↑  10.0 2021	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	64.9 2022 34.6 2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  And NA NA NA  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  And the probability of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  And the probability of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  And the probability of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  And NA NA  And	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% or total catch)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  And NA	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3 2019		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  NA NA •  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  T7.5 2022 •  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  peats held by women in national parliament (%)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  appulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  pupulation wish access to a clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  pupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  DG2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO2/TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth (%)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  NA NA •	3	8.4 2019 0.0 2018		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  2022 ↑  Parts held by women in national parliament (%)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Expulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Each water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Each water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Each water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  Each water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  Each water consumption with access to electricity (%)  Each water consumption water resources)  Each water resources  NA NA ●  Each water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  NA NA ●  Each water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  NA NA ●  Each water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  NA NA ●  Each water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  NA NA ●  Each water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  NA NA ●  Each water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  NA NA ●  Each water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  NA NA ●  Each water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  NA NA ●  Each water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  NA NA ●  Each water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  NA NA ●  Each water water water water water water wa	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	. •	_
Parts held by women in national parliament (%)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Expulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Expulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Expulsion using at least basic drinking water services (%)	SDG15 – Life on Land			
DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  NA NA  pulation wastewater that receives treatment (%)  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  7.6 2020  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  2.9 2019  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  7.6 2020  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  7.6 2020  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  7.6 2020  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  7.6 2020  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  7.6 2020  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  7.6 2020  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  7.6 2020  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  7.6 2020  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  7.6 2020  p	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			
population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population water water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  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 electricity (%)  Population water ensured	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		
pullation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  seshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  NA NA  on thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  NA NA  on the pullation with access to electricity (%)  organization with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  organization with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  organizations from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO₂/TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth (%)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  NA NA  on thropogenic wastewater resources)  NA NA  organization  services (%)  4.5 2020  organization  organization  services (%)  At 5 2020  organization  organizat	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66 2023		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  NA NA   At 5 2020  At 7 2021  At 8 2020  At 9 2020	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2021	_	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  A.5 2020 ●  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Expulation with access to electricity (%)  D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  Expulsion from fuel combustion per total electricity output  Expulsions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  Expulsions from fuel combustion fuel electricity output  Expulsions from fuel final energy consumption (%)  Expulsions from fuel final energy consumption (%)  Expulsions from fuel final energy consumption (%)  Expulsions from fuel final energy fuel final final energy fuel	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 2018	5	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  population with access to electricity (%)  D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth (%)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  NA NA ●	(per million population)			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  202 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO2/TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  ljusted GDP growth (%)  -7.6 2021  • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO2/TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  2.4 2019  CG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  justed GDP growth (%)  -7.6 2021  The pulation with access to electricity (%)  7.6 2021  The pulation with access to electricity (%)	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2020		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  7.6 2020  2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  2.9 2019  3.6 2020  4.7 2019  4.7 2019  4.7 2019  5.7 2021  6.7 2021  7.6 2021  7.6 2021  7.8 2021  7.8 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021  7.9 2021	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.4 2016		
2.9 2019   2.9 2019   According to the least of the leas	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)			
AuticO2/TWh)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  justed GDP growth (%)  Times of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  2.9 2019  2.4 2019  4  7.6 2021  ■  NA NA ■	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	43.4 2013		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  2.4 2019  4  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Ijusted GDP growth (%)  -7.6 2021  • ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  NA NA •	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	48 2022		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth (%)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  NA NA •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	15.6 2013	•	
justed GDP growth (%) -7.6 2021 • tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) NA NA • •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	•	
justed GDP growth (%) -7.6 2021 • tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) NA NA • •	per 100,000 population)			
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) NA NA • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA		
	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 2.1 2023 • 🔷	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) NA NA • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.9 2020	•	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports oer 100,000 population)  NA NA • •	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA		
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	30.3 2020	•	
per 100,000 population)	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021	•	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

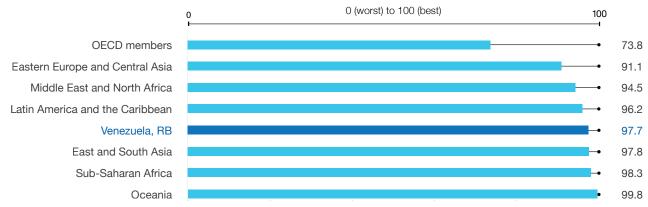


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

## VENEZUELA, RB

overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)  DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	43.9 2023 ● <b>↓</b> 70.1 2023 ● <b>↓</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.9 2022	
DG2 – Zero Hunger	/0.1 2023 • 🖤			
	<u> </u>	Population using the internet (%)	61.6 2017	
evalence of undernourishment (%)		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	48.2 2021	•
	22.9 2020 • •	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2018	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.5 2022 • <del>•</del>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1 2009 -	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5 2022	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	25.6 2016 • <b>\</b> 2.3 2017 • <b>\</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2021	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2017 • ↑ 3.5 2021 • →	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2014	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.8 2020	Gini coefficient	44.8 2006	•
	0.0 2020	Palma ratio	2.4 2006	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	250.2.2020	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	259.2 2020 • <b>↓</b> 15.0 2021 • <b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	25.7 2006	•
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.2 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15 6 2010	
icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.0 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	15.6 2019	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA NA	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0 2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.8 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	27.0.2010	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2012	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	37.9 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.7 2019	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	39.0 2019 • 🕹	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	12.3 2018	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	74.0 2019 • 🕹	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	83.8 2017 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	39.3 2018	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.7 2018 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.5 2018	• '
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	56 2021 • 🕹	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2013	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	70 2019 • 🕹	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.8 2021	• '
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2022 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2018	• '
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA NA	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	85.8 2017 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	90.4 2017	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.4 2022	• •
ower secondary completion rate (%)	75.2 2017	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.3 2022	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7 2021 • →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	16.8 2018	• (
DG5 – Gender Equality	71	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.4 2019	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7 2019	• '
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 82.4 2023 • 1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.7 2021 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.2 2022 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.8 2022	• •
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.2 2021 • 7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4 2022	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82 2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.7 2020 • 🔷	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2021	• •
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.8 2020 • 1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.8 2018	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.5 2019 • •	(per million population)	0.0 2010	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.4 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	463.6 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	19.3 2021	• 1
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	63.0 2017	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2020 • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	47 2022	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.0 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	81.3 2017	•
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	14 2022	• 1
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.0 2019 • 🔷	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)		
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6 2011	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.0 2023	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.6 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.1 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	84.4 2021 • <b>T</b>	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.1 2021	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.6 2023 • 🗷	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021 • 🔸	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.0 2020	•
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	• •
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.1 2018 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2021	•

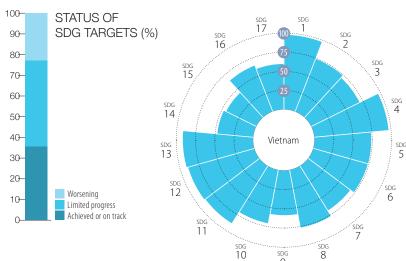
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING 55/166

COUNTRY SCORE 73.3

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

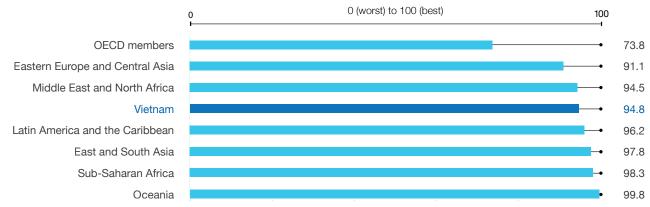


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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



