

SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2017

Global Responsibilities

International spillovers in achieving the goals



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Foreword

We are pleased to present the 2017 edition of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index and Dashboards that have been jointly developed by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). This year's edition includes revised and additional metrics for the SDGs bringing the total to 99 indicators. We also introduce several refinements to the methodology and extend coverage from 149 to 157 of the 193 UN member states. Results are therefore not strictly comparable with the 2016 edition. We are grateful to the many organizations and individuals who have helped us improve the SDG Index and Dashboards.

The SDGs are a universal agenda of sustainable development, calling on all nations to pursue a holistic strategy that combines economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. We are gratified that throughout the world, local and national governments are rallying around the goals, seeking ways to incorporate them into planning processes. Businesses, universities, and civil society are also recognizing that the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement (incorporated into the sustainable development agenda as SDG 13) require a new orientation of strategy and national planning.

The purpose of the SDG Index and Dashboards is to assist countries to identify priorities for action, in order to achieve the 17 SDGs. The indicators and dashboards should help countries to pinpoint key implementation challenges and the overall index permits an assessment of progress towards the goals and a comparison with peer countries.

We applaud the large number of countries stepping forward to make Voluntary National Reports on their progress in implementing the SDGs at the High-Level Political Forum. We also note that the design and implementation of the official SDG indicators is making significant progress following their formal adoption by the UN Statistics Commission. The SDG Index and Dashboards are complementary to official SDG monitoring. They are not an official product endorsed by any governments or the United Nations.

Based on our scrutiny of the relevant data available for tracking the SDGs, the SDG Index and Dashboards present these data in a way that we believe and hope to be informative, insightful, and interesting for policy makers and the public. Where possible we use the official SDG indicators and fill gaps in data availability with variables published by reputable sources. We have constructed the various measures for each SDG so that they immediately indicate a country's position on a 0-to-100 spectrum from the "worst" (score 0) to the "best" (score 100).

The SDGs rightly emphasize a universal agenda that requires all countries – both rich and poor alike – to take decisive actions to support sustainable development. In this year's report we note that development patterns of the rich countries may generate adverse "spillovers" that may hinder the ability of poorer countries' to achieve the SDGs. For example, the high consumption levels, banking secrecy and tax havens, and weapons exports, by the rich countries may severely inhibit sustainable development in poorer and more vulnerable countries. On the other hand, international development finance by high-income donor nations also directly supports the SDGs.

Many of the adverse spillovers tend to be neglected or poorly measured in official development statistics. The 2017 SDG Index and Dashboards therefore reviews the scientific and policy literature to identify the best available data for quantifying such complex spillovers. We show that there are indeed many such adverse global spillovers to consider and that they are indeed driven strongly by high-income countries. We believe that such adverse spillovers deserve much greater attention by national and international efforts to achieve the SDGs and by statistical agencies. We know that our report only is a start on such analyses and should be understood in that spirit.

The SDG Index and Dashboards show that data on important SDG priorities are sometimes unavailable or out of date or not yet counted on the official list of indicators. Filling these gaps and ensuring that key measures are included among the

official indicators will require improved metrics as well as more and better data. One priority for SDG implementation must therefore be to invest in strengthening data collection, choice of indicators, and statistical capacity in all countries.

The 2017 SDG Index and Dashboards report generates “tough grading” for all countries, including the richest ones. We choose this approach not to be punitive or pessimistic about the prospects for dramatic improvements, but to draw attention to the most urgent SDG-related challenges facing each country for each SDG.

We hope that in addition to governments, other SDG stakeholders will find this report interesting and useful. Business, civil society organizations, foundations, universities, the media, and others will all play a vital role in turning the SDGs into practical tools for explaining sustainable development, managing implementation, ensuring accountability, and reporting on progress at local, national, regional, and global levels. This report and the companion website (www.sdgindex.org) provide rich information to help inform these discussions.

To support SDG implementation at local levels, the SDSN is launching a preliminary SDG Index and Dashboards for cities in the United States of America. Similar analyses can be conducted for cities and provinces elsewhere. We are also planning to work with SDSN partners to develop deeper indicators and new SDG Indices and Dashboards to focus on specific challenges in major regions around the world.

In addition to the SDG Index and Dashboards report, Bertelsmann Stiftung is contributing to many SDGs with its operational and data-related work to promote social inclusion, improve education, shape democracy, advance society, promote health, vitalize culture and strengthen economies. For example, our assessment at the local level (*Monitor Nachhaltige Kommune*) analyzes the sustainability of German local communities. We also undertake monitoring projects on health, education, social cohesion, and governance to identify best practices.

We look forward to the opportunity to improve the quality and coverage of the SDG Index and Dashboards, including ways to understand trend data. We encourage and welcome feedback on the usefulness and limitations of the SDG Index and Dashboards, and advice from all parts of the global community on how the report can be made more useful and accurate in the coming years.



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**SDG Index and
Dashboards
Report**

PART 1

SDG Index and Dashboards Report

1. INTRODUCTION

Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, Figure 1), which were adopted by all member states of the United Nations in 2015, describe a universal agenda that applies to and must be implemented by all countries, both developed and developing. Sound metrics and data are critical for turning the SDGs into practical tools for problem-solving by (i) mobilizing governments, academia, civil society, and business; (ii) providing a report card to track progress and ensure accountability; and (iii) serving as a management tool for the transformations needed to achieve the SDGs by 2030. We are encouraged that countries around the world, including the G20 (Box 1), are aligning long-term development strategies with the SDGs. Similarly, business and other non-government stakeholders are increasingly working towards the SDGs as operational goals (Box 2).

Figure 1 | The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Purpose of the SDG Index and Dashboards

To track the SDGs, the UN Statistics Commission has recommended over 230 official indicators. Of these, some 150 have well-established definitions, but not all have data for all UN member states (UN Statistics Division, 2017). Countries are invited to submit voluntary national reviews of their progress to the High-Level Political Forum. A first review of reports submitted so far (Bizikova and Pinter, 2017) found that countries report best on socioeconomic SDGs (health, education, gender equality, infrastructure, decent work, and economic growth). In contrast, reporting was particularly weak on the environmental SDGs 12-15 and goal 17 (international partnership).

Countries appear to struggle with implementing the full range of official SDG indicators.

To complement the official SDG Indicators and voluntary country-led follow-up and review processes, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and Bertelsmann Stiftung issued a first global unofficial SDG Index and Dashboards in 2016 (Sachs et al., 2016). That report synthesized metrics with available data – based whenever possible on the official SDG indicators – to enable countries to take stock of where they stood in 2016 with regards to fulfilling the SDGs and to help countries set priorities for early action.



Box 1 | Message on the SDG Index Report 2017

Peter Altmaier, Head of the Federal Chancellery and Federal Minister for Special Affairs

With the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the international community committed to managing key tasks to take our world into the future. The Agenda, which takes the form of a voluntary commitment by the governments of 193 states, contains ambitious goals which touch on areas of critical importance for the future of humanity. It aims to ensure a dignified life in peace and justice for all people, to safeguard social security and scope for economic development, to protect natural resources and to respect the planetary boundaries. In order to achieve these goals, we need to act together – towards a sustainable way of living, towards fair and environment-friendly working conditions, products and services.

Anchoring sustainable development as a guiding principle in all policy fields at national, European and international levels is a necessity, not a luxury, particularly at a time when the global political situation is difficult. Along with a willingness to cooperate at international level, successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda primarily requires the development and implementation of strong operative concepts at national and regional levels.

In a dialogue with the *Länder* and municipalities, as well as with our partners in the business and scientific communities and civil society, we have this year adopted the new German Sustainable Development Strategy. It provides a main framework for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Germany and is fundamentally oriented to the 17 SDGs. Ambitious goals and effective measures are intended to spur concrete action and shape change. The German Sustainable Development Strategy strengthens sustainability as a cross-cutting task, fundamental goal and guiding principle of government activity.

We want to make active use of our G20 Presidency (1 December 2016 to 30 November 2017) to link the G20 agenda more closely to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The basis for this is the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in Hangzhou. This Action Plan is intended to develop coherent measures as individual and collective contributions by G20 countries and to support the provision of public goods. We want to strengthen the Forum on Financing for Development so as to monitor and document the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We want to enable the G20 countries to take a pioneering role in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

The goals contained in the 2030 Agenda constitute a moral obligation for the whole of humanity – states, companies, individuals. There is no doubt that this brings tremendous challenges. But humanity has the values, the knowledge and the resources to achieve these goals.

At the political level, the absolute key factor is the will to tackle the challenges, to look seriously for solutions and to communicate this fact. To this end, politicians need to take the goals on board and carefully plan how they are to be attained. In this context, we will have to take a critical look at our patterns of thought and conduct, ideologies and political convictions, and particularly our own interests, and be ready to change them if necessary. The SDG Index Report developed jointly by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network gives an initial indication of the state of play and helps raise public awareness of the 2030 Agenda and its implementation in individual states.

The SDG Index and Dashboards are not official SDG monitoring tools and they are subject to many important limitations and caveats that we summarize at the end of this report. We strongly encourage calls for increased investments in statistical capacity so that every country can in due course track the 17 SDGs comprehensively and with rigor. Annex 2 answers frequently asked questions in relation to the SDG Index and Dashboards.

This 2017 SDG Index and Dashboard Report presents an updated and revised SDG Index and introduces country dashboards. The report incorporates comments received on the previous version, as well as new data and improvements in methodology. As a result, the rankings and dashboards in this report are not comparable to the results in the 2016 report, though comparisons are still useful we believe, as long as caveats are kept in mind. Changes from last year to this year in a country's score or ranking are likely to be due to changes in data and methodology as well as progress or regress towards achieving the SDGs.

The role of international spillovers in achieving the SDGs

To help fill a major gap in last year's report and in SDG discussions more generally, we focus this year's report on countries' global responsibilities and international spillover effects in achieving the SDGs. Such spillovers must be understood and measured since countries cannot achieve the goals if others do not do their part. For example, rising sea levels will submerge Small Island Developing States (SIDS) unless all countries curb greenhouse gas emissions, and African elephants and rhinos face extinction unless demand for ivory and horns is curbed outside of Africa. Poor countries require increased Official Development Assistance to co-finance the investments needed to achieve the Goals, and all countries must avoid a race to the bottom on taxation and transparency to protect the public revenues required to finance the goals. Only if such positive and negative spillovers across countries are managed carefully can the promise of Agenda 2030 be fulfilled, particularly since negative effects tend to flow from rich to poor countries. It is therefore critical to understand spillover effects and to measure them as part of SDG monitoring, as done for example by the OECD (Box 3).

Economists have studied positive and negative spillover effects (often called "externalities") since Arthur Pigou's pioneering work in the first half of the 20th century. International spillover effects are said to occur when one country's actions generate benefits or impose costs on another country that are not reflected in market prices, and therefore are not "internalized" by the actions of consumers and producers. The benefits or costs may be referred to as negative or positive externalities, and much economic work focuses on how these can be "internalized," for example through corrective taxation such as the widely proposed "carbon tax" to internalize the externality of CO₂-induced global warming.

The SDGs also cover the "global commons," such as the management of the high seas, the oceans, and the atmosphere. If the scarce resources of the commons are not properly managed, they can be overused and depleted, leading to the famous "tragedy of the commons." Since richer countries tend to have more resources and greater capabilities to access the resources of the global commons, they tend to use them at the expense of poorer countries.

Finally, "global public goods" are non-excludable and can be accessed by all countries, but in contrast to common goods their use is non-rivalrous. Use by one country does not diminish use by another country. The most famous example of a public good is knowledge and innovation. Markets tend to underprovide global public goods because the total social benefits are not reflected in the market incentives to provide them. Indicators for several public goods are included in the SDG Index, such as innovative capacity, but we recognize that the SDG Index does not yet capture all relevant global public goods related to the SDGs.

For this report, we aimed to identify and measure the most important cases of SDG-related spillovers and misuses of the global commons. This is a first-time effort, so our coverage is necessarily incomplete and provisional. Many of the spillover effects have not yet been properly measured by scientists and statisticians. Our effort is motivated by the realization that traditional SDG metrics mostly ignore such spillover effects and therefore favor the high-income countries that tend to generate significant negative spillover effects and that have the greatest capacity to misappropriate the resources of the global commons.



Box 2 | How can the SDGs help decision-makers chart a course towards sustainable development?

Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be an indispensable platform for building a better world. The various concepts that lie behind this ambitious agenda will together provide the engine for progress – the need for a defined vision, the importance of multistakeholder partnerships, the emphasis on accountability and measurement, and the acknowledgement that environmental, social and economic goals are interconnected.

The very exercise of setting goals fulfils various functions. The definition clarifies what we are working towards, creating a sense of purpose around which different constituencies can cohere. This in turn leads to practical momentum and commitment. Since its launch in 2015, around 50 countries have already integrated the goals into their national strategy plans, while another 50 are currently undertaking consultation processes.

As a result of this impetus, business too has started to grasp the relationship between the goals and their own commercial success. A 2017 report by The Business and Sustainable Development Commission, itself launched in Davos last year in response to the announcement of the SDGs, found that sustainable business models could create economic opportunities worth up to US\$12 trillion and increase employment by up to 380 million jobs by 2030.

Such tremendous gains can only be realized through substantial investment, both public and private. Indeed, a multi-stakeholder approach - involving national, regional and local government, the private sector, civil society, international organizations and academia – will be fundamental to the realization of the SDGs. The history of the World Economic Forum has shown that this multistakeholder concept, when backed up with action and the support of all those at the table, can lead to powerful results.

To ensure that all stakeholders fulfil their obligations in what is inevitably a complex process, we must continually measure progress on the ground at local, national and international levels. The SDG Index will enhance this essential accountability, identifying weaknesses in implementation and highlighting any failure to meet stated obligations and targets. In this way, the goals move from imprecise aspiration to a concrete reality that remains in our sights.

A basic principle of the SDGs is the recognition that they are interconnected, clearly conveying the message to decision-makers that tackling them together, rather than independently, triggers greater impact. For example, the SDGs can only be reached in their entirety if gender equality is achieved, unleashing female potential through comprehensive access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes.

These proven concepts at the heart of the SDG agenda will render it more likely that bold ambition can be translated into positive and far-reaching consequences for us all.

We hope that the expanded set of metrics related to the SDGs, including spillovers and common goods, provides a richer and more accurate assessment of countries' SDG baseline. Since there are many data gaps, we also discuss how they can be closed.

A final methodological point is in order: A lot of work on international spillovers focuses on individual supply chains (e.g. production of a pair of jeans) or specific products, such as palm oil from South-East Asia. Such case studies have made a tremendous contribution towards our understanding of international spillover effects, but they could not directly be incorporated into a global SDG Index. Translating the findings from case studies into metrics available at the national level is a priority for future research into international spillover indicators.

In this report we consider three groups of international spillover effects:

Environmental spillovers, include anthropogenic climate change; transboundary pollution and pollution embedded in trade; biodiversity loss embedded in trade; and the misuse of the global commons, such as over-fishing in the high seas. Unfortunately, data are limited or unavailable for some of these spillovers. Table 1.1 lists the spillover indicators that are included in the 2017 SDG Index and Dashboards. The full description of each spillover indicator is available in Annex 1.

Table 1.1 | Environmental spillover indicators included in the SDG Index and Dashboards

SDG	SDG Spillover Indicator	Coverage	Source
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	Global	Dalin et al., 2017
12	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	Global	Zhang et al., 2017
12	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	Global	Oita et al., 2016
13	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	Global	Kander et al., 2015
15	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	Global	Chaudhary and Kastner, 2016

Source: Authors' analysis

Spillovers related to the economy, finance, and governance include official development finance and policies related to international investments; trade rules; inefficient tax competition; international tax evasion; banking secrecy; and cross-border corruption.

Table 1.2 | Spillovers related to the economy, finance, and governance

SDG	SDG Spillover Indicator	Coverage	Source
16	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	OECD	Tax Justice Network, 2015a
17	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	Global	Oxfam, 2016
17	International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	OECD & high-income countries	OECD, 2016

Source: Authors' analysis

Security spillovers, include trade in arms, particularly in small arms; international crimes; and investment in conflict prevention (positive spillover).

Table 1.3 | Spillover indicator related to security included in the SDG Index and Dashboards

SDG	SDG Spillover Indicator	Coverage	Source
16	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	Global	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2017

Source: Authors' analysis

Overall, the nine spillover indicators affect six goals: SDG 6 on water, SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production, SDG 13 on climate change, SDG 15 on terrestrial biodiversity, SDG 16 on peace and justice, and SDG 17 on the global partnership. Since high-income countries tend to generate negative spillover effects vis-à-vis the poorer countries, the inclusion of spillover indicators changes the scores and rankings attributable mainly to the high-income countries.



Box 3 | Delivering on the 2030 SDG Agenda: The OECD's work on assessing international spillovers

Martine Durand, OECD Chief Statistician and Director of Statistics

A major advance of the SDGs over the previous Millennium Development Goals is their recognition of the interrelatedness of actions to achieve sustainable development. The notion of sustainable development itself recognises interactions between economy, society and the environment, and the SDGs were explicitly agreed as a mutually complementary package of goals and targets.

The OECD Study on Measuring Distances to the SDG targets, undertaken as part of the Organisation's broad Action Plan on SDGs, draws on existing OECD data that are aligned with the UN global reporting framework to help OECD countries assess the efforts they have to make and identify priorities for action if they are to meet their Agenda 2030 commitments.

An especially important aspect of such commitments concerns their global responsibilities. While at first blush the SDG targets may appear to relate to each country individually, important transboundary effects are involved, and given OECD countries' economic weight, their contributions to these effects are likely to be decisive.

OECD member countries' actions can have transboundary or spillover effects of three main kinds. First, they can actively assist developing countries to meet the SDGs. Second, their domestic policies may have implications for the economies and societies of other countries. And third, their actions may affect global public goods.

The OECD Study includes indicators representing each of these three effects. To gauge OECD countries' help to developing countries, the study uses our unique database on official development assistance (ODA). The level of assistance is measured both against the overall UN target of 0.7% of national income, and in terms of the assistance to priority sectors identified in the SDGs.

The policy impacts on other countries are illustrated by the OECD Producer Support Estimates (PSE). These measure agricultural subsidies in OECD countries. Some of these subsidies can distort farm production in other countries by undermining the market prices that tell growers what is demanded.

An important global public good is our climate. An important transboundary spillover affecting the global climate comes from consumption-based carbon dioxide emissions. "Consumption-based" means attributing emissions to the country where final products are consumed. This places greater responsibility on the developed countries where the bulk of consumption occurs.

Overall, OECD countries score best on reducing agricultural subsidies, and somewhat less well on development assistance and consumption-based CO₂. But variations among countries on each indicator are much wider than those between the overall averages. It also emerged that individual countries' scores on each indicator are not well correlated. For example, Norway leads the world on aid contributions, but still has high agricultural subsidies -- pointing to where priority for action lies in order to achieve global policy coherence.

The OECD's work on international spillovers to date should be considered exploratory, and is subject to revision. For example, we may consider replacing the PSE with a new indicator of the Nominal Rate of Protection, which focuses more sharply on measures that distort markets. And the work will also be expanded to include other effects, such as those of migration, regional security, financial stability, and the control of infectious diseases.

There are, however, significant challenges of data availability, and some issues may require more methodological or modelling work. Our continued collaboration with interested OECD members to apply and adapt our Study should provide us with a powerful tool to establish the needed evidence that will help gauge whether countries are delivering on their global SDG responsibilities.

For each set of spillover effects, we consider conceptual issues (such as the divergence of social costs and benefits from market prices), data availability, and whether measurement concepts are sufficiently clear to include in the index. These issues are described in Annex 1.

Overall, the data on cross-border spillover effects tend to be sparse and incomplete. Several spillover effects lack clear conceptual frameworks for measurement. The lack of data and concepts derive partly from the complexity of the issues – for example how to attribute environmental impacts to trade in virtual water embodied in food products, or how to assess the impacts of international labor standards on child labor. Another challenge is that national statistical offices are rarely mandated to measure international spillovers. The work of international organizations in this area is hampered by political sensitivities among member states on the measurement of spillover effects and on the difficulties of clearly assigning responsibility for negative externalities to one particular country.

We hope this report provides useful suggestions for filling some conceptual and data gaps and for supporting future efforts to close these gaps. We believe that accurate measurement of international spillover effects is important to foster the political consensus around the SDGs as a universal agenda and to ensure effective implementation strategies by all countries.

Other changes made to the 2017 SDG Index and Dashboards

Besides adding spillover indicators to the SDG Index and Dashboards, we have also updated the data and made several changes to the methodology and indicators compared with the 2016 edition. We have replaced and added several indicators to reflect changes in the official SDG Indicators (UN Statistics Division, 2017) and to improve alignment, as summarized in Table 1.4. Full information on the data changes and methodological refinements of the SDG Index is provided in Part 2.

We have also revised the methodology of the SDG Dashboards to make the results less sensitive to performance under a single indicator within an SDG category.

Table 1.4 | Changes made to indicators in 2017 SDG Index (excluding the addition of spillover indicators)

SDG	Indicator	Change
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Change of indicator source
1	Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) in 2030	New addition
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	New addition
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	New addition
3	HIV infections (per 1,000)	New addition
3	Death rate from NCDs (per 100,000)	New addition
3	Death rate from household and ambient pollution (per 100,000)	New addition
8	Access to bank account or mobile-money service (% of adult pop.)	Replaces "Number of ATMs per 1000"
9	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	Revised methodology
9	Top 3 University Rankings (0-100)	New addition
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	New addition
11	Rent burden (% of disposable income) (OECD only)	Replaces "Rooms per person" (OECD only)
12	E-waste (kg/capita)	New addition
12	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	New addition
12	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	New addition
13	Effective Carbon Rate (€/tCO ₂) (OECD only)	New addition (OECD only)
14	Marine sites, mean protected area (%)	Replaces "Marine sites of importance completely protected (%)"
15	Terrestrial sites, mean protected area (%)	Replaces "Terrestrial sites of importance completely protected (%)"
15	Freshwater sites, mean protected area (%)	New addition
16	Slavery Score (0-100)	New addition
17	Health & Education spending (% GDP)	Replaces "Health, Education & R&D spending (%GDP)"

Note: See Tables 1.1–1.3 for a list of the spillover indicators added to the 2017 SDG Index and Dashboards.

1. Introduction

The new Dashboards also include four color codes (green, yellow, orange, and red) rather than three as in last year's report, to make the presentation clearer and more differentiated. Details of these changes are also discussed in Part 2.

In reviewing results for the 2016 SDG Index and Dashboards as well as draft versions of the 2017 report, some national statistical offices have pointed out discrepancies between the data reported internationally and their national statistics. In some cases, recent national data might not yet have been included in international statistics published by the World Bank or United Nations organizations. In other cases, the latter modify national data to ensure consistency with data reported from other sources. These issues are frequently discussed in the Statistical Commission and with specialized UN agencies. It is not possible for the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the SDSN to resolve these discrepancies. To ensure international comparability of the SDG Index and Dashboards, we use internationally consistent data from international sources. We recognize that in some cases the international

data may be inferior to national data. Where such discrepancies have been flagged to us we estimate their impact on the country's SDG Index score and ranking. These results are presented in the country profiles (Part 3).

The remainder of this report is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the results and findings from the 2017 SDG Index and presents the SDG Dashboards for each region and regional trends. Section 3 concludes by reviewing data gaps for the SDGs and how they might be filled. Annex 1 presents the spillover indicators in detail, and Annex 2 provides answers to frequently asked questions (FAQs). The methodology and changes made relative to the 2016 SDG Index and Dashboards are described in Part 2. For the country profiles (Part 3) and indicator profiles (Part 4), refer to the full version of the SDG Index and Dashboards 2017 report. Detailed metadata for the SDG Index and Dashboards and visualization tools are available online at www.sdgindex.org. The full datasets can be downloaded in spreadsheet form or as Stata files for statistical analyses.

2. RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The SDG Index and Dashboards summarize countries' SDG baselines and compare performances. They are based on the most comprehensive set of country-level data assembled to date for the SDGs. As emphasized throughout this report, the indicators, data, and methodology have been revised for the 2017 Index, so results are not comparable with the 2016 version.

The SDG Index

The 2017 SDG Index is shown in Table 1.5. The SDG Index score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and best (100) outcomes. So Sweden's overall index score of 85.6 suggests that the country is on average 85.6% of the way to the best possible outcome across the 17 SDGs.