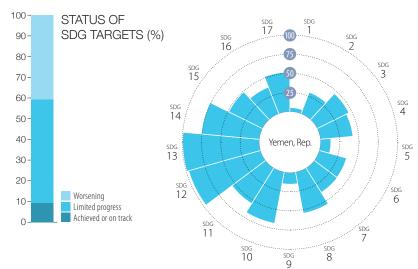
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Stock   Care Hunger	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *								
Final and an analysis of the proposal property of the property	·	2.8	2023	•	T	· -			- 1
infrastructive disturbing in children under 5 years of app. 69   42 200   4 200   5   6   6   7 20   6   7 20   6   7 20							87.8 202	21 •	Т
The importance of volume in returnal early repeated and present an				_	•		3.0 201	18 •	<b>→</b>
transference or decisions of warmage is claimed by production of the production of t	, , ,			-		,			
Article published in auderhinis (Level the 21-25 sectors)   Co. 2001   Co.	, , ,						36.6 202	22 •	
Secretary and development from to LUY   0.7 x   0.9 x					-	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 202	21 •	7
Subanisated Rilegory Narrangement Incorduced (1.4 pages)  SDG1 - Reduced Inequalities  Sicrot of hazardos so pacticals formed per miller population)  4.8 7 200				_		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 201	19 •	<b>→</b>
Figures of hazindous perticular (manufacture) and with Placing and Section (Manufacture) and the perticular (Manufacture) and the perturb (Manufacture) and the perturb (Manufacture) and the perturb	•				•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Spots - Coord Feath and Well-Being  Natural manufally set give (1000000) the obtain  15 7000	-			_			35.7 201	18 •	4
Maternal mortality rate (pot 1000 live bitter)   16, 200		46./	2020	•	_	Palma ratio			
Reconstant introduction for the control of the behalt of the control o						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Abranching value, undered speen 1,200 live porturations of the control of peer 1,200 live porturations of the control of the control of peer 1,200 live porturations of the control of the cont	, ,			_			5.8.203	20 🔵	-
Includence of Linearuckins per 10,000 population) 175,000 201	*			-			5.0 202		
Access to improved water source, pied file of undan population   0.1 2021   1.2 2021	,			_			27.9 201	19 •	7
Sastadorno with public transport (%)   Sastadorno with					<b>→</b>		85.4 202	20	1
Age Standardeed death rate out to Cardiovascular diseases, Carticot, and distinues, or Christinus registratory flowers in dulbs aged 3.0 To 70 years (%) department registrate of flowers in the production of the		0.1	2021	•	T		83.0 202	22	1
Ages-standardized death rate attributable in household all pollution and ambient air pollution per 10,000 population)  102.8 2019		21.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>				
Bectronic waste Big/Capital   7.7 2019	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						0.3.201	0 •	
Trailing design (general part brith (pears) 73 7 2019 9 9 9 90 9 9 90 90 9 9 90 90 9 90 9		102.8	2019	•					
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Activities printing rate (pitrity part		30.6	2019	•	T				
Addelsecting fertility rate Chirths per LODG females aged 15 to 19)  279, 2020  37, 2020  38, 2021  48, 2021  50, 2020  50, 2020  70, 2019  70, 20									•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 8 3 2021						· ·			
Surviving infants who received 2 Wi-D recommended vaccines (%)  70 2019  70 2019  70 2019  70 2019  70 2019  70 2019  70 2019  70 2019  70 2019  70 2019  70 2019  70 2019  70 2018  70 2019  70 2019  70 2018  70 2019  70 2018  70 2019  70 2018  70 2018  70 2018  70 2019  70 2018  70						- '			-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (wors 0-10 best)  63 202   1 Cogemistors embodied in imports (tCO)/capita)  34 2021   2 Cogemistors embodied in imports (tCO)/capita)  33 208   30 208   2 Cogemistors embodied in imports (tCO)/capita)  33 208   30 2					Ţ				- 1
Cog emissions from fosti fiel combustion and cement production (COy/capita) 3.4 2021 • SUBJECTIVE well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.3 2022 • SUBJECTIVE AUGUST 10 bes	-					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.5 201		·
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  SDGG4 - Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 410 6)  999, 2018		70	2019	•	T		2 / 202	01	_
SDG4 - Quality Education  485.7 Quality Education  486.7 Quality Participation rate (%)  486.7 Quality  48	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	•	1				7
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (%) 699 2018    SDG14 – Life Below Water (%) 677 2021    Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 246 2022    Cean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) 663 2019    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 55 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% fortioal catch) 50 2018    Fish caught from overexploited or cincaps from from from the collapsed stocks (%	SDG4 – Quality Education								
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 24.6 2022 • Lovers secondary completion rate (%) 97.7 2018 • Ocean Health Index. Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) 46.9 2022 • Access the propulation aged 15 to 24) 98.6 2019 • Fish caught from overexpolicity	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	00.0	2010				103.7 202	21 -	
Cocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)  46.9 2022  15th caught trans were exploited or collapsed stoks (% of total catch)  55. 2018  15b SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female to 49)  Ratio of female to 49  Ratio of male to 49  Ratio of female to 49  Ratio of	(% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9	2018	•					
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of fotal catch) 5.5 2018   Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of fotal catch) 5.5 2018   Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of fotal catch) 5.5 2018   Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 16.9 2019   Marino for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of female-to-male many years of education received (%) 92.1 2021   Altatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 92.1 2021   Altatio of female-to-male leabor force participation rate (%) 88.6 2022   Fasts held by women in national parliament (%) 30.3 2021   Altation of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 96.9 2020   Forests held by women in national parliament (%) 30.3 2021   Altation of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 96.9 2020   Forests held by women in national parliament (%) 30.3 2021   Altation of female-to-male leabor force participation rate (%) 30.3 2021   Altation of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 96.9 2020   Forests held by women in national parliament (%) 30.3 2021   Altation of female-to-male leabor force participation rate (%) 96.9 2020   Forests held by women in national parliament (%) 30.3 2021   Altation of female-to-male leabor force participation rate (%) 96.9 2020   Forests held by women in national parliament (%) 30.3 2021   Altation of female-to-male leabor force participation rate (%) 96.9 2020   Female to make that is protected in fembrader sites important to biodiversity (%) 30.5 2022   Altation of female-to-male leabor force survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.1 2021   Female telefore-station (%) of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021   Female telefore-station (%) of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021   Female telefore-station (%) of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021   Female telefore-station (%) of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021   Female telefore-station (%) of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021   Female telefore-station (%) of forest area, 3-year average)	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>				7
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Fish caught that are then discarded (	• •	97.7	2018	•		·			- 1
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDGG - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  CO2, emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  96.9 2020  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  96.9 2020  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  96.9 2020  Population using at least basic senitation services (%)  96.9 2020  Population with access to electricity (%)  97.0 2020  Population with access to electricity (%)  Po	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6	2019	•		- '			7
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%) few of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 92.1 2021 7 SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 96.9 2020 1 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 96.9 2020 1 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 96.9 2020 1 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 96.9 2020 1 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 96.9 2020 1 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 96.9 2020 1 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 96.9 2020 1 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 96.9 2020 1 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 96.9 2020 1 Population with access to electricity (%) 97.1 2023 1 Population with access to electricity (%) 98.0 2020 1 Population with access to electricity (%) 99.0	SDG5 – Gender Equality								Ψ
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Propulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population water water that receives treatment (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adultss 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)  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	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	72.1	2020		4	, ,			
Reaction of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  88.6 2022  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  89.2 2020  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  89.2 2020  Amenina area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  89.2 2020  Terrestrial and freshwater slowlers (% forest area, 3-year average)  1.2 2021  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (heras area, 3-year average)  1.2 2021  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (heras area, 3-year average)  1.2 2021  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (heras area, 3-year average)  1.2 2	3	72.1	2020	Ŭ			0.0 20	18 •	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  Repopulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  BOGG - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MrCO2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  BOGG - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that in a pank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Different waste in total final energy (per 1,000 population)  Anthropogenic wastewater with receives treatment (%)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–10 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)  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	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				7				
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) O.71 2023 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forestation (% of forestation) Permanent deforestation (% of privations treation (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forestation) Permanent deforestation (% of forestation) Permanent deforestation (% of forestation) Permanent deforestation (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestat	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.6	2022	•	1		40.1 202	22 •	7
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 1.2 2021 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Permanent deforestation (% of permanents perman	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.3	2021	•	7		39.5 202	22 •	<b>→</b>
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  By 2020  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  By 30,3 2020  By 30,6 2,2 2018  By 30,1 2018  By 30,2 2020  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  By 30,3 2020  By 30,6 2,2 2018  By 30,6 2,2 2018  By 30,1 2018  By 30,2 2020  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  By 30,8 2017  By 40,2 2018  By 50,6 2,2 2	SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						0.71 202	23	Ψ
(per million population)  (per million popul	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.9	2020	•	1	, -	1.2 202	21 •	4
SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  0.3 2020  SDG6 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  1.5 2011  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)  Corruption Per	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.2	2020	•	1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.1 201	18 •	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 665.2 2018 Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 1.5 2011 Unsentenc	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	18.1	2019	•					
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  12.8 2019  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)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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, ages 15+)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  14.0 2018  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  12.8 2019  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  85 2022  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (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)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding gr	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3	2020	•					
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) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) Released 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, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) (per 100,000 population)  14.0 2018  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 85 2022  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 85 2022  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 85 2022  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 85 2012  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 85 2012  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 85 2012  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 85 2012  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 85 2012  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 85 2012  Population who feel safe walking alone or puble where they live (%) of child have population (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to an affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  15. 2018  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 6.9 2020  Population who feel safe walking alone with a light with or individed in involved in child labo	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	665.2	2018	•	•	4 7 1 1 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 who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (% of children under age 5) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (% of children under age 5) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (with a under age 5) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live authority (% of children under age 5) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (worst 0–10 best) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (with a population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (with a population) Population who feel safe walking alone	SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy								1
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  (per 100,000 population)  AD 2018  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  AD 2018  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  DO 2018  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)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government Fevenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1				T
Cobject missions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  1.0 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)  Description 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, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  14.0 2018  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)  **Orporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **Ocupation**  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  6.9 2021  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  0.0 2018  **Oper 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  0.5 2021  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  0.5 2021  **Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  0.5 2021  **Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  0.5 2021  **Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  0.5 2021  **Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million US	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				7	- '	96.1 201	14 🛑	•
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–10 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–10 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Solution of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  1.7 2018  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)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government Face of Government for the Goals  **Other countries: Government for the Goals  **Other countries	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.0	2010				42 202	22 •	7
per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 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)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  To head the standard of th	(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	2019	•	7	· · · -	6.9 202	21 •	•
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, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  30.8 2017  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)  NA NA   Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Orporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **Other Countries: Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **Other Countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other Countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other Countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other Countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other Countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other Countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other Countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other Countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other Countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other Countries: Government Fax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **Other Countries: Government Fax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	18.0	2019	•	1		0.0 201	18	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Note that a count at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  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 GDP)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  14.0 2018  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  0.5 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.5 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (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)  NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				_				
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  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, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  14.0 2018  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  0.5 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.6 2021  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)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.6	2021	•					•
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, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  14.0 2018  30.8 2017  17. 2023  ADMINISTRATIVE proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  17. 2023  ADMINISTRATIVE proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  18. 2017  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  50.5 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  60.6 2021  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)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				•				7
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Unicitims of modern slavery embodied in imports (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)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					• -			<b>→</b>
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  O.6 2021  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)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  * 19.6 2019  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  * 2020  * 4  * O 2021  * Overnment 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)  * 19.6 2019  * Overnment 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)  * 2021  * 2020  * 3  * 3  * 3  * 4  * 5  * 6.2 2020  * 4  * 6.2 2020  * 7  * 7  * 8  * 9  * 9  * 19.6 2019  * 9  * 19.6 2019  * 19.6 2021  * 19.8 2019  * 19.8 2019  * 19.8 2019  * 2021  * 3  * 3  * 4  * 5  * 6  * 6  * 7  * 7  * 8  * 9  * 9  * 9  * 9  * 9  * 9  * 9		30.8	201/				0.4 202	ZI -	<b>→</b>
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 GNI)  NA NA PA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** 19.6 2019  ** 2018 ** Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  ** 0 2021 ** Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** 19.6 2019 ** Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** 19.6 2019 ** Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** 19.6 2019 ** Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** 19.6 2019 ** Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.7	2023	•	1				
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA N	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	•	7		6.2 202	20 •	4
(per 100,000 population) 14.0 2018 • Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * 0 2021 • •	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>		NA N	IA •	•
(per 100,000 population)	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	1.4.0	2010			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.6 201	19 •	7
		14.0	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 202	21 •	•

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



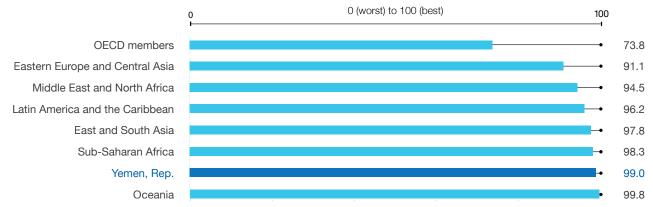
#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

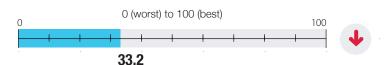


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

### Performance by Indicator

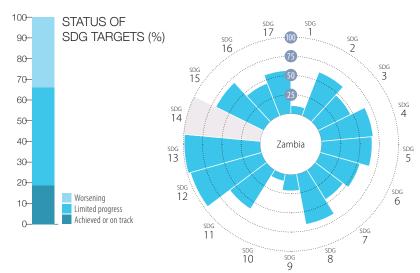
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value		_	Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	66.0 2023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	62.9		•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	87.3 2023 •	•	Population using the internet (%)	26.7		•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	44 4 2020	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	5.0 2	2021	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	41.4 2020	<b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2	2018	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.1 2022	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.4 2013 • 17.1 2016 •	4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2	1022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	<b>1</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8 2021	<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2021	•	-
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •		Gini coefficient	36.7	2014	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.6 2	2014	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	183.4 2020 •	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3 2021	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.2	2018	•	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	61.9 2021	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	51.9	2019	•	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0 2021	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2021	<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	76.7		•	-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	27.6 2019	1		47.0 2	:022	_	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.0 2017	_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.5.3	0016		-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	186.3 2019 •		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016	-	-
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.4 2019	4	Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2019 2018	-	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	66.6 2019	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 2		•	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	67.2 2012		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•	4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.7 2013	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71 2021 •	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2018	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	44 2019	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4	2021	•	1
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6 2022 •	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	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	2022	•	4
ower secondary completion rate (%)	53.1 2016		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.3	2022	•	4
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.0 2004 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.7 2	2018	•	-
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8 2	2019	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	40.5.2012	_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		-
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.5 2013	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	56.0 2021 •	7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	8.8 2022 •	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.9	2022	•	-
seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0 2021	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022	•	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83		•	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.7 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	54.1 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	(
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	169.8 2019 •						
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	60	0012		-
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	369.3 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	70.9	2013		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2013		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	73.8 2020 •	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	30.7			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	61.5 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•	
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	5.0 2019	4	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.1 2019	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	J.1 ZUI7 •	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0	:021		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-11.3 2013		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.8 2	2023	•	4
-	* NA NA •		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	10/ 10/	_	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	6.5 2014	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		•
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.3 2023 •	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9 2	2015	•	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0 2018	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
(per 100,000 population)							
(per 100,000 population) /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.1 2018	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA 2021		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

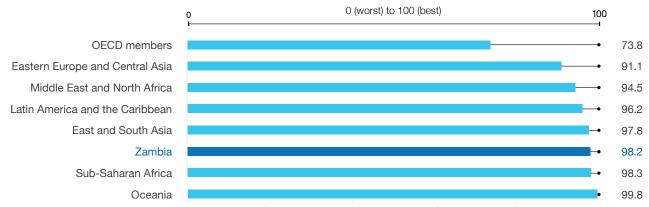


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

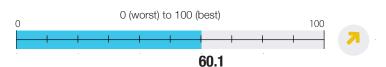


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#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### ▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



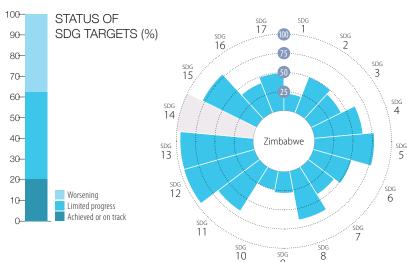
DG1 – No Poverty			Rating T	-	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		g Tr
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			•		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		-
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	/2.3	2023	•	Ψ_	Population using the internet (%)		2021		•
DG2 – Zero Hunger				-	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	53.2	2021	•	
evalence of undernourishment (%)		NA			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	•	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018		• →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	1
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Januar Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2016		→ →	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•
arnan fropriic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		マ <b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2008	•	-
istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2021 2018		<b>,</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				•	Gini coefficient	57.1	2015	•	
	0.5	2020			Palma ratio	5.0	2015	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	1247	2020		7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	134.7			^ →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.3	2020	•	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
cidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live bilitis)	307.0		_		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	26.3	2019	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		<b>^</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	66.1	2020	•	
pe-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	2.2	2021			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.0	2022	•	
liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.6	2019	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	17	2011			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2011	•	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	174.0	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2019	•	
rffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.3	2018	•	
e expectancy at birth (years)	62.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2018	•	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	135.0	2017	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.6	2018	•	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.4	2019	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.8	2018	•	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	•	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	55	2019	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
vorst 0–100 best)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4	2021	•	
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0−10 best)	3.7	2022	•	Ψ_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2	2018	•	
G4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3.0	2021	•	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	NA	NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
% of children aged 4 to 6) t primary enrollment rate (%)	95.1	2017		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
wer secondary completion rate (%)		2017		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
	)J.Z	2020			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	
OG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	65.9	2018	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.4	2021		<b>4</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		<u>.</u>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.1	2022	•	
its held by women in national parliament (%)			•	<u>.</u>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		
PG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	13.1	2021		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.4	2020		<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021		
3		2020		マ →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) Shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2020		•	(per million population)	0.5	2018	•	
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2019 2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)	350.9			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2015	•	
	330.9	ZUIÖ		_	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017		
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	44.5	2025		7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		
ulation with access to electricity (%)		2020		7 .1.	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	10.4	2020	•	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output htCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2012		
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.8	2019		<b>T</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
	22.0	2017	-	_	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021		
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2024			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.4	2023	•	
usted GDP growth (%)		2021			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	•	
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.7	2018	•		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	•	
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.5	2021	•	7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	61	2023	•	<b>1</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023		T.	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1	2020	•	
Il work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)		2021		<b>*</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
ms of modern slavery embodied in imports					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.6	2020	•	
er 100,000 population)	8.0	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2021		
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

COUNTRY 138/166

COUNTRY SCORE 55.6

#### ▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

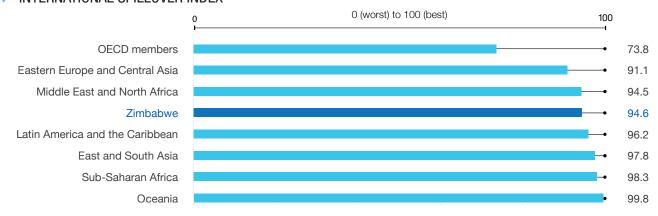


#### ▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

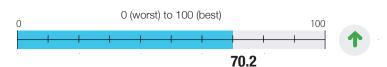


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  SDG2 - Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of studence of harvested land) Prevalence of prevalence of harvested land) Prevalence of prevalence of harvested land) Prevalence of prevalence of harvested land) Prevalence of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) Prevalence of tuderculosis (per 100,000 live births) Prevalence of tuderculosis (per 1,000 live births) Prevalence of tuderculosis (per 1,000 live births) Prevalence of tuderculosis (per 100,000 population) Prevalence of tuderculosis		lack lack	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 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 journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient 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) (µg/m³) 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) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	69.4 20 34.8 20 58.3 20 0.0 20 0.1 20 NA 50.3 20 21.6 20 21.3 20 66.8 20 46.0 20 0.1 20 0.1 20 0.2 2.5 20 1.1 20 0.6 20 29.5 20 NA	D21	
SDG2 - Zero Hunger  Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting 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)  15.5 2016  Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)  Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  NA NA  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  17 (per 100,000 population)  189.6 2019  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Surviving infants who received			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 — Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  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) (µg/m³)  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)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 — Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG14 — Life Below Water	58.3 20 1.8 20 0.0 20 0.1 20 NA 50.3 20 21.6 20 21.3 20 66.8 20 46.0 20 1.1 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	0221	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 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) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of besity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of besity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of the prevalence of harvested land) Prevalence of harvested land because of harvested land) Prevalence of harvested land because of ha		$\mathcal{I}$	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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  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) (µg/m³)  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)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water	1.8 20 0.0 20 0.1 20 NA 50.3 20 21.6 20 21.3 20 66.8 20 46.0 20 1.1 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	018	
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)  15.5 2016  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tronnes per hectare of harvested land)  1.5 2021  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  L2 2018  Exports of hazardous pesticides (tronnes per million population)  NA NA  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Nage-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  189.6 2019  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  85. 2021  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  SDG4 – Quality Education  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation services (%)  SDG7 – 2020		$\mathcal{I}$	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 journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  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) (µg/m³)  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)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0 20 0.1 20 NA 50.3 20 21.6 20 21.6 20 46.0 20 0.3 20 1.1 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	222	
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)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  NA  NA  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births)  Meonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Meonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Mey HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Mage-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  189.6 2019  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  190.7 2017  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  85. 2021  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  SDG4 – Quality Education  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		$\wedge \rightarrow \rightarrow \wedge \rightarrow	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  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) (µg/m³)  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)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 20 NA 50.3 20 21.6 20 21.3 20 66.8 20 46.0 20 0.3 20 1.1 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	D21	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  1.5 2021  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  NA NA  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Nege-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  189.6 2019  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  (worst 0–100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  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)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of females to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  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) (µg/m³)  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)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 20 NA 50.3 20 21.6 20 21.3 20 66.8 20 46.0 20 0.3 20 1.1 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	D21	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  1.5 2021  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  NA NA SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Nage-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  189.6 2019  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  141.2 2019  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  160.7 2019  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  (worst 0–100 best)  SUBJECTIVE Well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 bes		$\uparrow \uparrow \downarrow \circ$ $\uparrow \uparrow	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient 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) (µg/m³) 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) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	NA 50.3 20 21.6 20 21.3 20 66.8 20 46.0 20 1.1 20 2.6 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	NA	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  NA NA  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality letal east late attributable to household air pollution and late attributable to household air pollution late		$\uparrow \uparrow \downarrow \circ$ $\uparrow \uparrow	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient 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) (µg/m³) 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) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	50.3 20 2.3 20 21.6 20 21.3 20 66.8 20 46.0 20 1.1 20 2.6 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	0019 0019 0019 0019 0019 0019 0019 0019	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  MA NA  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Nege-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  189.6 2019  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  189.6 2019  18		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gini coefficient 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) (µg/m³) 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) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	2.3 20 21.6 20 21.3 20 66.8 20 46.0 20 0.3 20 1.1 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	0017	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Nege-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  189,6 2019  Nege-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  189,6 2019  Nege-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  189,6 2019  189,6 2019  189,6 2019  189,6 2019  107,9 2017		→→¬¬¬↑¬ • →→•←→ → → ←	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) (µg/m³)  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)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water	2.3 20 21.6 20 21.3 20 66.8 20 46.0 20 0.3 20 1.1 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	0017	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Neape-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  189.6 2019  Net expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Nouriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Subjective infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  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)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  35.2 2020		→¬¬¬ ¬ • →→• · → → · → · →	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) (µg/m³) 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) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	21.6 20 21.3 20 66.8 20 46.0 20 0.3 20 1.1 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	0020	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Neonatal mortality rate death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 100,000 population)  Neonatal mortality rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Neonatal mortality rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Neonatal mortality rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Neonatal mortality rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Neonatal mortality rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Neonatal mortality rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Neonatal mortality rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Neonatal mortality rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 100,000 population)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 100,000 population (per 100,000 population)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 100,000 population)  Neonatal mor		→¬¬¬ ¬ • →→• · → → · → · →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  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)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water	21.3 20 66.8 20 46.0 20 0.3 20 1.1 20 2.6 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	01000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  In the expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  Subjective well-being (%)  Subjective well-be		R	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  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)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	21.3 20 66.8 20 46.0 20 0.3 20 1.1 20 2.6 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	01000000000000000000000000000000000000	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (per 100,000 population)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (per 100,000 population)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (per 100,000 population aged 15 to 19)  Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Fraffic dea		$\mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{A} = 0$	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  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)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water	66.8 20 46.0 20 0.3 20 1.1 20 2.6 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	0002	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  189.6 2019  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  3.3 2022  SDG4 – Quality Education  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Specials held by women in national parliament (%)  Specials 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 (%)  35.2 2020		^ 7 · + + · + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	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) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	46.0 20 0.3 20 1.1 20 2.6 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	0022	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  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)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Span 2021  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  32.2201  28.4 2019  2019		· 7 • + + • + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water	46.0 20 0.3 20 1.1 20 2.6 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	0022	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  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)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  35.2 2020		• + + • + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.3 20 1.1 20 2.6 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	0002	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  189.6 2019  189.6		• + + • + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 - Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 - Life Below Water	1.1 20 2.6 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	019	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Subjective well-being (UHC) index of service coverage  (worst 0–100 best)  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)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  SPG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  35.2 2020		<b>↓</b> → • ↑ → <b>↓</b> → ↑ <b>↓</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 - Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 - Life Below Water	1.1 20 2.6 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	019	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  41.2 2019  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Surviving infants who re		• ↑ → → <b>→ →</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 - Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 - Life Below Water	2.6 20 2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		• ↑ → → <b>→ →</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 - Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 - Life Below Water	2.5 20 11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Births attended by		^ <del></del>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water	11.0 20 6.6 20 0.1 20 0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	018 0 018 0 021 0 021 0	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Births attended		→ → <b>→</b> → <b>↑</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	)18 • )21 • )21 • )18 •	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  3.3 2022  SDG4 – Quality Education  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  SPARATIO of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SPARATIO OF females aged 15 to 49)  SPARATIO OF females demander of force participation rate (%)  SPARATIO OF females demander of force participation rate (%)  SPARATIO OF females demander of force participation rate (%)  SPARATIO OF females demander of force participation rate (%)  SPARATIO OF females demander of force participation rate (%)  SPARATION OF females demander of fema		→ → →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.7 20 0.6 20 29.5 20	)21 <b>•</b>	
(worst 0–100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  3.3 2022  SDG4 – Quality Education  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SBOG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  3.2 2029  3.2 2020  3.3 2021  3.4 2021  3.5 2021  3.6 2021  3.7 2020  3.8 2021  3.8 2021  3.9	•	<b>→ →</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.6 20 29.5 20	018	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  3.3 2022  5DG4 – Quality Education  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SBOG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  SBOG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  SDOG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation services (%)  SDOG9 – Sanita sanitation services (%)  SDOG9 – Sanita sanitation services (%)  SDOG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation services (%)	•	<b>→ →</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.6 20 29.5 20	018	
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SBG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  SBG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  SDG7 – SDG	•	<b>↑</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.6 20 29.5 20	018	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Secondary completion rate (%)  Secondary completion rate (%)  Secondary rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Secondary completion rate (%)  Secondary rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Secondary completion rate (%)  Secondary rate (%)  Seconda	•	<b>↑</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water		)21 •	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Salo 2021  Salo 2021  Salo 2021  Salo 3 — Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Salo 2021  Salo 3 — Sa	•	<b>↑</b>		NA		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% 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 (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  35.2 2020	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Secondary completion rate (%)  Since the first of the secondary completion rate (%)  Since the first of population aged 15 to 24)  Since the first of population aged 15 to 24)  Since the first of population aged 15 to 24)  Secondary complete the first of the secondary complete the first of population rate (%)  Since the first of t	•	•			NA <	
Elteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% 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 (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  2020  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  35.2 2020			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA •	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% 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 (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  2020  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  35.2 2020		7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA •	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% 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 (%)  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 (%)  35.2 2020			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA •	D
(% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  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 (%)  35.2 2020			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA •	
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 (%)  35.2 2020	•	T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	)18 🗨	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 31.9 2021  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 62.7 2020  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 35.2 2020	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  2020  35.2 2020	• '	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.2 20	)22 🦪	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 62.7 2020 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 35.2 2020	• •	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.0 20		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 35.2 2020			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79 20		•
	) • •	<b>4</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3 20	121	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 35.4. 2019	) • •	Ψ	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 20	)18 🗨	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 37.2 2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	6.1.20	nn1 <b>4</b>	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 1,251.5 2018	8 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	6.1 20 18.3 20		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		)20	
Population with access to electricity (%) 52.7 2020		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	48.7 20		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 30.4 2020	) • •	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		)22	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 1.3 2019	) •	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	27.9 20		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 8.9 2019		<b>.</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	. •	_	per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	121	
			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.2 20	)23 🗬	•
djusted GDP growth (%) -9.1 2021 (ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) 6.7 2018			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 20		•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 20		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  59.8 2021	•	T	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 20	121	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 8.0 2023	•	<b>4</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) 0.5 2021	•	<b>1</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6 20	)20	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 0.1 2018	8 •	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  (por 100 000 population) 35.3 2018			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	8.1 20		
(per 100,000 population) 53.3 2016			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	0 20 70.2 20		