Three Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Denmark, and Finland) top this year's SDG Index, but they score significantly below the maximum score of 100. Each of these countries scores "red" on at least one SDG (Figure 3), particularly on climate change and other environmental SDGs. The addition of the spillover indicators discussed in the next chapter has lowered the SDG Index score for many rich countries, particularly Switzerland, the United States, and several Gulf States. However, additional spillover indicators represent only a subset of SDG Indicators, so they do not profoundly change the overall rankings in the SDG Index.

Poorer countries tend to be closer to the bottom of the rankings. This result is not surprising, since SDGs 1 to 8 focus on ending extreme poverty in all its forms. Moreover, poorer countries tend to lack adequate infrastructure and the mechanisms needed to manage key environmental issues that are the focus of other SDGs. For this reason, the commitments to provide adequate development assistance and climate finance made by rich countries at the 2015 Financing for Development Summit in Addis Ababa and the Paris Climate Agreement are a critical part of the SDGs.

As described in the methodology section (Part 2), the 2017 SDG Index contains new indicators and updated values for those indicators for which new data are

available. As a result, the 2017 scores and rankings are not comparable with the 2016 results. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to estimate time series trends for many variables, so the available data do not tell us whether and how fast countries progress towards the SDGs.








Contribution of international spillovers

The data on each spillover indicator (Annex 1) show that high-income countries tend to generate negative SDG spillover effects for poorer developing countries. Figure 2 illustrates this point further. It plots countries' average performance on the spillover indicators (note that the vertical axis is inverted so that worst performers on spillover indicators are at the top) against per capita GDP PPP (horizontal axis). Negative spillover effects are most common among wealthier countries, but there's high variation in spillover effects. Some high-income countries generate large negative spillovers (e.g. Belgium, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, UK, USA) while others score above 70 on spillovers (e.g. Australia, Canada, Denmark). This suggests that good SDG outcomes are often associated with negative spillover effects, but this effect can be tempered through policies.

These results underscore that rich countries in particular need to address negative spillover effects in their SDG implementation strategies and reporting. However, such reporting is not done systematically in today's voluntary reviews under the High-Level Political Forum (Bizikova and Pinter, 2017) – a point that could be considered in subsequent reviews.

2. Results and Interpretation

Table 1.5 | The SDG Index

	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
	1	Sweden	85.6	41	Argentina	72.5
	2	Denmark	84.2	42	United States	72.4
	3	Finland	84.0	43	Armenia	71.7
	4	Norway	83.9	44	Chile	71.6
	5	Czech Republic	81.9	45	Uzbekistan	71.2
	6	Germany	81.7	46	Kazakhstan	71.1
	7	Austria	81.4	47	Uruguay	71.0
	8	Switzerland	81.2	48	Azerbaijan	70.8
	9	Slovenia	80.5	49	Kyrgyz Republic	70.7
	10	France	80.3	50	Cyprus	70.6
	11	Japan	80.2	51	Suriname	70.4
	12	Belgium	80.0	52	Israel	70.1
	13	Netherlands	79.9	53	Costa Rica	69.8
	14	Iceland	79.3	54	Malaysia	69.7
	15	Estonia	78.6	55	Thailand	69.5
	16	United Kingdom	78.3	56	Brazil	69.5
	17	Canada	78.0	57	Macedonia, FYR	69.4
	18	Hungary	78.0	58	Mexico	69.1
	19	Ireland	77.9	59	Trinidad and Tobago	69.1
	20	New Zealand	77.6	60	Ecuador	69.0
	21	Belarus	77.1	61	Singapore	69.0
	22	Malta	77.0	62	Russian Federation	68.9
	23	Slovak Republic	76.9	63	Albania	68.9
	24	Croatia	76.9	64	Algeria	68.8
	25	Spain	76.8	65	Tunisia	68.7
	26	Australia	75.9	66	Georgia	68.6
	27	Poland	75.8	67	Turkey	68.5
	28	Portugal	75.6	68	Vietnam	67.9
	29	Cuba	75.5	69	Montenegro	67.3
	30	Italy	75.5	70	Dominican Republic	67.2
	31	Korea, Rep.	75.5	71	China	67.1
	32	Latvia	75.2	72	Tajikistan	66.8
	33	Luxembourg	75.0	73	Morocco	66.7
	34	Moldova	74.2	74	Jamaica	66.6
	35	Romania	74.1	75	Paraguay	66.1
	36	Lithuania	73.6	76	Belize	66.0
	37	Serbia	73.6	77	United Arab Emirates	66.0
	38	Greece	72.9	78	Barbados	66.0
	39	Ukraine	72.7	79	Peru	66.0
	40	Bulgaria	72.5	80	Jordan	66.0

2. Results and Interpretation









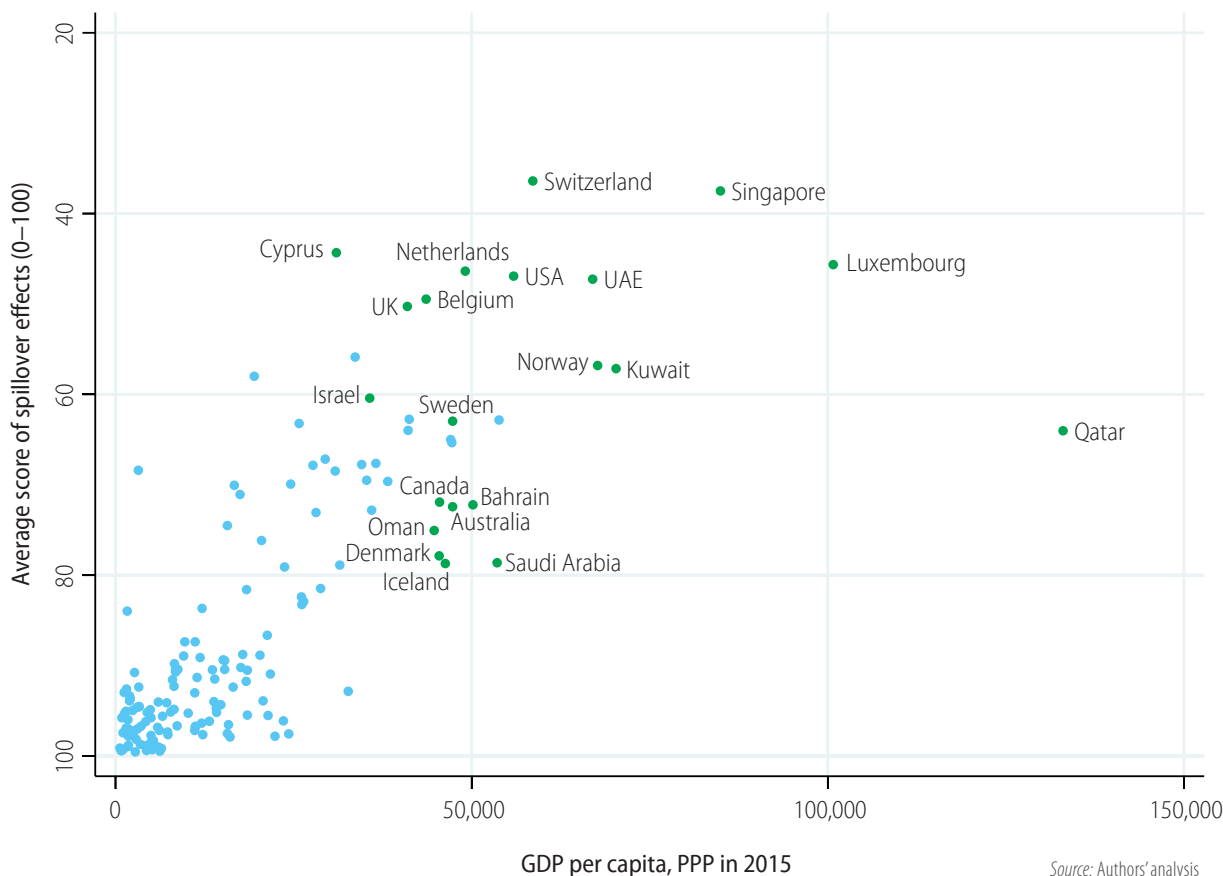
Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	
81	Sri Lanka	65.9	120	Bangladesh	56.2	
82	Venezuela, RB	65.8	121	Zimbabwe	56.1	
83	Bhutan	65.5	122	Pakistan	55.6	
84	Bosnia and Herzegovina	65.5	123	Rwanda	55.0	
85	Gabon	65.1	124	Swaziland	55.0	
86	Lebanon	64.9	125	Kenya	54.9	
87	Egypt, Arab Rep.	64.9	126	Ethiopia	53.5	
88	Colombia	64.8	127	Cote d'Ivoire	53.3	
89	Iran, Islamic Rep.	64.7	128	Lesotho	53.0	
90	Bolivia	64.7	129	Uganda	52.9	
91	Guyana	64.7	130	Cameroon	52.8	
92	Bahrain	64.6	131	Tanzania	52.1	
93	Philippines	64.3	132	Burundi	51.8	
94	Oman	64.3	133	Mauritania	51.1	
95	Mongolia	64.2	134	Zambia	51.1	
96	Panama	63.9	135	Congo, Rep.	50.9	
97	Nicaragua	63.1	136	Angola	50.2	
98	Qatar	63.1	137	Togo	50.2	
99	El Salvador	62.9	138	Burkina Faso	49.9	
100	Indonesia	62.9	139	Sudan	49.9	
101	Saudi Arabia	62.7	140	Yemen, Rep.	49.8	
102	Kuwait	62.4	141	Djibouti	49.6	
103	Mauritius	62.1	142	Benin	49.5	
104	Honduras	61.7	143	Mozambique	49.2	
105	Nepal	61.6	144	Guinea	48.8	
106	Timor-Leste	61.5	145	Nigeria	48.6	
107	Lao PDR	61.4	146	Mali	48.5	
108	South Africa	61.2	147	Malawi	48.0	
109	Ghana	59.9	148	Gambia, The	47.8	
110	Myanmar	59.5	149	Sierra Leone	47.1	
111	Namibia	59.3	150	Afghanistan	46.8	
112	Guatemala	58.3	151	Niger	44.8	
113	Botswana	58.3	152	Haiti	44.1	
114	Cambodia	58.2	153	Madagascar	43.5	
115	Syrian Arab Republic	58.1	154	Liberia	42.8	
116	India	58.1	155	Congo, Dem. Rep.	42.7	
117	Turkmenistan	56.7	156	Chad	41.5	
118	Iraq	56.6	157	Central African Republic	36.7	
119	Senegal	56.2				

Figure 2 | Average spillover scores against Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP)



Source: Authors' analysis

SDG Dashboards

The SDG Dashboards for **OECD countries (Figure 3)** show that every rich country faces major challenges in meeting several SDGs, as indicated by a red rating. The greatest challenges exist on sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12), climate change (SDG 13), clean energy (SDG 7), and ecosystem conservation (SDGs 14 and 15). Here the international spillover effects that are included in the 2017 SDG Index report show up strongly. Several OECD countries are rated “red” on SDG 2 because their agricultural systems are unsustainable, and some countries are rated low because of very high rates of obesity, which we interpret to be a measure of malnutrition. A large number of OECD countries face major challenges in achieving SDG 17 because of their insufficient financial contributions towards international development cooperation, banking secrecy, or unfair

tax competition. Some experience low growth and high unemployment (SDG 8) as well as major shortfalls on gender equality (SDG 5). Notably, several OECD countries score “red” on income inequality (SDG 10) and SDG 16 (peace and sound institutions). We recommend that OECD countries carefully study their performance against individual indicators to identify the areas where greater progress is required.

The dashboards for **East and South Asia (Figure 4)** outperform many other developing regions on the SDGs, but several challenges do remain. While tremendous progress has been made on reducing extreme income poverty (SDG 1), the dashboard shows that the region faces major SDG challenges in health (SDG 3) and education (SDG 4). SDG 2 (improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture)

comes up as red across the region since countries either face high levels of malnutrition and stunting or unsustainable agricultural practices. There are still significant shortfalls on ensuring access to basic infrastructure services and innovation (SDGs 6, 7, 9) across the region. Many countries face major challenges on ensuring gender inequality (SDG 5) and promoting environmental sustainability (SDGs 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, as well as SDG 2 on sustainable agriculture). Overall, the dashboard shows that the region needs to better balance its economic performance with environmental sustainability. The expanded data used for the 2017 SDG Index also suggest that SDG 16 (peaceful and inclusive societies) represents major challenges in countries across the region.