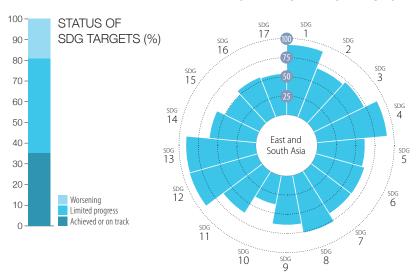
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

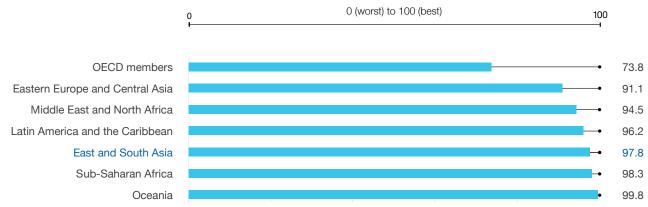


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### ▼ INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty handcount ratio at \$2.15 (day /2017 PDP %)			Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year R		Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)			•		Population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)		2022		<b>1</b>
	8.9	2023	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.5	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		2018		<b>1</b>
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.6	2022	•	<b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.7	2021		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.2	2022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020		•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		↑ →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018	•		Gini coefficient	36.4	2020	•	•
	9.1	2020	•	_	Palma ratio		2020		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	02.4	2020		•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		<b>十</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	42.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	FO 7	2010		_
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	181.4		_	<b>•</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	59.7	2019	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2021		<b>1</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	72.8	2020	•	>
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	77.9	2022	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2019		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	123.9	2019	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.3			<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	18.8	2020	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.8	2020	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2021	•	<b>4</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68	2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2022	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		7
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018		<b>→</b>
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	01.0	2021		_		,739.5	2021		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.0			<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water  Man area that is protected in marine sites important to his diversity (04)	110	າດາາ		_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2021		<b>+</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2021		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.9	2021	•	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		<b>1</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		<b>•</b>
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.0	2023	•	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.6	2021		<b>1</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.5	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)			•		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		<b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6	2020	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	•	<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3	2018		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.1	2019	•		(per million population)	0.5	2010		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.5	2020	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	329.8	2018	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.9	2020	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	68.6	2020	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5	2019	•	7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		<ul><li>2022</li><li>2021</li></ul>		•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.4	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		•
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		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)		2021		<b>↑</b>	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		<ul><li>2021</li><li>2021</li></ul>		<b>→</b>
Jnobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 of over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5 /	2023		<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023		<u></u>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7	2021	•	<b>→</b>
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2021		→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA		•
(per 100,000 population)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.6	2020	•	J.
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	7.3	2018	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2020		
								_	-

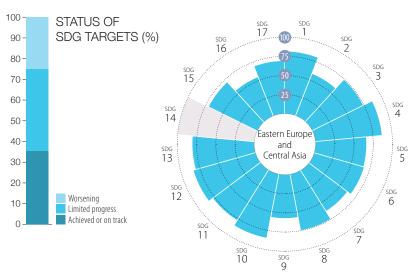
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

# REGIONAL SCORE 71.8 WORLD AVERAGE: 66.7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

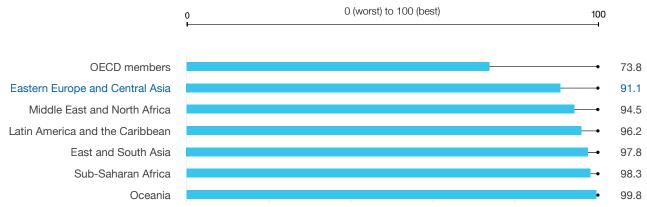


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

SDG1 – No Poverty			ing Trend	•		Year F		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	14.5	2023	• •	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	F 7	2020	<b>• •</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		2021		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	28.2	2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	20.2	2022		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4	2021	• 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2020	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	• →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA (	•	Gini coefficient		2020		7
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.2	2020	_	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	80.6	2020	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	10.6	2020		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.7	2021	• 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	19.6	2020		*
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.7	2019		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	87.4	2020	•	<b>→</b>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	• 1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.9	2022	•	+
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.2	2019	• >	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	1			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2019	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	105.1	2019		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.8	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.8	2019	• 1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	13.9	2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.4	2019	7	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2020		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		<b>→</b>
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2021	•	<b>→</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69	2019	• 1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3	2022	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2021		<b>→</b>
SDG4 – Quality Education	3.3	ZUZZ ,		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018		<b>→</b>
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					,421.1	2021		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	83.7	2021	Т	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2021		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2021		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.1	2021	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) 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 (% of females aged 15 to 49)	63.9	2023	• •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	06.1	2021	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2021	- 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.0	2022	•	->
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		<b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.0	2020	R	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.6	2018		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2019		(per million population)	0.0	2010		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.9	2020	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,276.8	2018	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020		<b>→</b>
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.7	2020	• 1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	82.1	2020	• <b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		-
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.4	2019	• <b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2022 NA		7
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	INA	INA		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.7	2019	• <del>•</del>	per 100,000 population)	1.5	2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.1	2023	•	+
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2021		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.3	2018		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	•	4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	69.0	2021	• •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	•	<b>→</b>
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.8	2023	-	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.1	2021	•	1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018	• <b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports		2015		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.6	2020	•	7
(per 100,000 population)	19.2	2018		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	5	2021	•	•
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				1

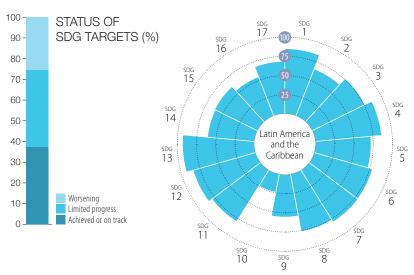
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

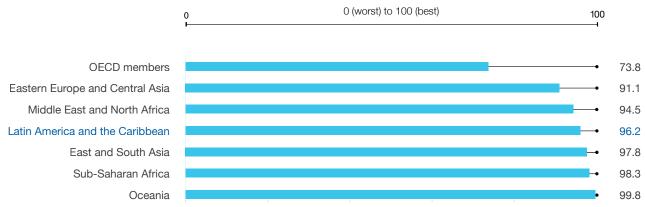


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	6.1 2023 • →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	87.8 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.1 2023 • 🔸	Population using the internet (%)	75.0 2021 •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.5 2021 • 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.5 2020 🔸 🕹	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6 2018
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.7 2022 🔸 👈	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6 2021	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.2 2022 • •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.9 2016 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2021
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2020
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.1 2021	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018 • •	Gini coefficient	46.5 2020 •
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	21.9 2020 • •	Palma ratio	2.6 2020 •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	90.2 2020 • →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	90.2 2020 • → 9.2 2021 • ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	22.2 2020 • •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.2 2021	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	14.4.2010
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	53.8 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	14.4 2019 •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.0 2020 🔸 🧦
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	52.9 2022 • •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.5 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	42.5 2019	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2019 •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.8 2019 •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.9 2019 • →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	9.2 2018
ife expectancy at birth (years)	75.6 2019 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0 2018
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.6 2020	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	38.8 2018
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.4 2020	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.4 2018 • 1 0.2 2021 • 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	71 2021 • 🔸	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2021
(worst 0–100 best)	73 2019 🔸 👈	SDG13 – Climate Action	24.2024
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 2022 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.4 2021
DG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.3 2018 • 1
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	01.0.2021		044.1 2021
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.0 2021	SDG14 – Life Below Water	FO 2 2022 A
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.1 2021 • →	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.3 2022 • • • 64.1 2022 • •
ower secondary completion rate (%)	77.3 2021	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	64.1 2022 • • • 20.3 2018 • •
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5 2021 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or conapsed stocks (% or total catch)	18.0 2019
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	19.8 2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	81.4 2023 • 🛧	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.9 2021 • ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.5 2022	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.8.2022
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.7 2021	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.3 2022
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	2117 2021 - 01	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83 2023
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.5 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5 2021
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.8 2020	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8 2019	(per million population)	0.5 2018
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	30.3 2020	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	584.0 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	17.1 2021 • 3
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.0 2020 •
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.0 2020 • 1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	48 2022 • 2
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	88.6 2020 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	94.4 2022
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.0 2019 • ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	35 2022 • •
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	8.2 2021 • •
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	28.3 2019 • 🛧	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.6 2023
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.8 2021 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4 2018 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2021
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	71.9 2021 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.3 2023 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.5 2021
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2021 • <b>\</b> 0.0 2018 • <b>\</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	22.6 2020 •
(per 100,000 population)	9.9 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	4 2021 •
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.7 2022

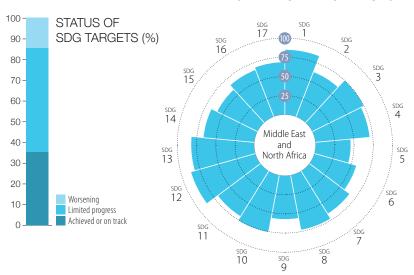
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

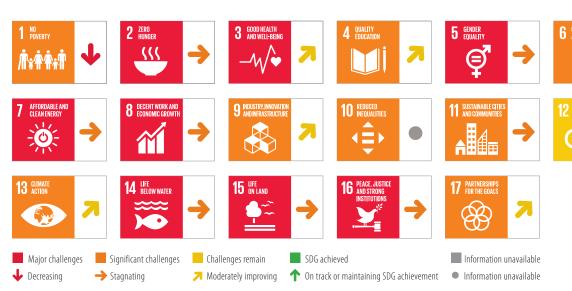
#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

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#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			ating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Year 79.0 2022		
		2023					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.8	2023	• •	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	70.7 202		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	0.7	2020	-	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	77.2 202		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6 2018	8 •	•
		2022		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	24.0.202	2 -	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.8 2022	2 •	(
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5 202	1 •	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017 2021	- 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6 2020	0 •	)
				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018 2020		Gini coefficient	34.3 2020	0 •	
	2.0	2020		Palma ratio	1.4 2020	0	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2020	• T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	14.1 2020	0 •	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	58.9 2019	9 •	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)			• 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	91.2 2020	0 •	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	• T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.2 2022	2	)
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.3	2019	• ->	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2019	g <b>a</b>	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	85.4	2019	• •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.8 2019		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.7	2019	• →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	19.1 2018		
e expectancy at birth (years)		2019		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6 2018		
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.2 2018		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2020	• •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.8 2018		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020	• →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 202		
_	00	2021			0.3 202		_
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	68	2019	• 1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	47	2022	• 4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.0 202		
		LULL	- •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2018		
DG4 – Quality Education rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 6,	,419.8 202	1 •	)
% of children aged 4 to 6)	50.0	2021	• →	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.0	2021	• 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.0 2022	2 •	,
ower secondary completion rate (%)	80.3	2021	• 7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.0 2022	2 •	,
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.6	2021	• •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.7 2018	8 •	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.0 2019	9 🛑	į
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.4 2019	9 🔸	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.1	2023	• →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	8 •	i
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.1	2021	• 1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022	• 4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.7 2022	2 •	,
eats held by women in national parliament (%)			• →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.9 2022		,
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	.,,,,	LUL.	- •	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88 2023		
	047	2020	• 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA NA		,
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)				(per million population)	0.4 2018	8	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	252.6			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			_
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.8 202	1	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,619.9	2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.2 2020		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	71 202		
opulation with access to electricity (%)		2020	• 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	93.9 2022		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.0	2020	• →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31 202		
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.0	2019	• →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA		
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.9	2019	• →	per 100,000 population)	0.1 202	1 •	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.7 2023	3 •	)
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021	• •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		A •	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	• •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		A •	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	46.7	2021	• ->	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					13/1 11/		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2023		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	7 2 202	1 -	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	• •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.2 202	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	• 1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	22.6	2018	• •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	A •	
(per 100,000 population)	22.0	ZUIÖ		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	3 202	1 •	
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.5 2022	2	

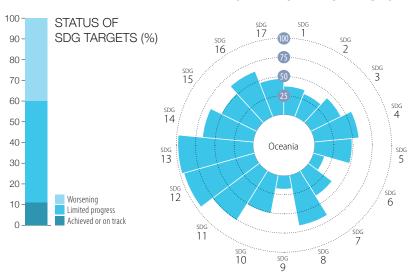
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

### **OCEANIA**

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## REGIONAL SCORE 52.7 WORLD AVERAGE: 66.7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

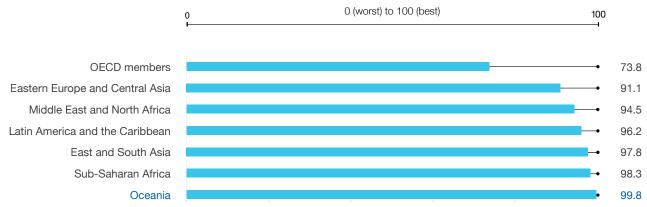


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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 headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			g Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)	45.7 2 38.8 2			3
	40.2	2023	_		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	23.8 2			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.4	2020		<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		(
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	1.8	2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021		•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	. NA	•	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		(
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•	•	Gini coefficient	40.3			-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.9 2	2020	•	(
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	168.9	2020	•	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.1	2021	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.9	2021	•	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.0	2019	•	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.7	2020	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)		NA		(
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	36.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2019	•	(
age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air poliution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	190.6	2019	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		(
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.9	2019	•	71	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)				(
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	(
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	64.6	2020	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	(
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.0	2020	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	(
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	41	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	•	(
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	37	2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)					${\rm CO_2emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.9	2021	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	. NA	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	•	(
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	•	(
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	72.4	2021	•	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.2	2021	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.6	2022	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	47.1	2021	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.3	2022	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	69.9	2021	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.5			•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		(
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	/0.7	2023		4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	49.7	2023			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	(
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2021		<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2022		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.3	2021	•	Ψ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.80			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1 2	2021		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		<b>1</b>	(per million population)	NA	NA	•	(
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA 2020		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		. NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.1	2021	•	(
	IVA	INA			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.4			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	660	2020		-	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		NA		(
Population with access to electricity (%)		2020		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	26.7	2022	•	(
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	14.0	2020		7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	(
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.0 2	2021	•	(
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.0	2019	•	4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.4	2021	•		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA		•	(
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA			•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	(
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		(
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	. NA			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		(
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.8	2023	•	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		2021	_	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8 2	2021	•	•
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)			•	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	. NA	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.3		•	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	Ο.	2021		(

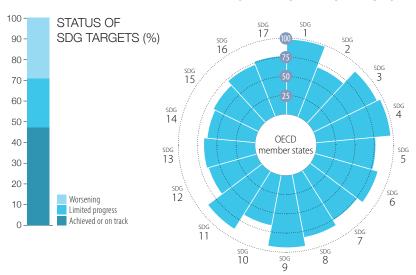
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## OECD MEMBERS

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## REGIONAL SCORE 77.8

#### 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

## OECD MEMBERS

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	·	Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.3 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.1 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.2 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.3 2021 • 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	3 1 2020 • 👈	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	129.2 2021 • 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1 2020 • → 4.4 2022 • •	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.7 2018 • 🚽
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9 2021	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	6E 7 2022 • •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.3 2016 • •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	65.7 2022 • •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9 2021 • 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.1 2021 • 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.3 2020 • 1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • 🕹	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	15.2 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	37.5 2020
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	1.6 2020 • •
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	18.1 2020 • 👈	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.0.2020
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3 2021 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	2.9 2020 • 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.8 2021	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	13.8 2019 • 1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.2 2021	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2020 • 1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2021 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.7 2022 🔸 🤚
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.9 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5 2019 • •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.2 2019	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.6 2019 •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.3 2019 • 🛧	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	17.3 2018 • •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.4 2019 • ↑	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.0 2018
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	17.3 2020 • ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	46.9 2018 • -
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.6 2020 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.6 2018
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91 2021 • →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.6 2021 • 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83 2019 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5 2022 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.6 2021
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.1 2018 • <del>-</del> 2,695.1 2021 • •
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	94.0 2021 • ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water	2,093.1 2021
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.5 2022
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.2 2021	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.4 2022
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2021 • ↑ NA NA •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.0 2018
	INA INA	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	25.9 2019
5DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.1 2019 • 7
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.1 2023 • 🛧	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 2018
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.1 2021 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.2 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.7 2022 • •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.1 2021 • 🞵	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.6 2022 • 🔫
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84 2023 •
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2021 • •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6 2020 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	3.3 2018 • •
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	30.7 2019 • •	(per million population)	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	64.9 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	60 2021
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,230.2 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	6.0 2021 • <del>-</del>
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	70 2022
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.9 2020 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.5 2022
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.0 2020 • ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	62 2022
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2019 🔸 🖊	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.2 2021
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	14.0 2019 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	11.0 2019	per 100,000 population)	1.5 2021
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7 2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.8 2023 • •
rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	88.6 2021 • <b>T</b>	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021 • 🔫
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.4 2023 • ↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	400
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021 🔸 🔱	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.0 2021 • 1
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2018 • →	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)	0.4 2022 • 7
		Times Countries: Government revenue excluding drants (% of GL)P)	DIA NA -
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	58.4 2018	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40 2021

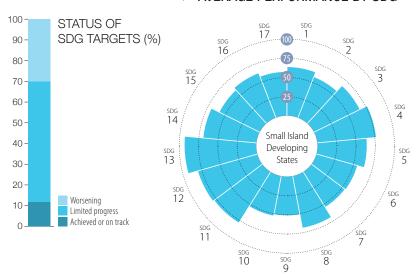
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