Countries in **Eastern Europe and Central Asia (Figure 5)** have met some of the most pressing challenges in providing social services and access to basic infrastructure, though greater progress is needed to achieve these SDGs. The region has largely ended extreme income poverty (SDG 1). The greatest challenges remain in promoting health (SDG 3), achieving gender equality (SDG 5), addressing renewable energy and climate change (SDGs 7, 13), sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12), and protecting ecosystems (SDGs 14, 15). Available data for SDG 2 show that many countries also need to shift towards more environmentally sustainable agricultural practices and improve nutrition outcomes. Under SDG 9 (infrastructure) countries will need to prioritize greater access to information and communication technologies and promote innovation. A few countries in the region exhibit very high rates of income inequality (SDG 10), and insecurity remains widespread (SDG 16).

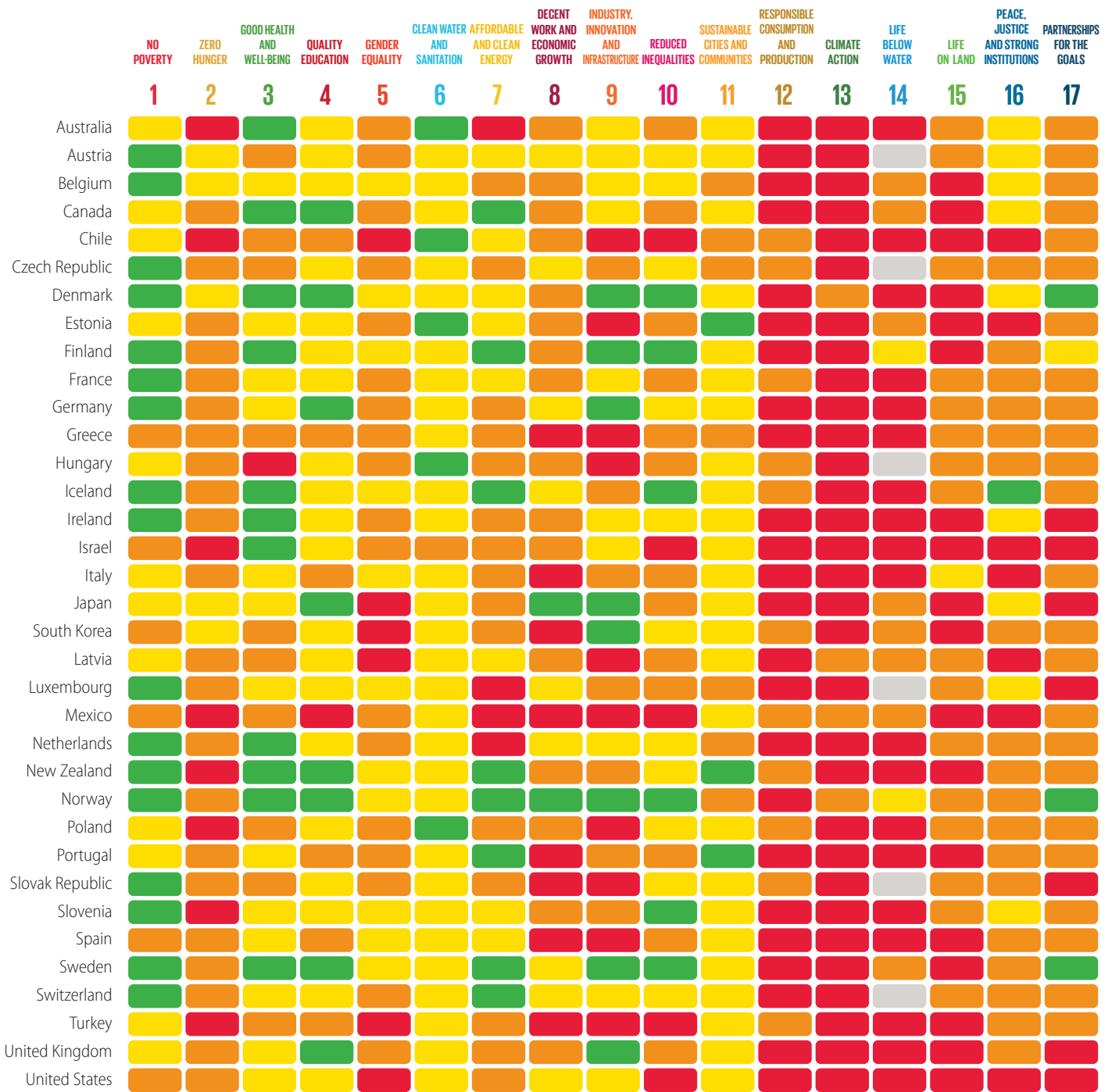
Extremely high levels of inequality (SDG 10) are a critical challenge across **Latin America and the Caribbean (Figure 6)**. The same applies to the promotion of peaceful societies (SDG 16) with many countries scoring poorly on measures of insecurity and violence. Given the relatively higher levels of per capita incomes in the region it is notable that some countries continue to face major challenges in health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), as well as poor nutrition (SDG 2). The expanded indicators for the 2017 SDG Index show that countries in the region need to promote innovation (SDG 9) and improve employment outcomes (SDG 8). The SDGs' stronger focus on environmental sustainability

brings out major challenges across the region in meeting SDGs 12 (sustainable consumption and production), 13 (climate change), 14 (oceans), and 15 (terrestrial ecosystems). As the poorest country in the region, Haiti faces particular challenges across the full breadth of the SDGs.

In the dryland **Middle East and North Africa (Figure 7)** food security and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2) and sustainable water management (SDG 6) are high-priority challenges in most countries. Several countries face major challenges in achieving gender equality (SDG 5). Our expanded indicators now underscore the importance of promoting innovation and investments in communication technologies across the region. The data on SDG 8 show that many countries are not growing fast enough and experience high rates of unemployment. These countries also face major challenges in decarbonizing their energy systems to fight climate change (SDG 13), and in conserving marine (SDG 14) and terrestrial (SDG 15) ecosystems. Several countries perform poorly across the full range of SDGs owing to instability and conflict, which also show up in SDG 16. The high-income countries in the region generate substantial negative spillover effects on other countries.

As the world's poorest region, albeit one that is now experiencing important advances, **Sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 8)** faces nearly across-the-board challenges in meeting the SDGs. In particular, major challenges remain in ending extreme poverty (SDG 1) and hunger (SDG 2), health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), and access to basic infrastructure (SDGs 6 - 9), while noting the tremendous progress that was made in many of these areas under the Millennium Development Goals. The broader SDGs bring out additional challenges for Sub-Saharan Africa that require urgent action. These include sustainable urban development (SDG 11) and reducing high inequality (SDG 10). Similarly, significant challenges remain on SDGs 16, including peace, security, and institutions. Countries in the region fare much better on sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12), climate change (SDG 13), and terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15), underscoring that richer countries are responsible for a disproportionate share of environmental pressure relating to these goals. The remaining red scores on Goal 17 highlight that Sub-Saharan Africa has significant potential in mobilizing domestic revenue collection.

Figure 3 | SDG Dashboard for OECD countries

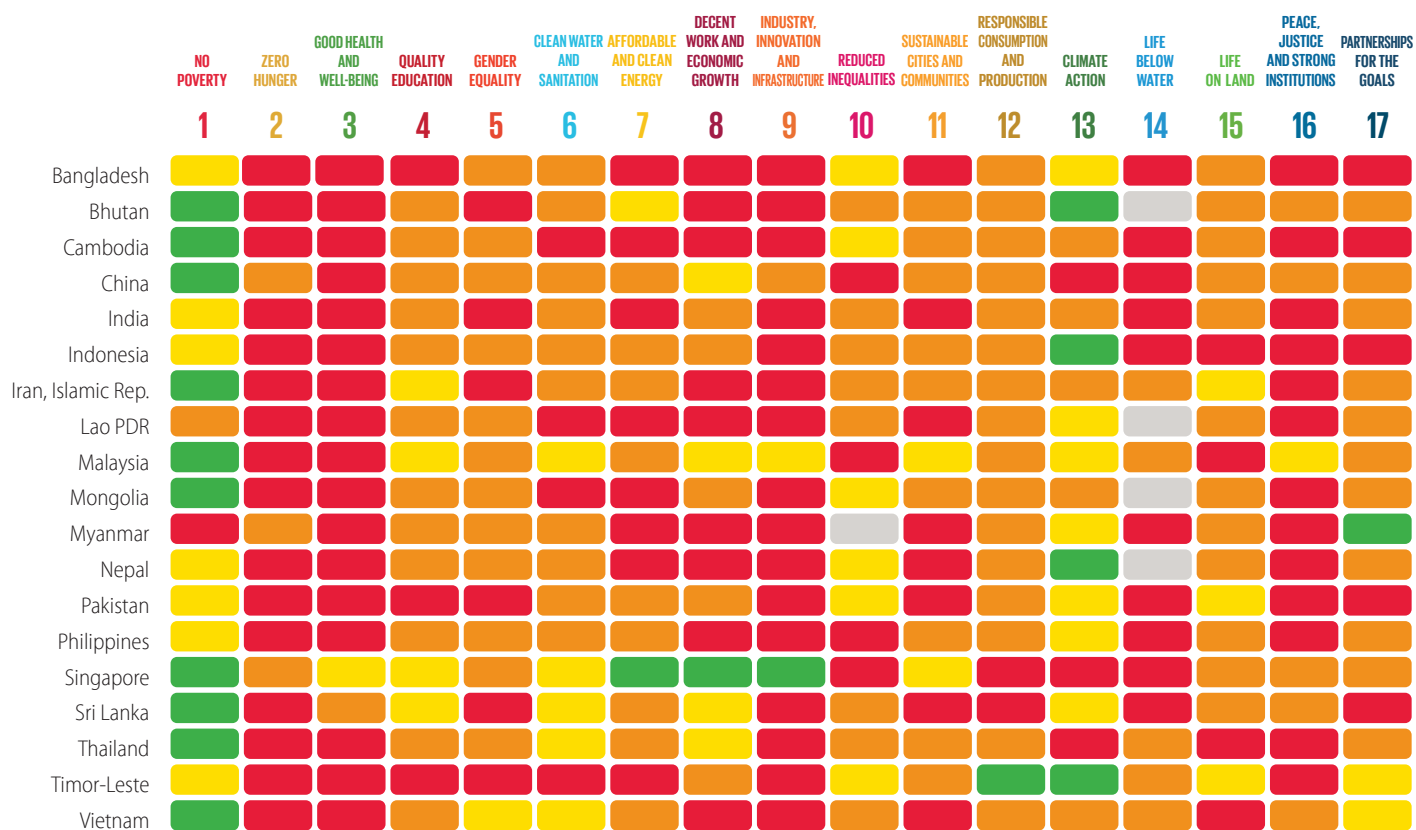


A green rating on the SDG Dashboard denotes SDG achievement, and is assigned to a country on a given SDG only if all the indicators under the goal are rated green. Yellow, orange and red indicate increasing distance from SDG achievement.

For more information on the dashboard methodology, refer to part 2. Full metadata on the indicators used is available at www.sdgindex.org

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 4 | SDG Dashboard for East and South Asia

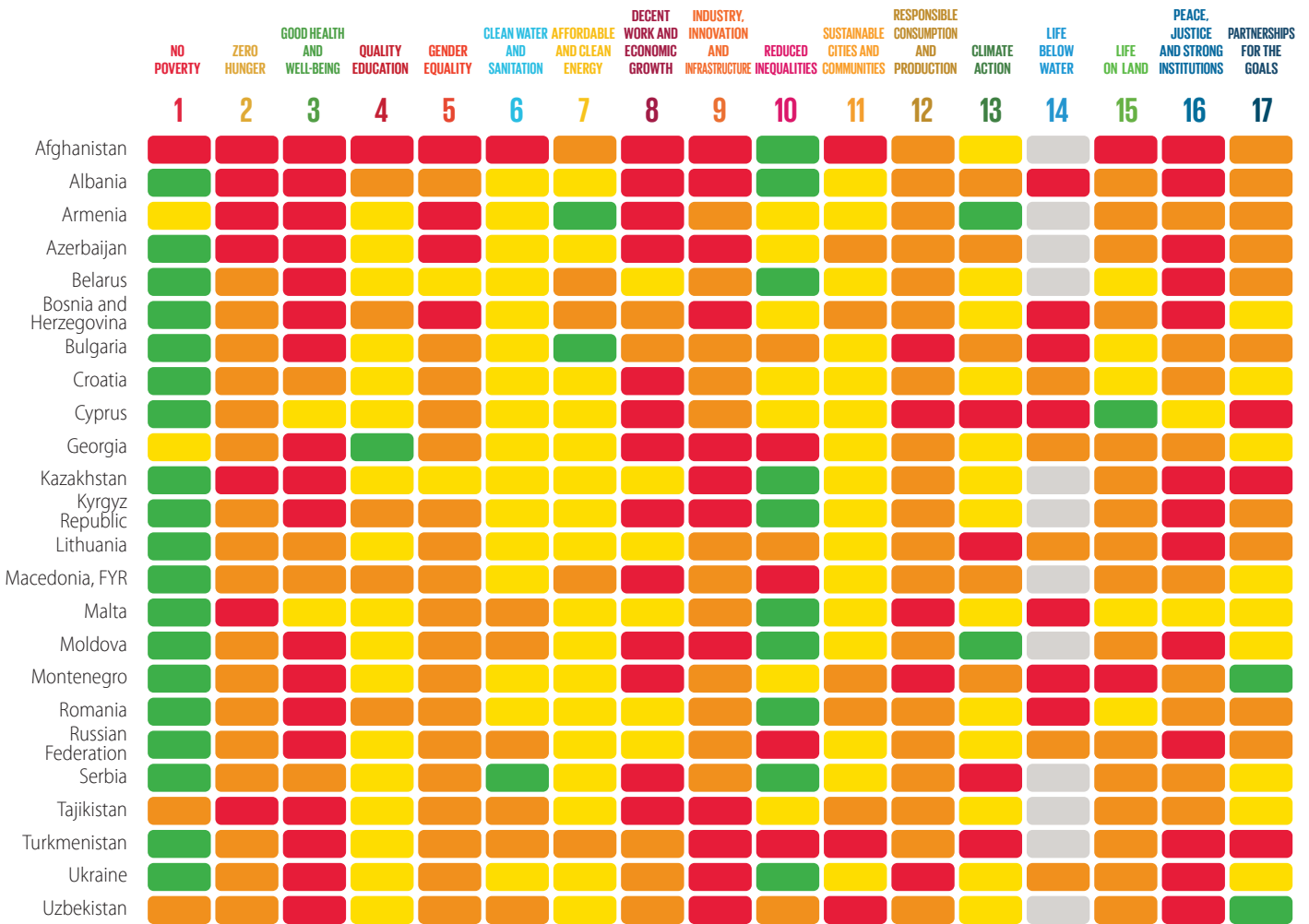


A green rating on the SDG Dashboard denotes SDG achievement, and is assigned to a country on a given SDG only if all the indicators under the goal are rated green. Yellow, orange and red indicate increasing distance from SDG achievement.

For more information on the dashboard methodology, refer to part 2. Full metadata on the indicators used is available at www.sdgindex.org

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 5 | SDG Dashboard for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

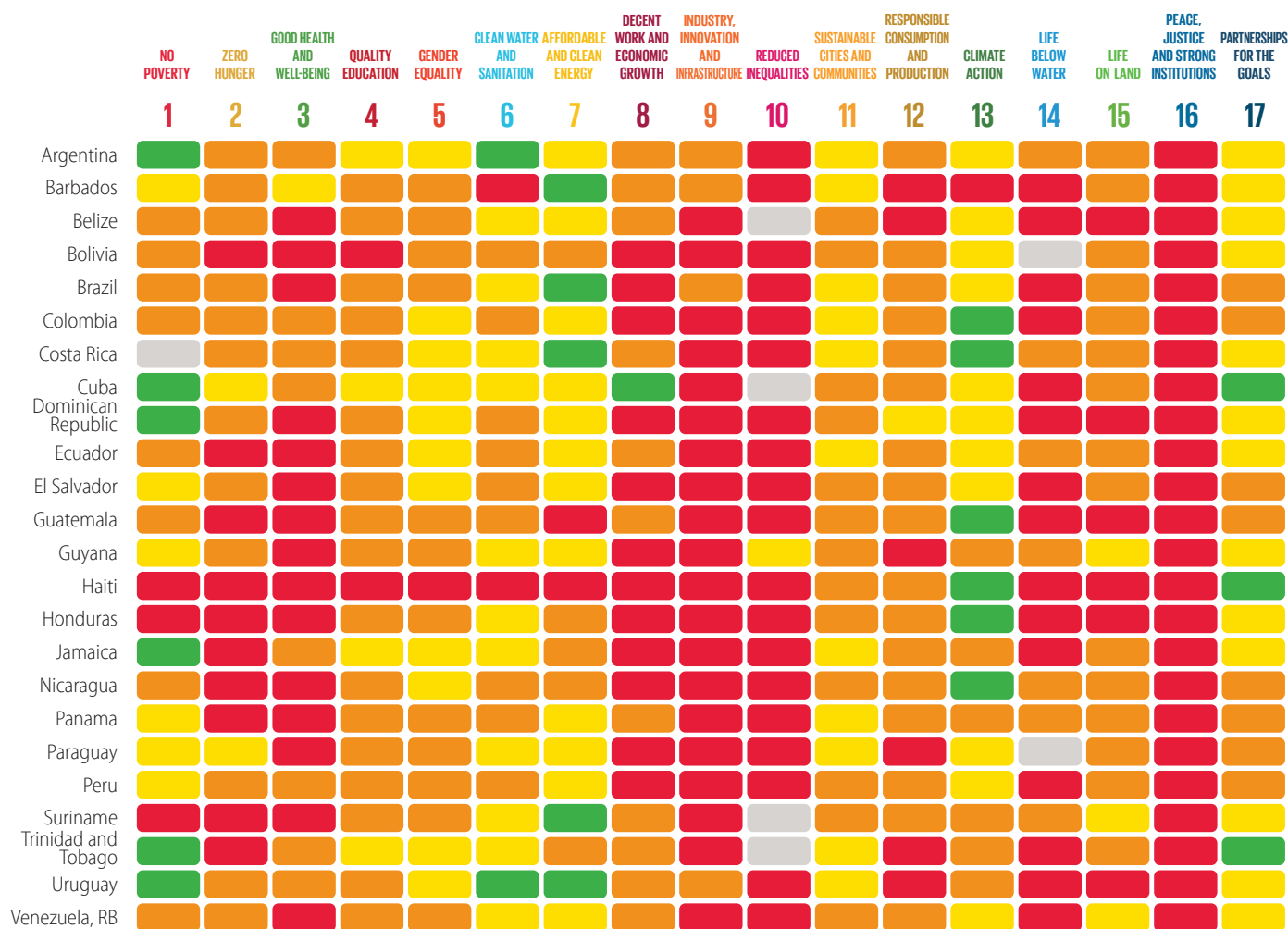


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For more information on the dashboard methodology, refer to part 2. Full metadata on the indicators used is available at www.sdgindex.org

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 6 | SDG Dashboard for Latin America and the Caribbean

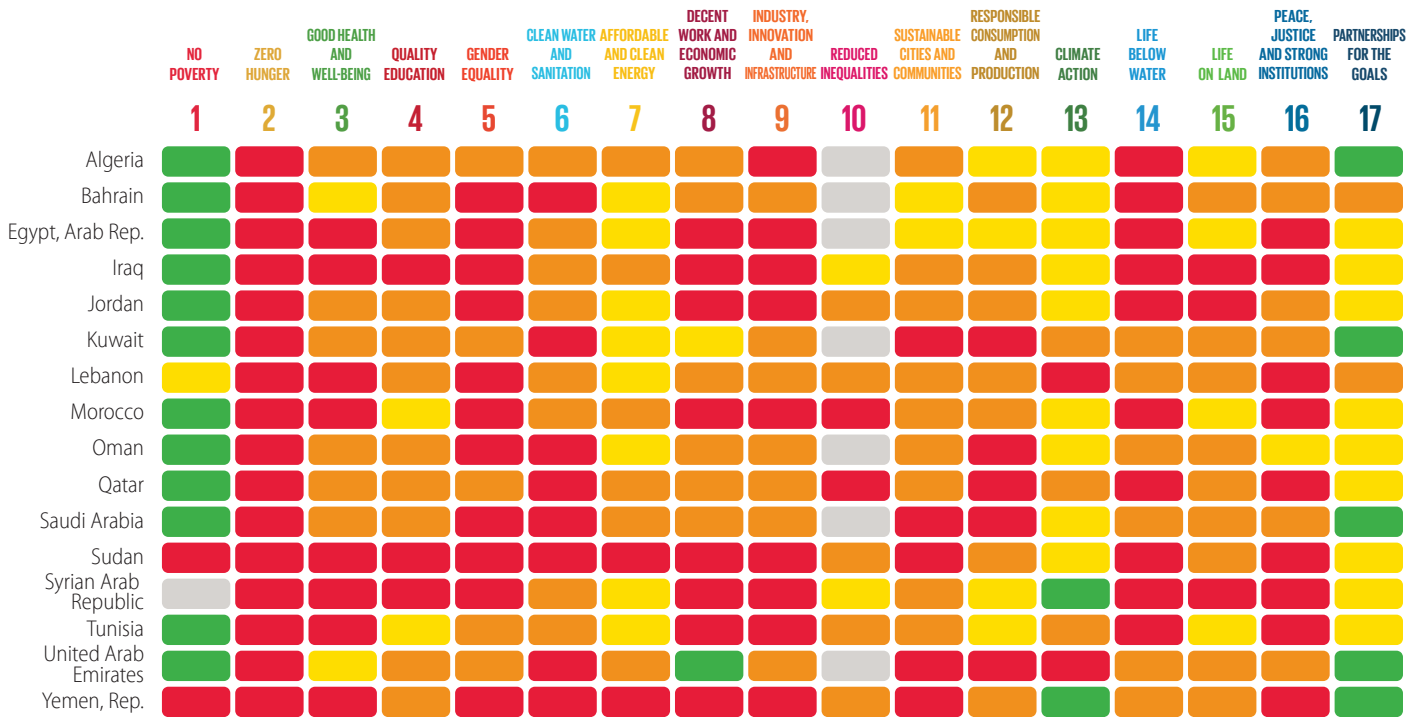


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For more information on the dashboard methodology, refer to part 2. Full metadata on the indicators used is available at www.sdindex.org

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 7 | SDG Dashboard for the Middle East and North Africa