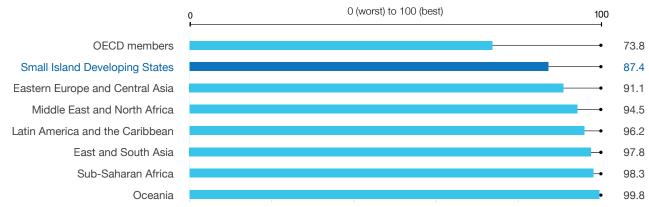


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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 \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	<b>Value Year</b> 15.1 202	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		<b>Year R</b> 2022		Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	29.3 202			Population using the internet (%)				1
·	29.3 202.			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	63.1	2021		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.7 202	0	ماه	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	33.3	2021		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.0 202		4	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1 202		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	11.8	2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.3 201		į	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 201		<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2021		7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1 202	1 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 201	8 •	<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA N	Α •		Gini coefficient		2020		7
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.9	2020	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	155.5 202	0	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	24.2	2020		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.2 202		<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	21.3	2020		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	29.7 202		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	17.3	2019	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	129.0 202		<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	68.7	2020	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 202	1 •	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		NA		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.3 201	9 •	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	106.3 201	9 •		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.5 201	9 •	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.5 201	9 •	<b>→</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	48.7 202	0	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.7 202	0	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74 202	1 •	Ψ	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.6	2021	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61 201	9 •	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA N	٨		$CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$	3.0	2021	•	7
	11/1 11/	^ •	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA		•
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	402.4	2021	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	78.1 202	1 •	Ψ	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.4 202	1 •	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.1			7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	72.3 202	1 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.8			4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.0 202	1 •	<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		7
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	64.3 202	3	<b>→</b>	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019 2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					0.5	2010	_	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.7 202		7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.0	າດາາ		_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	77.2 202		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				-
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	22.2 202	.1 •	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	02.2.202	0	_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	82.3 202 67.3 202			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				i
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	26.2 201			(per million population)	2.4	2018	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.2 202		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	NA NA		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.2	2021	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	101 10			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	46.1	2020	•	7
Population with access to electricity (%)	82.3 202	0 •	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	58.1 202		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	79.1	2022	•	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output			Ť	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38	2022	•	1
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.0 201	9 •	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.3	2021	•	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.6 201	9 •	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.1	2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			_	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2 202	1 •		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	57.9 NA	2023 NA	•	-
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA N	Α •	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA N	Α •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		1		-
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.4 202	-	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	67	2021		_
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  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)	NA		•	•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.5	2020	•	1
victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA N	Α •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		7

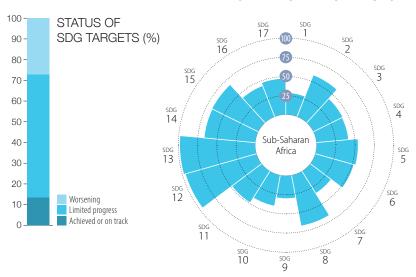
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

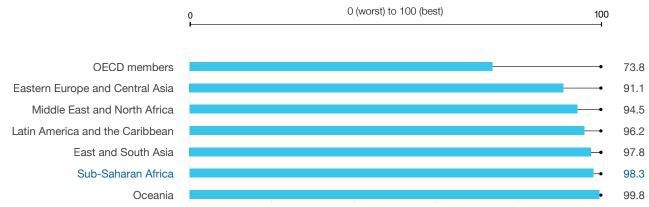


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating 1		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y			re
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	32.1 2023 •	<b>→</b>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	61.8 20	)22 (		•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	53.0 2023 •	<b>→</b>	Population using the internet (%)	34.6 20		•	7
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	39.0 20	)21 (		7
revalence of undernourishment (%)	20.9 2020 •	<b>1</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4 20	)18 (		4
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.9 2022 •	<b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.7 2021 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	18.8 20	)22 (	•	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.8 2016	<b>→</b>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 20	)21 (		_
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 20			•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8 2021 •	7		0.5 20	20	_	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 •	4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	41.2 20	20 4		4
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	10.0 2020 •		Palma ratio	2.2 20			-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				2.2 20	120	_	
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	491.1 2020 •	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	F2.0.2	20.		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.4 2021 •	<b>→</b>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	52.9 20	120	•	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.1 2021 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	47.8 20	)19 (	•	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	Z. Z. O Z. OZ	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.9 20	120 (		٦
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2021	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.3 20			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.3 2019	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	10.5 20	122	_	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				0 = 20	110 4		4
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	168.7 2019 •		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 20			4
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.5 2019	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.7 20			
fe expectancy at birth (years)	64.3 2019	<u> </u>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.9 20			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	107.1 2020		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	0.5 20			į
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.7 2020	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.5 20			
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67 2021	<u>.</u>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 20			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	07 2021		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0.1 20	IZI		
(worst 0–100 best)	44 2019 •	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.7.0	204		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2022	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7 20		•	į
DG4 – Quality Education		_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 20		•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	404.0 20	121	•	(
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	45.1 2021		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	79.6 2021 •	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.4 20			•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	45.1 2021 •	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.6 20		•	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	78.7 2021 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.0 20		•	•
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.5 20			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	40 E 2022 🔷	_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.9 20		•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	48.5 2023 •	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	118	•	
itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.9 2021 •	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.0 2022 •	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.4 20	)22 (	•	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.0 2021 •	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.1 20	)22 (	•	٠
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85 20	)23 (		•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.3 2020	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4 20	)21 (	•	٠
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	32.7 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2 20	)18 (	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	18.5 2019		(per million population)				
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.0 2020 •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	292.3 2018 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.4 20	)21		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	48.9 20	)20 (	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	48.1 2020	<b>→</b>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	53 20			
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	17.5 2020	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	47.8 20	)22 (	•	
D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30 20	)22 (	•	•
MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.3 2019 •	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.4 20	)21 (	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.1 2019	<b>4</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 20	)21 (	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			per 100,000 population)			_	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7 2021		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.0 20			
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.3 2018	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20		•	
fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 20		•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1 2021 •	7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20	121		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.1 2023	<b>→</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7 20	)21		
otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 •	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA (	•	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	69 2010		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.3 20	)20 (		•
(per 100,000 population)	6.8 2018 •		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	4 20	)21 (	•	
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.0 20	122		

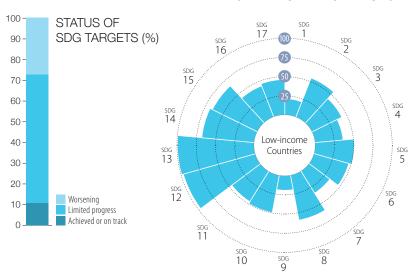
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

REGIONAL SCORE 50.7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

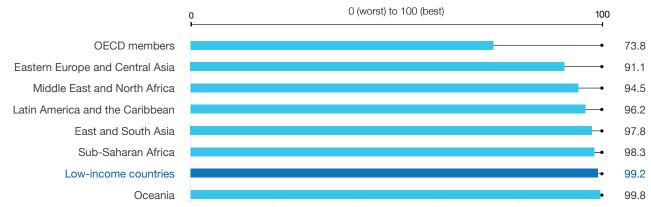


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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 Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratin	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	43.6 2023 • 👈	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	54.8 2022 •	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	68.2 2023 • →	Population using the internet (%)	20.2 2021 •	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	25.8 2021 •	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	30.7 2020 • 🕹	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.1 2018	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.9 2022 • 👈	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9 2021 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	9.3 2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	7.4 2016 • 👈	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2021	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2021	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 2021 • 👈		0.2 2020	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 • 🕹	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	40.0.2020	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.2 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	40.0 2020	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	2.0 2020 •	_
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	382.5 2020 • 7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.9 2021 • 👈	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	61.7 2020 •	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	63.9 2021 • 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µq/m³)	43.8 2019	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	184.5 2021 • 👈	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	69.6 2020 •	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4 2021 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	38.1 2022	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.5 2019 • →		30.1 2022	_
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.3 2017	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.4.2010	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	187.5 2019 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2019	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.4 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2019	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.3 2018	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	65.0 2019 • → 101.3 2020 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	67.0 2020	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.3 2018	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65 2021	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.9 2018	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	03 2021		0.1 2021	•
(worst 0–100 best)	42 2019 • 👈	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.7 2022 • 🔸	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		
5DG4 – Quality Education	·	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2018	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	28.1 2021 •	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	35.5 2021	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.7 2021 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.2 2022 •	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	40.0 2021 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.2 2022 •	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	74.9 2021 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.3 2018 •	Þ
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	10.1 2019 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.5 2019 •	Þ
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	48.8 2023 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	Þ
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.3 2021 • 🔷	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.2 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.2 2022 •	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.7 2021 • 🔷	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.9 2022 •	Þ
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87 2023	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.9 2020 • 🔷	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3 2021	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.5 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1 2018	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.3 2019	(per million population)	0.1 2010	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.7 2020 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)	223.0 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2 2021 •	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	43.5 2020	
Population with access to electricity (%)	43.2 2020 • 7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	54 2022	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	14.8 2020 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.7 2022 •	Þ
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1110 2020	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	27 2022 •	Þ
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.0 2019 • 👈	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	25.9 2021 •	Þ
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.0 2019 • 🔸	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2021	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	· · · · ·	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2021	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.0 2021 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.4 2023 •	
rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	14.4 2018	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 •	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	30.4 2021 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 •	Þ
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.6 2023 • →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.0 2021	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	2.0.2010	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.6 2020 •	D
(per 100,000 population)	3.9 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 2021 •	D
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.3 2022	

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

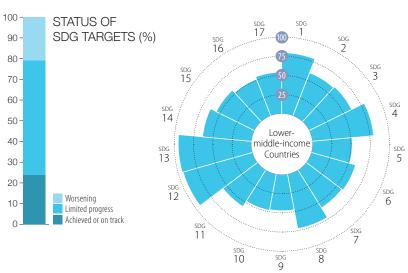
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

REGIONAL SCORE 63.4
WORLD AVERAGE: 66.7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

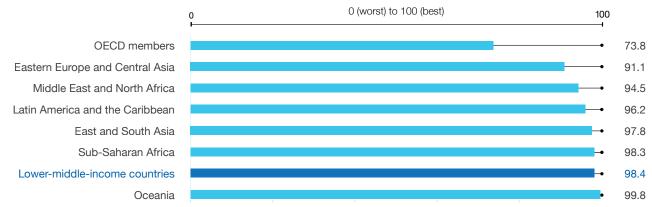


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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)
100
73.1

#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

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SDG2 - Zero Hunger Presidence of founding in criticien under 5 years of age (8) Presidence of founding in criticien under 5 years of age (8) Presidence of founding in criticien under 5 years of age (8) Presidence of founding in criticien under 5 years of age (8) Presidence of founding in criticien under 5 years of age (8) Presidence of founding in criticien under 5 years of age (8) Presidence of founding in criticien under 5 years of age (8) Presidence of reality and thing number 5 years of age (8) Presidence of reality (8) Presiden				1
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Prevalence of watering in children under 5 years of ace (6):  1.1. 2021  1.2. 2017  1.2. 2017  1.2. 2017  1.3. 2018  1.3. 2019  1.3.	18	•		•
Presidence of obests, 886 + 3 file of adult population)  3 2 2016  2 2 2017  Arriago published in accordance journals (per 1,000 population)  5 2 2 2019  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Marcal mortality rate (per 1,000 file beiths)  100 1, 2020  5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	22	•		•
Futuran Inspire Level (hee/Leve) words (Scenario) (Second yeld (turnous) performance on received and development (% of GDP) (Social Social Soc				_
Social control per receive of an arcelate unity of the second per control per received by the second per received by the se				7
Exports of hazardous precideds (terms por million papalation) 4.9 200 of SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the births) 19.0 1 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the births) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the births) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the births) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the births) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the births) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the births) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the births) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the births) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the births) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the births) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the births) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 the population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,000 through a population) 1.9 200 of Maxeral mortality rate (per 100,	20	•		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 leve birth)  193 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  194 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  195 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  196 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  197 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  198 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve birth)  199 2021 • 7  Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 leve and part 5 (per 1,000 leve and 5 (per 1,000 leve	20 •			
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Mortally rate, under Sign F1,000 live births;  137,00 201	20 💣	•		-
incidence of tubericulosis (per 10,000 population)  New HVI infections (per 10,000 uninfected population)  Age standarded death rate due to candioxicular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chomic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 - 70 years (%)  Agestandarded death rate a terito uninfected population)  Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 10,				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized detail rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, disbeses, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)  Age-standardized detail rate attributable to household air pollution and arbitrat for pollution (per 10,000 population)  12, 22, 2019  Talific detaits (per 1,000 population)  12, 2019  Trailific detaits (per 1,000 population)  12, 2019  Trailific detaits (per 1,000 population)  12, 2019  Alcesses to adentify (per 1,000 population)  13, 1, 2019  Production based \$50; emissions embodied in imports (bg/capita)  13, 2020  Numicipal solid waste (bg/capita)  14, 2020  Numicipal solid waste (bg/capita)  15, 2020  Numicipal solid waste (bg/capita)	19 •	•		4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic resportancy disease in adults aged 5th 270 years (%) of diabetes or chronic resportancy disease in adults aged 5th 270 years (%) of diabetes or chronic resportancy disease in adults aged 5th 270 years (%) of diabetes or chronic resportancy disease in adults aged 5th 270 years (%) of diabetes or chronic resportancy disease in adults aged 5th 270 years (%) of diabetes or chronic resportancy and production for (100,000 population) 17.0 2019 • Trailine dearly feet production-based 509, emissions (%) 6th 250 years) 17.0 2019 • Trailine dearly feet production-based 509, emissions (%) (%) of production-based 509, emissions (%) (%) of production-based 609, emissions (%) (%) of production-based 609, emissions (%) (%) of formales aged 15 to 49) 18.0 200 • Trailine dearly feet production-based (%) (%) of formales aged 15 to 49) 18.0 200 • Trailine dearly feet production (%) (%) of formales aged 15 to 49) 18.0 200 • Trailine dearly feet production-based (%) (%) of formales aged 15 to 49) 18.0 200 • Trailine dearly feet production-based (%) (%) of formales aged 15 to 49) 18.0 200 • Trailine dearly feet production-based (%) (%) of formales aged 15 to 49) 18.0 200 • Trailine dearly feet production-based (%) (%) of formales aged 15 to 49) 18.0 200 • Trailine dearly feet production-based (%) (%) of formales aged 15 to 49) 18.0 200 • Trailine dearly feet production-based (%) (%) of formales aged 15 to 49) 18.0 200 • Trailine dearly feet production-based dearly feet production-based (%) (%) of formales aged 15 to 49) 18.0 200 • Trailine dearly feet production-based (%) 18.0 200 •	20 💣	•		1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  120	22 🥊	•		1
Electronic waste (ByCapita)  131. 2019  Electronic waste (ByCapita)  132. 2019  Production- based SO, emissions (ByCapita)  133. 201  134. 2019  Production- based SO, emissions (ByCapita)  135. 2019  SO, emissions embodied in imports (ByCapita)  136. 2020  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (wost 0-10 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  SDG4 - Quality Education  Participation rate (P)  SDG4 - Quality Education  Participation rate (P)  SDG4 - Quality Education  Participation rate (P)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (Po of remales aged 15 to 49)  Batio of female-to-male mean years of education received (Po)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (Po)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (Po)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (P)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic dininking water services (P)  Population with access to clean flues and technology for cooking (P)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population with access to clean flues and technology for cooking (P)  Population with access to clean flues and technology for cooking (P)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population with access to clean flues and technology for cooking (P)  Population with access to clean flues and technology for cooking (P)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clean flues and technology for cooking (P)  Population of mid-lead and clean Energy  Population with access to clean flues and technology for cooking (P)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clean flues and technology for cooking (P)  SDG7 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population with access to clean flues and technology for cooking (P)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clean flues and technology for cooking (P)  SDG7 - Clean Water and San				
antonenia poliution (10,000 population)  17.0 2019	19	•		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  40.0 2020  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80.021  Very thing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended in imports (provided in frost infont (prov				•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  40.0 2020  87 Production-based nitrogen emissions (fig/capita)  88 2021  89 2021  80 2021  80 2021  80 2021  80 2021  80 Experts of plastic waste (fig/capita)  80 2021		•		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  82.1 2020  83.2 2020  84.5 2021  85.2 2020  86.5 2021  87.5 2021  88.5 2021  88.6 2020  88.6 2		•		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  80 2021  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-10 best)  SDG13 - Climate Action  Ozemissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  1,9 20  Ozemissions rembodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  1,272,3 20  SDG14 - Quality Education  Raticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of fremales aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water resources)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provided (%) for population aged 15 or over)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity				T
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  SDG4 – Quality Education  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (80 of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (80 of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Batio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Sas best bed by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic dinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  SDG6 – Open those for user to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  SDG7 – Affordable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population owith access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Popula				1
(worst 0-100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  45 2022   CO2 emissions from fosil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)  0.2 20 CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)  1.272.3 20 CO3 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)  1.272.3 20 CO3 emissions embodied in imports (tCO3/capita)  1.272.3 20 CO3 emis	21	_		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 4.5 2022   CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 0.2 20 CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 0.2 20 CO3 emissions embodied in imports (tCO3/capita)	21 🐗			_
SDG4 — Quality Education  (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Ret primary enrollment rate (%)  Net primary enroll that ent end is carded (%)  Nation end end is that rete end is and technomy (%)  Net primary breats embodied in imports (per million population)  Net primary enroll that ent end is carded (%)  Net primary breats embodied in fessil that protected in tershwa				4
SDG14 – Life Below Water  (%) of children aged 4 to 6)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Net primar				•
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 20.6 20.6 20.6 20.6 20.6 20.6 20.6 20.6				
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  SANTHOROGENIC Waster withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  SDG6 - 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 aged 15 to 49)  SDG6 - 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 aged 15 to 24)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0 – 100 best)  40.1 20  Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  13.3 20  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  53. 20  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  50.0 20  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  53. 20  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  50.0 20  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  53. 20  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  50.0 20  60.0 20  60.0	22	•		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of females-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of females-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of females-to-male man years of education received (%)  Ratio of females-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				1
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Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% 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 (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Spocial by women in national parliam	19 💶	•		1
(% 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 (%)  SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in frerestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  28.5 20  SPG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDG6 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /T/Wh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG6 – 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 aged 15 or over)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Advine serviced (%)  Age, 2021 • †  SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in frerestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  28.5 20  Mean area that is protected in frerestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  28.5 20  Mean area that is protected in frerestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  28.5 20  Mean area that is protected in frerestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  28.5 20  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  0.2 20  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  5DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  5DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  5Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  6De 20  Bir	19 🕝	•		7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Space of Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  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 (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) aged 15 or over)  Appropriation was at that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Read List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  D.75 20  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  D.70 200  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  D.70 200  Errestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  D.75 20  Population with access to electricity	18 🗨	•		•
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Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  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 (%)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m² H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m² H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m² H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m² H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m² H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m² H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m² H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption embodied in imports (m² H₂O eq/capita)  SECARCE water consumption (w³ of pinch population)  SECARCE water consumption (w³ of population aged 5 to 14)  SECARCE water bide feestation (w³ of population)  SECARCE water bide feestation (w³ of population)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (	22 •	•		4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to lectricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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 aged 15 or over)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  70.0 2020  70.		•		4
(per million population)  SDG16 — Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 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 (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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 aged 15 or over)  SDG16 — Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  4.6 20  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  57.5 20  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  66 20  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions 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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	21 •	•		7
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDGT - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDGB - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Addults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  4.6 20  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  57.5 20  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  66 20  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  74.3 20  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  34 20  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  15.2 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  41.2 20  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  360.5 2018  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  57.5 20  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  66 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  41.2 20  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  59.9 2021  59.9 2021  59.9 2021  59.9 2021  59.9 2021  59.9 2021  59.9 2021  50.0 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  20.0 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  20.0 20  Exports of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  30.4 20  50.5 20  50.7 20.7 20.7 20  50.7 20.7 20.7 20  50.7 20.7 20.7 20  50.7 20.7 20.7 20  50.7 20.7 20  50.7 20.7 20  50.7 20.7 20  50.7 20.7 20  50.7 20.7 20  50.7 20.7 20  50.7 2	18 🗬	•		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 360.5 2018    SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%) 89.9 2020    Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 59.1 2020    CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 11.1 2019    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)    Homicides (per 100,000 population)    57.5 20  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)    59.9 2020    Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 66 20  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 74.3 20  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)    Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 15.2 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)    Press Freedom Index (worst 0–10 best)    Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)    Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)    59.9 2021    SDG1. Partners/birs for the Goals				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  57.5 20  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 66 20  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 66 20  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  15.2 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 10,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–10 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  74.3 20  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  89.9 2020  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  74.3 20  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  89.9 2020  To repulation who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%) 66 20  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  74.3 20  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  15.2 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 10,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–10 best)  1.2 20  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  74.3 20  Corruption Perceptions index (worst 0–100 best)  75.5 20  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  66 20  Corruption Perceptions index (worst 0–100 best)  76.1 201  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  77.5 20  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area wh	21 🜓	•		1
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 (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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)  Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)  66 20  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  74.3 20  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  15.2 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 10,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  75.9 2021  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  76.1 2018  SDG1 - Partners/Phice for the Goals		•		•
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  74.3 20  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  34 20  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  15.2 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 10,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  74.3 20  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  15.2 20  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  75.9 2021  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  76.1 2018  Pexports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 10,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  76.1 2018  77.3 20  Corruption Perceptions with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  77.3 20  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  77.3 20  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  15.2 20  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  77.3 20  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  15.2 20  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  78.9 2021  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  79.9 2021  Timeliness for administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  79.9 2021  Timeliness for administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  79.9 2021  Timeliness for administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  79.9 2021		•		Ą
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  1.9 2019  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  1.2 200  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  1.2 200  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  1.2 200  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  1.2 200  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  1.2 200  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  2. 2 200  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  3.4 200  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  5.0 200  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  3.4 200  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  5.2 200  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  5.2 200  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  5.2 200  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  5.2 200  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  5.2 200  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  5.2 200  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  5.2 200  6.1 2018  6.1 2018  6.2 2021  6.3 2021  6.4 2021  6.5 2021  6.7 2021  6.8 2021  6.9				•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  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)  Advictory TWh)  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 (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  O.4 20  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  O.5 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  O.5 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  O.5 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  O.5 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  O.6 20  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  O.7 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  O.8 20  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  O.8 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  O.8 20  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  O.8 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  O.8 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  O.8 20  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  O.8 20  Exports of maj	22 💣	•		7
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)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  7.4 20  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  8.9 2021  **Descriptions are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  9.0 20  **Descriptions of the financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) aged 15 or over)	21 •	•		•
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)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  41.2 20  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  7.2 20  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  7. 20  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  7. 20  SDG17 Payronsy bins for the Goals	21 🕊	•		•
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)  Advised GDP growth (%)  -2.6 2021  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  7.7 Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  7.8 Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  7.5 20  8.7 SPG17 Payrons bigs for the Goals				
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)  59.9 2021  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  6.1 2018  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.5 20		•		7
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  59.9 2021  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.5 20		•		7
SDC17 Partnerships for the Goals				1
unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 6.4–2023 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				_
	21 🥌	•		-
For high-income and all OFCD DAC countries: International concessional		_		•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Output  Out	1A •			•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 14.4 20	20 🗬	•		1
(per 100,000 population)  6.1 2018		•		