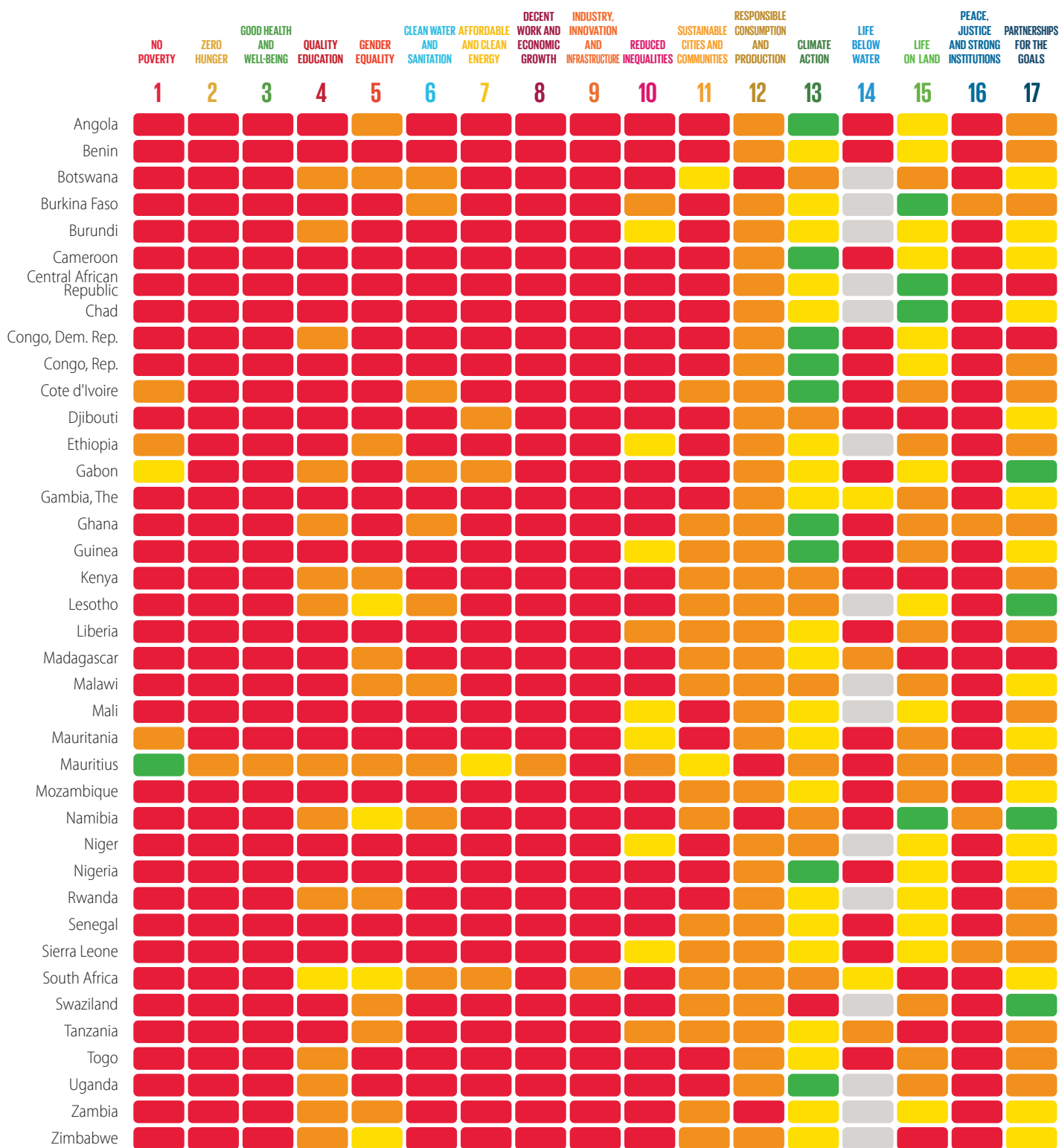


A green rating on the SDG Dashboard denotes SDG achievement, and is assigned to a country on a given SDG only if all the indicators under the goal are rated green. Yellow, orange and red indicate increasing distance from SDG achievement.

For more information on the dashboard methodology, refer to part 2. Full metadata on the indicators used is available at www.sdindex.org

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 8 | SDG Dashboard for Sub-Saharan Africa



A green rating on the SDG Dashboard denotes SDG achievement, and is assigned to a country on a given SDG only if all the indicators under the goal are rated green. Yellow, orange and red indicate increasing distance from SDG achievement.

For more information on the dashboard methodology, refer to part 2. Full metadata on the indicators used is available at www.sdgindex.org

Source: Authors' analysis

3. OUTLOOK: NEXT STEPS FOR THE SDG INDEX

The 2017 SDG Index and Dashboards present a thoroughly revised analysis of countries' baselines for achieving the SDGs. The indicators have been aligned as far as possible with the official SDG indicators. Where gaps remained, we have filled them with unofficial data from reputable sources. In particular, we have added nine indicators to measure international spillover effects that track the positive and negative impacts that a country has on other countries' ability to achieve the goals. As emphasized throughout this report, as a result of these changes the 2017 results are not comparable to the findings in the first SDG Index and Dashboards report published last year.

In spite of these improvements, the SDG Index and Dashboards offer only a preliminary and incomplete attempt at capturing the full breadth of the SDGs. They are not a monitoring tool. As underscored by the framers of the SDGs, countries must themselves decide how to apply SDG data and metrics to their local context. These issues are discussed in the frequently asked questions (FAQ) in Annex 2.

The purpose of the SDG Index and Dashboards instead is to support national discussions on where each country starts with regards to achieving the SDGs and on which metrics might be useful to track progress. They provide a simple tool for presenting countries' challenges in achieving the SDGs and benchmarking progress against peers that can be applied at the regional, national, and sub-national levels. They can help countries operationalize the SDGs and identify priorities for early action, as described in the Guide to Stakeholders on Getting Started with the SDGs (SDSN, 2015). Moreover, the data produced in this report can help spur the scientific community to develop improved metrics and to support the collection of data necessary to track the SDGs.

We propose five major findings from this year's SDG Index report:

1. Every country faces major challenges in achieving the SDGs: The SDG Dashboards highlights some "red" priority SDGs for every country. Even "yellow" and "orange" of course signify important room for improvement and should be interpreted as a major challenge,

particularly in wealthier countries. Poor countries face significant challenges in ending extreme poverty in all its forms, social inclusion, access to essential infrastructure, and many forms of environmental degradation. Richer countries face more specific but nonetheless major challenges in areas such as climate change mitigation, inequality, sustaining the global partnership, and targeted challenges in areas such as nutrition, gender equality, or education.

2. Poor countries need help to achieve the SDGs:

The SDGs are undoubtedly a very bold agenda. It is clear from this analysis, that the poorest countries will face major challenges in achieving the SDGs. They will need considerable global assistance to supplement national leadership. This assistance should come in many forms: foreign direct investment, global tax reform to enable the poor countries to fight tax evasion by international investors, technology sharing, capacity development, and of course, more Official Development Assistance.

3. The universal SDG agenda contains important spillover effects:

Actions by rich countries in particular affect other countries' ability to achieve the SDGs. Examples include environmental spillovers, such as pollution embedded in international trade, transboundary effects of resource use, or the use of global commons, such as oceans and the high seas. There are also important spillovers related to the economy, finance, and governance, including unfair tax competition by a few tax havens, deliberately opaque financial systems that foster money laundering, corruption, tax evasion,

as well as insufficient financing for global public goods. And finally, trade in weapons and insufficient support for peacekeeping generate important security spillovers. Rich countries in particular should spell out in their SDG strategies how they plan to tackle these spillover effects so that every country can achieve the SDGs.

4. Countries should usefully benchmark themselves against their peers as well as against the goal thresholds: The SDG Index and Dashboards highlight substantial variation across countries in a region or income group. In combination, the SDG Index and Dashboards can help countries benchmark their progress

Table 1.6 | Major indicator and data gaps for the SDGs

SDG	Issue	Desired metrics
1	Poverty	Internationally comparable poverty lines above \$1.90 PPP per day
2	Agriculture and nutrition	Agricultural yield gaps by cropping system Resource use efficiency (nutrients, water, energy) Food loss and food waste Greenhouse gas emissions from land use Diets and nutrient deficiencies
3	Health	Affordability of healthcare
4	Education	Internationally comparable primary and secondary education outcomes Early childhood development
5	Women empowerment	Gender pay gap and other empowerment measures Violence against women
6	Water	Water embedded in trade adjusted for environmental impact Quality of drinking water and surface waters
8	Decent work	Decent work Child labor
10	Inequality	Wealth inequality Vertical mobility
12	Sustainable consumption and production	Environmental impact of material flows Recycling and re-use (circular economy) Chemicals
13	Climate change	Leading indicators for decarbonization Greenhouse gas emissions from land use Climate vulnerability metrics
14	Marine ecosystems	Maximum sustainable yields Impact of high sea and cross-border fishing Protected areas by level of protection
15	Terrestrial ecosystems	Leading indicators on ecosystem health Trade in endangered species Protected areas by level of protection
16	Peace and justice	Modern slavery and human trafficking Access to justice Financial secrecy
17	Means of implementation	Non-concessional development finance Climate finance Unfair tax competition Development impact of trade practices

Source: Authors' analysis

against that of their peers and against the top performers to understand reasons for differential performance and to devise better strategies to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

5. Countries and international agencies need to make substantial investments in statistical capacity to track the SDGs: Despite our best efforts to include as many indicators as possible, a number of important data gaps remain. Addressing these gaps will require increased investments in statistical capacity and other forms of data collection especially but not only in low-income developing countries. Table 1.6 summarizes some of the most important indicator and data gaps.

International spillover effects are particularly poorly measured. We need better indicators and more robust data on international spillover effects. We lack conceptual clarity and/or data on how to measure key environmental spillovers related to the loss of biodiversity driven particularly by agricultural expansion; the pollution of water and air; nutrient flows; unsustainable production technologies; and consumption of materials. We also need to link national data on spillover effects more clearly to the dynamics of key international supply chains that drive many environmental spillover effects and provide the operational frameworks for tackling them.

In the areas of economics, finance, and global governance, we need improved metrics for spillover effects related to concessional and non-concessional international finance, particularly related to climate finance. We also require greater clarity on how national and international trade rules and labor standards affect countries' well-being. Critically, the world also needs a frank discussion and

better metrics on how tax havens, financial secrecy, and rules governing transfer pricing and company reporting, which all affect countries' ability to achieve the SDGs.

Finally, there is evidence that improved international cooperation is critical for enhancing security and reducing the risk of violent conflict, yet these effects are poorly measured. We need better metrics and more data on illicit and legal trade in arms, particularly small arms. The same applies to the transboundary effects of organized crime, such as the international drug trade.

A particular challenge concerns the setting of quantitative targets and intermediate performance thresholds for the SDG spillover indicators. Often we lack a clear understanding of which threshold levels are consistent with achieving the SDGs. Thresholds proposed in this report are preliminary and should be refined by researchers.

In addition, the SDG Dashboards do not yet capture important regional challenges that are less relevant at the global level, such as neglected tropical diseases, malaria, or inequality in education outcomes. We were able to add eight countries to this year's SDG Index and Dashboards, but many Small-Island-Developing States (SIDS) still lack the data needed for inclusion in the SDG Index. We recommend that tools be developed that better address the specific needs of these countries.

The Bertelsmann Stiftung and the SDSN look forward to working with countries and other stakeholders to improve the SDG Index and Dashboards and to make them more useful. In particular, we will work to improve data coverage and add new variables as better data become available. We welcome comments on this report, which should be directed to info@sdgindex.org.

ANNEX 1: DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SPILLOVER INDICATORS

As outlined in the report, we group spillover effects into three broad categories: (i) environment, (ii) economy, financ, and governance and (iii) security. In this chapter, we describe the available scientific evidence and suitable approaches to their measurement

Environment

Here we consider negative environmental spillover effects, or cross-border environmental externalities, starting with impacts by one country on others that are attributable to trade in commodities, products, or services. We then consider direct effects on the global environmental commons, including planetary boundaries as introduced by Johan Rockström and collaborators (Rockström et al., 2009; Steffen et al., 2015).

Carbon dioxide emissions embodied in trade: One of the best-studied international spillover effects is the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide and many other greenhouse gases mix globally in the atmosphere and can remain in the atmosphere for a long time. Hence their emission by one country increases the stock of greenhouse gases for all countries, and in turn drives long-term anthropogenic climate change and ocean acidification. In this way greenhouse gas emissions generate a global externality: a country that emits a ton of carbon dioxide by burning fossil fuel appropriates the economic benefits from the energy use but imposes a cost on all other countries in the form of damages from climate change.

Under the UNFCCC rules, countries report their territorial or production-based emissions covering all sources on a country's territory. This metric is relatively easy to measure, but it allows countries to lower their national emissions by outsourcing emissions-intensive sectors, such as steel or cement, to other countries and then re-importing the products. Such outsourcing has driven a significant share of reductions in per capita emissions, observed over the last decades in several developed countries, particularly in Europe. The import of CO₂-intensive industrial products therefore constitutes a negative spillover effect: a damage

imposed by one country on the rest of the world that is not reflected (yet) in global market prices.

To correct this effect, several authors propose consumption-based measures of CO₂ emissions that add the CO₂ content of imports and subtract the CO₂ content of exports to a country's production-based greenhouse gas emissions (Fan et al., 2016; Minx et al., 2009; Peters et al., 2011). Consumption-based CO₂ accounting – sometimes referred to as carbon footprints – significantly increases per capita emissions attributed to high-income countries that import a lot of energy-intensive products, such as Switzerland or Luxemburg, and reduce the per capita emission for exporters of products that emit considerable CO₂ in the production process, such as China.

A problem with the first generation of consumption-based emissions metrics is that they do not encourage countries to reduce emissions in their export sectors since these emissions are assigned to the importing country only. They also do not incentivize countries' specialization in low-emissions technologies (Kander et al., 2015).