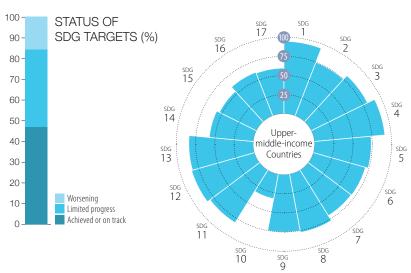
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

# REGIONAL SCORE 71.7 WORLD AVERAGE: 66.7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

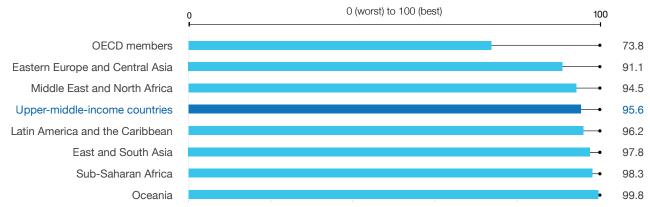


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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 handrought ratio at \$2.15 (day /2017 DDD 04)	Value Year Rating Trend	·	Value Year Ratin	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.5 2023	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	87.0 2022	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.5 2023 • 🛧	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	75.3 2021 • 95.4 2021 •	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	41 2020 • 👈	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1 2020 ● → 7.4 2022 ● ↑	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3 2018	, •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2021	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	60.6 2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.0 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	00.0 2022	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • →	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2021	)
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2 2021 • 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.7 2020 •	(
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • 👈	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	15.5 2020 • •	Gini coefficient	40.4 2020	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Palma ratio	3.2 2020 •	, (
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	38.6 2020 • 👈	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.0 2021 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	18.5 2020 •	(
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.9 2021 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	36.6 2019 •	, ;
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	64.6 2021 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.6 2020	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 2021 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.1 2022	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.6 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2019	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	76.0 2019 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.1 2019	) (
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.3 2019 • →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	16.3 2018	) (
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4 2019 🔸 🞵	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0 2018	. (
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.0 2020 • 🛧	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.5 2018	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0 2020 • 🛧	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.6 2018	, 4
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92 2021 • 👈	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2021 •	, •
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	78 2019 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)	F 0 2022 A	$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	6.7 2021	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2022 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2018	, •
SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,014.7 2021 •	) (
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.8 2021 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.0 2021 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.2 2022	, -
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.4 2021 • 🛧	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.4 2022	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 2021 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	27.1 2018 •	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	36.2 2019	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	87.4 2023 • ↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.0 2019	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	07.4 2023	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 •	1 (
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.1 2021 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.9 2022 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.0 2022	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.5 2021 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.3 2022	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.77 2023 • 0.1 2021 •	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.7 2020	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1 2021	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.0 2020 • ↑	(per million population)	0.7 2018	) (
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	36.5 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	16.0 2020 • • 594.7 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.8 2021	, -
	394.7 2016	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	29.0 2020	,
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	00.4.2020	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	76 2022	, 4
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.4 2020 • <b>↑</b> 84.1 2020 • <b>↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.5 2022 •	) (
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	04.1 2020	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 2022 •	•
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4 2019 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.7 2021 •	(
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.6 2019 • 👈	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.3 2021	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.7 2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.2 2023	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3 2018 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2021	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	81.1 2021 • 1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 •	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.2 2023 • →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	7.5.0004	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021 • 🔸	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.5 2021 •	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2018 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA • 18.5 2020 •	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	12.4 2018 • •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40 2021	4
(pc: 100,000 population)		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 worst)	4U ZUZI •	

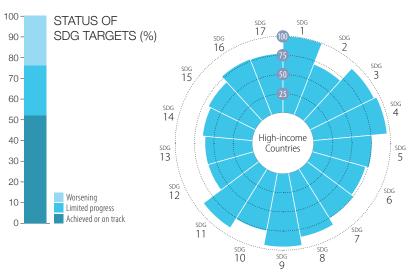
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

REGIONAL SCORE 78.2

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

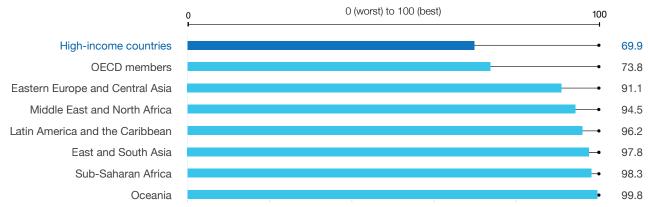


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

## HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ratir		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2023		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2022		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.7	2023	1	Population using the internet (%)		2021		T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	139.3	2021	•	T
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2020		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	70.5	2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2016 • 2017 •	_	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2021	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.6	2020	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020		Gini coefficient	35.4	2020	•	<b>→</b>
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.3	2020	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11.1	2020	-	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2021		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2021		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	14.0	2019		4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.8	2021	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		T
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.9	2019	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	60.8	2022	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	1			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.3	2019		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.2	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.9	2019	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	21.8	2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.7	2019		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.1	2018	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.3	2020	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	54.4	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	2020	<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	23.8	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	<b>→</b>	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.2	2021	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83	2019	1	SDG13 – Climate Action CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	10.2	2021		4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2022	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2018		<b>→</b>
SDG4 – Quality Education					4,143.5			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	923	2021	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	.,5.5	2021	_	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.6	2022		-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2021 •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2022		4
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2021		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	99.0	2021		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	24.5	2019	•	<b>→</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.9	2019	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	78.9	2023	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.9	2021	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.9	2022	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.0	2022	•	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2021		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.5	2022	•	<b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2023	•	<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2020	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•	<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	3.8	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	84.5	2019		(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	71.6	2020		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	2,781.5	2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2021		<b>→</b>
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2020		<b>→</b>
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022		T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.8	2020	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	2019	1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2022 2021		•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.5	2019	-	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	1.7	2021		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		_
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.2	2021		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023 2021		7
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2018	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021		<b>→</b>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	95.4	2021	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021		- 1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.0	2023	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2021		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.8	2021	•	1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2022	•	7
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
(per 100,000 population)	70.9	2018		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021		•

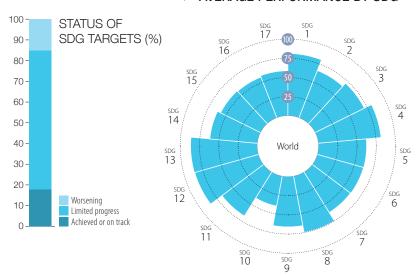
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

### WORLD

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## WORLD SCORE 66.7

#### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

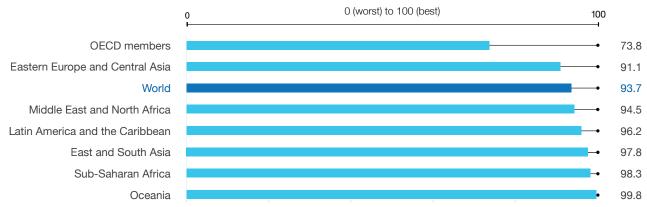


#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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 headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			ating Tren	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Ye		rend
			• →		82.1 20		<u>-</u>
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.2	2023	• →	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	61.6 20 81.7 20		<b>小</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	96	2020	• →	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.2			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 20	)18	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	46.1 20	)22	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.6			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			Ĭ
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6 20		T
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.4	2021	• 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2 20	120	^
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	• >	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	10.6	2020	• •	Gini coefficient	37.6 20		7
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	2.4 20	120	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	131.5	2020	• >	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	24 7 24		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.7	2021	• 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	31.7 20	120	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.8	2021	• 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	45.4 20	19	<b>→</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	134.6			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.5 20	20	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	• 1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.3 20		7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.0	2019	• 7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			_
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	1040	2010	• •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 20	19	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104.9	2019	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1 20	19	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.7		• →	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	11.3 20	18	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.3		• →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6 20		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	35.3			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	28.7 20		<b>→</b>
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.6			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.9 20		1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84 .	2021	• •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 20	121	ፐ
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67	2019	• 7	SDG13 – Climate Action	noita) A.F. 30	171	_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2022	• >	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /c CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	apita) 4.5 20 0.6 20		マ <b>→</b>
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,280.3 20		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	82.0	2021	• →	SDG14 – Life Below Water	2,200.3 20	121	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity	(%) 28.0 20	122 4	4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.3			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.4 20		ァ <b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)			• 7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.3 20		<u>,</u>
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	92.5 .	202 I		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.5 20		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.7 20		→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.5	2023	• 7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population	n) 0.1 20	18	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.6	2021	• 7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			• →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversit	(%) 32.0 20	)22	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.7	2021	• >	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity	(%) 31.6 20	)22	<b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.78 20	23	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	89.9	2020	• 7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 20	21	<b>→</b>
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	77.8			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.9 20	)18	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.7	2019	• •	(per million population)			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.0	2020	• •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	793.8	2018	• •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.1 20		<b>→</b>
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	44.9 20		4
Population with access to electricity (%)	90.2	2020	• 1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they li			7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	69.3	2020	• 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	79.3 20		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.6	2019	• →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	41 20 10.7 20		7
(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.3	2019	• 7	per 100,000 population)	0.4 20	)21	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.6 20	23	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20	21	7
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	5.2 .	2018	- •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20	21	<del>)</del>
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	69.6	2021	• 1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 b	est) 0.5 20	21	ψ
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.1	2023	• →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	• >	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.2 20	21	<b>→</b>
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	• →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessi public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI		NA <b>•</b>	D
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.8 20	20	4
(per 100,000 population)	17.8	2018	• •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	20 20	21	•
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		)22	

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



The Sustainable Development Report features the SDG Index and Dashboards, the flagship tool for assessing country performance on the Sustainable Development Goals. The authors examine country performance on the SDGs for 193 countries using a wide array of indicators, calculate future trajectories, and present findings on government efforts to achieve the historic Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. At the halfway mark to 2030, the Sustainable Development Report 2023 takes stock of progress made and discusses priorities to restore and accelerate SDG progress. Published on the eve of the 2023 Paris Summit for a New Global Financial Pact, this year's edition focuses specifically on the need to scale up development finance and to reform the global financial architecture to support the SDGs. The views expressed in this report do not reflect the views of any organization, agency or program of the United Nations.

#### Want to learn more?

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

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