Technology-adjusted consumption-based accounting (TCBA) adjusts carbon footprint data by the carbon efficiency of a country's export sector: Instead of subtracting all emissions embodied in exports, TCBA only subtracts the global average carbon intensity for that sector (Kander et al., 2015). If a country uses relatively CO₂-intensive technologies in its export sector, it will have a higher TCBA balance sheet than suggested by a simple carbon footprint. As a result, the TCBA measure encourages countries to invest in low-emissions production technologies in their export sector. TCBA fully assigns imported emissions to the importing country to maintain the incentive to source from carbon-efficient exporters.

The TCBA measure has been criticized (e.g. Domingos *et al.*, 2016) and introduces additional measurement challenges, particularly with regards to measuring technology standards across countries. Yet, in our view the TCBA represents a conceptually better metric than simple carbon footprinting. We are grateful to the authors of the Kander et al. study who have generated country-level TCBA data for this report using published data and methodologies (Kander et al., 2015; Lenzen et al., 2012a, 2013; Tukker et al., 2014; Wood et al., 2014).

Since all official greenhouse gas accounting methods use production-based measures, the SDG Index retains this conventional metric and adds a second measure of spillover effects. We define this spillover variable as the difference between per capita TCBA and per capita production-based carbon dioxide emissions. In this way, we measure the net import of greenhouse gas emissions, taking account of countries' carbon efficiency by sector. The variable is censored at zero, so all net exporters of carbon dioxide emissions, as measured by TCBA, are assigned a top score of 100 for this indicator. In other words, we are measuring only the technology-adjusted net import of CO₂.

This carbon emission spillover variable shows that small countries tend to generate high carbon dioxide emission spillovers. The ten countries that generate the highest per capita spillovers are shown in Table 1.7. Full data on this and all other SDG spillover variables are provided in Part 2.

Table 1.7 | The ten countries generating the highest spillovers in terms of importing carbon dioxide emissions

	Country	Technology-adjusted net imported CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)
1	Botswana	4.3
2	Singapore	4.2
3	Mauritius	3.7
4	Australia	3.2
5	Swaziland	2.7
6	Namibia	2.7
7	United Arab Emirates	2.3
8	Montenegro	2.1
9	Slovak Republic	2.1
10	Cyprus	1.9

Source: Authors' calculations based on data provided by Magnus J., Moran, D., Kander, A., Kulionis, V. (see text).

The TCBA measure has been introduced recently, and improvements are doubtlessly possible and necessary. In particular, the benchmarking of technologies by sector needs to be refined and tested under different hypotheses. For many countries, internationally comparable input-output tables do not exist or are not updated frequently, expanding such databases should be another priority for data collection and research.

Groundwater depletion embodied in trade: As with greenhouse gas emissions, trade in food, timber, industrial commodities, and other products entails the use of water. With water stress rising rapidly in many parts of the world, increasing attention is directed to understanding the impact of international trade on water use. To this end several water footprints have been developed that track the water embodied in international trade by combining data on trade flows, input-output matrices, and data on water consumption by sector (Dalin, 2014; Dalin and Rodríguez-Iturbe, 2016; Hoekstra and Mekonnen, 2012; Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2011).

Unfortunately, lessons from carbon accounting are only partially valid for water footprints: In the case of greenhouse gas emissions it is sufficient to simply track the amount of carbon dioxide embodied in trade since a ton of carbon dioxide contributes to climate change regardless of where it is emitted. In contrast, water availability varies tremendously across river basins and aquifers, so a cubic meter of water exported from water-rich Canada does not have the same environmental impact as the same volume of water exported from a water-stressed country like Yemen. In fact, it makes economic and environmental sense to export food from water-rich countries to water-stressed ones.

Any spillover variable for international trade in water must therefore relate water embodied in trade to the hydrological and ecological sustainability of that water use. Such sustainability must be established at the local basin and groundwater aquifer levels, which in turn requires complex analysis and large volumes of data. To our knowledge such comprehensive assessments are currently unavailable, though several scientific groups are working to develop improved measures.

A recent article (Dalin et al., 2017) combines hydrological data on the depletion of groundwater with crop-specific data on groundwater irrigation for food production and data on international food trade. Since many aquifers, particularly in China, India, Iran, the Gulf Region, and the United States, are heavily overexploited, importing groundwater depletion represents an important spillover effect. The authors conclude that 11% of groundwater depletion is attributed to trade, and they present a trade-adjusted country-level dataset for groundwater depletion.

For the 2017 SDG Index we use this dataset to compute the per capita import of groundwater depletion. The variable is normalized to generate a score from 0 to 100 with the upper bound denoting zero import of groundwater depletion. Table 1.8 lists the ten countries that import the most groundwater depletion measured in per capita terms.

Groundwater accounts for about a fifth of global water use for irrigation, so this measure covers only a part of unsustainable water use for food production. Since groundwater depletion is not distributed evenly around the world, this measure does not provide a proxy for the

Table 1.8 | The ten countries with the highest import of groundwater depletion embodied in trade

	Country	Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)
1	Qatar	148.2
2	Bahrain	112.0
3	Oman	97.7
4	Djibouti	77.7
5	Kuwait	42.6
6	Mauritius	42.4
7	United Arab Emirates	40.7
8	Saudi Arabia	27.1
9	The Gambia	26.6
10	Canada	20.0

Source: Authors' calculations based on Dalin et al. (2017)

overall impact of trade on unsustainable water use – particularly with regards to non-agricultural products that use significant volumes of water. It would therefore be important to combine basin-level water stress indicators with crop-specific production data and industrial production data at the basin level, to arrive at a more comprehensive picture of trade in unsustainable water use. As more data become available in coming years we plan to revise this measure to take into account the broader impact of trade on water use and scarcity.

Biodiversity loss embedded in trade: Human activities have become a major driver of biodiversity loss and have increased species extinction rates by a factor of 100 to 1,000. Excluding invasive species, agriculture and forestry account for 31% of biodiversity loss (Ramankutty et al., 2008), and about 30% of this biodiversity loss is attributed to international trade in food, fiber, bioenergy, and timber (Lenzen et al., 2012b). Other studies suggest a lower export share of 17% in total species loss (Chaudhary and Kastner, 2016).

In particular, consumers in high-income countries cause threats to species through demand for products that are produced in countries with lower per-capita incomes. Their biodiversity footprint is larger abroad than at home (Lenzen et al., 2012b). A few crops stand out as having disproportionately high impacts on biodiversity, including sugarcane, palm oil, rubber, and coffee (Chaudhary and Kastner, 2016).

Since the SDG Index already includes variables measuring biodiversity loss on each country's territory, we add a spillover variable estimating the biodiversity loss attributable to a country's gross imports of agricultural and related products. Chaudhary & Kastner (2016) estimate the number of species lost due to agricultural land use with the help of the countryside species area relationship (SAR) model and crop yields. Results are expressed as species lost per ton of crop produced, which can then be assigned to trading partners using bilateral trade data. We report figures for gross imports of biodiversity loss embedded in crop trade as an international SDG spillover variable. A limitation of this variable is that land area is not an adequate proxy of species loss where small-area crops with a high impact on biodiversity are concerned, such as sugarcane, rubber, coffee, and palm oil.

Table 1.9 | The ten countries with the highest import of biodiversity loss embodied in trade

	Country	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost/million people)
1	Luxembourg	2.0
2	Singapore	1.6
3	Djibouti	1.4
4	Kuwait	1.3
5	United Arab Emirates	1.2
6	Belgium	1.1
7	Netherlands	0.9
8	New Zealand	0.8
9	Malaysia	0.7
10	Oman	0.7

Source: Authors' calculations based on Chaudhary and Kastner (2016)

Table 1.9 lists the ten countries that account for the greatest biodiversity loss embodied in trade.

Reactive nitrogen embodied in trade: Agriculture, transport, industrial processes, waste management, and other human activities release large volumes of reactive nitrogen, including ammonia (NH₃) and nitrous oxides (NO_x), into the atmosphere and surface waters. Reactive nitrogen can have significant adverse health impacts (Brauer et al., 2016) as well as negative impacts on the environment (Zhang et al., 2015). Annual release of reactive nitrogen represents one of the planetary boundaries (Steffen et al., 2015). Since agriculture accounts for the largest share of reactive nitrogen use, the SDG Index includes a nitrogen-use efficiency indicator (Zhang and Davidson, 2016).

Oita et al. (2016) estimate how much reactive nitrogen is emitted during the production, consumption, and transportation of commodities consumed within each country. By combining emissions databases, a global nitrogen cycle model, and input-output databases for international trade, the authors estimate reactive nitrogen

embedded in trade. We include this variable, and as with other spillover indicators, we consider net imports of reactive nitrogen and censor the data at zero imports, which are assigned a score of 100 in the rescaled index. High-income countries perform worst under this indicator for sustainable consumption and production patterns (Table 1.10).

Table 1.10 | The ten countries with the highest net per capita imports of reactive nitrogen embodied in trade

	Country	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)
1	Luxembourg	965.4
2	Singapore	748.2
3	Kuwait	569.2
4	Switzerland	432.4
5	Israel	381.9
6	United Arab Emirates	328.6
7	Norway	311.8
8	Japan	259.9
9	Malta	255.2
10	Mauritius	226.0

Source: Authors' calculations based on Oita et al. (2016)

Reactive nitrogen is an input into many farming and industrial products that – just like carbon dioxide – cannot be completely avoided using current technologies. It would therefore be interesting to develop technology-adjusted measures of reactive nitrogen embodied in trade along the lines of TCBA discussed above for carbon dioxide emissions. Such measures would provide an incentive to exporters to reduce the release of reactive nitrogen in their production processes and transport.

In addition to this new spillover indicator, we also include domestic emissions of reactive nitrogen under SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production. This mirrors the approach to tracking greenhouse gas emissions for which

we include both territorial or production-based emissions as well as emissions embodied in trade.

Transboundary air pollution and air pollution embodied in trade:

Outdoor and indoor air pollution are major drivers of premature deaths worldwide (Brauer et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2016). For this reason, the SDG Index includes a variable on particulate concentration in ambient air (PM_{2.5}). Some of these deaths are caused by transboundary air pollution where pollutants originate from another country. Another international spillover effect results from the pollution associated with the production of goods destined for export to other countries. Zhang et al. (2017) estimate that 12% of the 3.45 million premature deaths in 2007 related to PM_{2.5} were related to transboundary pollution and that 22% were associated with goods and services consumed in another country.

Unfortunately, current models for the transport of air pollutants are not sufficiently disaggregated to estimate transboundary emissions at the country level. However, air pollution embodied in international trade can be assigned to individual countries. Using the data from Zhang and collaborators, we estimate countries' net import of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), the most important air pollutant that is not related to reactive nitrogen, which is covered above. Countries' net per capita imports are scaled from 100 (no net emissions) to 0 (highest net importers). As can be seen from Table 1.11, high-income countries generate the highest spillovers under this indicator.

We include territorial per capita SO₂ emissions as an additional indicator under SDG 12 to complement the tracking of emissions embodied in trade.

Other trade-related environmental spillover effects:

International trade generates other important environmental spillover effects that are less well measured. Trade in endangered species and related products covered under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is also growing, with demand rising fastest in China and parts of South-East Asia. This trade drives poaching and illegal fishing practices that contribute to the decline in many species ranging from rhinoceros, elephants, and sharks, to sea cucumbers and medicinal plants. Since most of this trade is illegal, no

Table 1.11 | The ten countries with the highest net per capita import of SO₂ emissions embodied in trade

	Country	Net Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)
1	Luxembourg	60.9
2	United Arab Emirates	58.4
3	Switzerland	34.4
4	Norway	34.2
5	Belgium	30.1
6	Denmark	24.8
7	Qatar	23.8
8	Cyprus	23.2
9	Ireland	22.0
10	Finland	21.1

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

reliable trade statistics exist that could be included in the SDG Index.

SDG 12 focuses on sustainable consumption, including material consumption. Wiedmann and collaborators (Wiedmann et al., 2015) have developed a global database that tracks international material flows across four product categories (biomass, construction materials, fossil fuels, and metal ores). Once more, rich countries account for the largest per capita shares of net imports, while lower-income developing countries export the most. Hence, trade in material flows support higher living standards in rich countries. Yet, as described in the 2016 SDG Index report, available data on material flows present two problems: First, the data aggregate on a per-kg basis across very different products that each have distinct environmental impacts. Second, it is currently not possible to quantitatively associate consumption by weight with environmental impacts. It is necessary to address both of these questions in order to devise quantitative, international spillover indicators that can be included in the SDG Index. Given the large volumes of international trade in materials, the

environmental impact is substantial, so developing such spillover indicators is of high priority.

Trade in waste is growing in importance, with poorer countries importing growing volumes of harmful products from richer countries. For example, trade in electronic waste is likely to have important spillover effects, but currently it can only be measured indirectly using proxies. There is also insufficient data on the reuse and recycling of electronics by importing countries to ascertain the nature and extent of the spillovers (Lepawsky, 2015). However, we do include the per capita generation of electronic waste (UNU-IAS, 2015) as a new indicator under SDG 12.

Another important spillover effect concerns fishing in the high seas and other countries' Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). Such fishing activities have led to major declines in fish stocks, for example off the coast of West Africa (Jacobs, 2017) or in the South Pacific (Rosenblum and Cabra, 2012), with detrimental impacts on the local economy and environment. We were able to identify data for reported catches outside countries' own EEZs (Pauly and Zeller, 2015), but unfortunately it was not possible to relate this data to information on the extent of overfishing in each EEZ. Moreover, official data do not adequately cover illegal fishing activities, which likely account for a large share of total fish catch. For these reasons, it was not possible to include a spillover indicator for fisheries in this year's SDG Index and Dashboards. We hope to include such an indicator in future editions.

Economy, finance, and governance

We have considered available metrics for economic, financial, and governance-related spillover effects. Some effects are positive, as is the case with development finance, while others, such as tax havens and financial secrecy, can be strongly negative. Compared with environmental spillover indicators, the data availability for these effects is much poorer, and we have encountered major measurement issues that need to be resolved before some spillovers can be included in the SDG Index.

Table 1.12 | The ten high-income countries providing the lowest volume of official development assistance as a percentage of gross national income

	Country	Official development assistance (% GNI)
1	Israel	0.07
2	Cyprus	0.09
3	Latvia	0.09
4	Slovak Republic	0.10
5	Poland	0.10
6	Greece	0.12
7	Spain	0.12
8	Czech Republic	0.12
9	Hungary	0.13
10	South Korea	0.14

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD (2016)

Development finance: International finance makes important contributions to countries' development and constitutes a positive spillover effect. One critical measure of development finance included in the SDG Index is official development assistance (ODA) provided under the rules of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (Table 1.12). We assume that all high-income OECD countries should aim for the internationally agreed threshold of providing 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) in ODA.

Several authors (Center for Global Development, 2016; PublishWhatYouFund, 2016) have proposed measures for the quality of ODA. However, different financing needs and country settings require different types of ODA. For example, budget support is the preferred mode of ODA for some countries and some sectors, but it may be less appropriate for other spending needs. The same applies to other criteria for ODA quality, such as splits between technical cooperation and direct investments. It is therefore difficult to arrive at universal operational measures of aid effectiveness, and we feel that current measures

are not yet good enough to rank countries. The one clear exception is aid transparency, which should be encouraged under all circumstances. However the excellent Aid Transparency Index (PublishWhatYouFund, 2016) is currently not available for a sufficient number of OECD countries.

We also do not include non-concessional development finance referred to as other official flows (OOF) under OECD DAC terminology. Large shares of OOF are mediated through international development banks, so it becomes difficult to assign them to donor countries. In contrast to ODA there are also no internationally agreed standards for the volume and quality of OOF to be provided by developed countries, so it becomes difficult to define performance thresholds for the SDG Index.

Similar difficulties arise with foreign direct investment (FDI), which describes commercial international investment flows. Per capita FDI volumes tend to rise with an economy's per capita income and its openness to trade, and there are no agreed targets for FDI. As a result, it is difficult to rank countries by the volume of FDI they provide. Moreover, decisions on FDI are made on commercial grounds to the benefit of investors from the creditor country, so FDI does not represent a clear spillover variable. For these reasons, we do not include this measure among the spillover variables in the 2017 SDG Index.

Important objects of and tools for international collaboration are climate finance and provisions for loss and damage under the UNFCCC. Ahead of the COP21 in Paris, the OECD and Climate Policy Initiative prepared an analysis of international climate finance flows in relation to the UNFCCC objective to provide at least \$100 billion per year in climate finance from developed to developing countries (OECD and Climate Policy Initiative, 2015). However, the analysis and findings of this report have been challenged by developing countries who criticized the lack of transparency in the methodology, particularly with regards to country-level data that could be matched with countries' own data on resource flows. More work is needed to arrive at widely shared definitions of climate finance before they can be included in an SDG Index.

Tax havens: It is widely recognized that international tax havens can have serious adverse impacts on countries' ability to mobilize the taxes, particularly corporate taxes, needed to finance critical public investments in sustainable development. This applies especially to developing countries, which are up to three times more vulnerable to the negative effects of other countries' tax rules and practices than rich countries (IMF, 2015, 2014). This problem has been recognized by the G20 and the OECD, in the context of the Base Erosion and Profit Sharing (BEPS) Initiative (OECD, 2014a, 2014b).

Earlier lists of tax havens prepared by the OECD, the Bank for International Settlements, the European Parliament, or the US Government Accountability Office are either partial or have been discontinued. For this reason we include data recently published by Oxfam that track three types of harmful tax policies: corporate tax rates, the tax incentives offered, and lack of cooperation with international efforts against tax avoidance (Oxfam, 2016). The authors combine this data into an aggregate tax haven score from 0 (best) to 5 (worst). We assign an SDG Index score of 100 to countries not included in this list since they do not represent tax havens.

Many of the UK's Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, where the Queen is head of state, are among the worst tax havens and opaque financial centers. Since their laws must be either approved in London or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London serves as the final court of appeal, the UK holds considerable sway over tax laws and financial secrecy in these territories. We therefore estimate the UK's tax haven score as the worst score for the UK and its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies. Similarly, the tax haven score for Delaware is assigned to the United States. Table 1.13 summarizes the ten worst performers on this measure.

Financial secrecy: A closely related issue is financial secrecy, which includes lack of transparency on the beneficial ownership of companies and exchange of information for tax purposes. Such secrecy abets tax evasion and fraud, money laundering, and unfair trade mispricing (transfer pricing), where economic returns are artificially shifted to jurisdictions that exercise financial secrecy (OECD, 2014a, 2014b). Secrecy affects low-income developing countries disproportionately (Baker et al., 2014; ONE, 2014).

Table 1.13 | The ten countries with the highest tax haven scores

Country	Tax haven score (best = 0, worst = 5)
1 United Kingdom	5
2 Cyprus	4
3 Ireland	4
4 Netherlands	4
5 Luxembourg	4
6 Panama	4
7 Switzerland	3
8 Singapore	3
9 United States	2
10 Belgium	2

Source: Authors' calculations based on Oxfam (2016)

While significant progress has been made on exchange of information under the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, several jurisdictions remain non-compliant or only partially compliant with international minimum standards. The recently published Panama Papers show that financial secrecy remains widespread and imposes high costs on governments around the world.

The Tax Justice Network has developed the Financial Secrecy Index (Tax Justice Network, 2015a), which assigns a Secrecy score derived from 15 indicators to each country (Tax Justice Network, 2015b). In the absence of other official metrics for financial secrecy, we include this index in the SDG Index under SDG 16, which calls for a significant reduction of illicit financial flows. As recommended by the authors, we estimate the UK's financial secrecy score as the average of the scores for the UK and its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies. The ten most secretive jurisdictions are listed in Table 1.14.

Spillover effects not included in the SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2017: A substantial number of economic, financial, and governance spillover effects could

Table 1.14 | The ten countries with the highest financial secrecy scores

Country	Secrecy Score (best = 0; worst = 100)
1 Switzerland	72.6
2 Turkey	64.1
3 United Kingdom	63.6
4 United States	60.0
5 Japan	57.5
6 Germany	56.4
7 Luxembourg	55.1
8 Chile	53.9
9 Austria	53.7
10 Israel	52.8

Source: Authors' calculations based on Tax Justice Network (2015a)

not be quantified for this edition of the SDG Index. This includes comprehensive measures of corruption. While we include estimates of domestic corruption in the index, no reliable figures are available for cross-border corruption – a practice that remains widespread, particularly in the natural resources sectors (Africa Progress Panel, 2013). Similarly, we could not identify quantitative country-level metrics for the impact of labor standards on international supply chains.

Cross-border human trafficking is a particularly appalling international spillover effect. Due to the importance of modern slavery for the SDGs (Goal 8), we have consulted widely for available indicators, but could not identify enough data on cross-border trafficking data. So this international spillover effect could not be included in the report. To measure modern slavery in countries (without accounting for any international spillovers) we have included the Global Slavery Index (Walk Free Foundation, 2016) even though this index provides a highly imperfect measure of modern slavery, and data for many countries have to be modeled. Organizations like the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) are preparing more comprehensive measures on human slavery that could be included in later editions of the SDG Index.

We have reviewed data and measures on trade and trade protection. Several organizations propose indices for trade distortions (Center for Global Development, 2016) focusing on market access (particularly for agricultural commodities), export and other trade-related subsidies, and other distortions. The difficulty with these metrics is that their development impact is often difficult to assess. For example, some developed countries, such as Japan, Norway, or Switzerland, maintain high barriers to the import of agricultural products in order to protect domestic industries. Such practices hurt the large exporters, particularly from developed countries (e.g. Australia, Canada, and the United States), but the impact on poorer developing countries is uncertain and likely to be very small.

Finally, a number of other indicators included in the SDG Index reflect international externalities. These include patent applications, the number of researchers, as well as overall expenditures for research and development. Yet, since associated expenditures are typically made to the benefit of the host country, we do not consider these variables spillover indicators.

Security

The SDGs highlight the vital importance of peace and security, and to this end the SDG Index contains several associated variables, including the number of homicides and the share of population feeling safe walking at night. In addition, several qualitative assessments exist from the Economist Intelligence Unit and others, which are reported annually as part of the Global Peace Index (IEP, 2016).

This year we considered additional spillover variables associated with peace and security. A central driver of instability and conflict is the glut of weapons, particularly small arms in developing countries, but efforts to control cross-border trade in such weapons remain woefully inadequate (Adeniyi, 2017). The trade and the failure to control flows are major negative spillover effects for achieving the SDGs.

Data on small arms trade is collected by the Peace Research Institute Oslo (Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers, 2017) and others. Available data rely on official self-reporting, which does not cover illicit trade in arms. For this

Table 1.15 | The ten countries accounting for the greatest per capita exports of conventional weapons systems

Country	Weapons Exports (constant 1990 US\$m per 100,000 people)
1 Israel	397.1
2 Russian Federation	231.0
3 Norway	176.2
4 Sweden	171.1
5 Switzerland	169.5
6 Netherlands	163.2
7 United States	148.5
8 France	129.3
9 United Kingdom	102.3
10 Germany	97.4

Source: Authors' calculations based on Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (2017)

reason, available data are highly incomplete and difficult to compare across countries. Greater investments in tracking the legal and illegal flows of small arms are urgently needed.

In the absence of sufficiently robust data on trade in small arms, we include conventional arms exports (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2017) as an international spillover variable in the 2017 SDG Index. Gross exports are expressed in US\$, divided by a country's population, and normalized and rescaled from 0 to 100 with 100 denoting zero weapons exports. The ten countries accounting for the greatest negative spillover effects on this measure are listed in Table 1.15.

Investments in security, including peacekeeping, constitute positive spillover effects. Data on financing peacekeeping operations are published annually by the United Nations (United Nations, 2017). We did not include this measure in the 2017 SDG Index since the data do not cover other important investments in security operations, such as policing and training. We look forward to working with interested researchers to refine these measures for inclusion in later editions of the SDG Index and Dashboards.

ANNEX 2: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQS)

Motivation

Q: What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

A: The 17 SDGs are universal goals that were adopted by all member states of the United Nations in 2015 to guide international collaboration towards sustainable development. They aim to end poverty, tackle inequality, protect the planet, promote peace, and ensure prosperity for all. Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years by 2030. See the UN website for more information about the SDGs.

Q: Why develop an SDG Index and Dashboards, and how should they be used?

A: The SDG Index aggregates available data on all SDGs into a composite index to provide countries with a quick assessment of how they are performing relative to their peers. In this way, the SDG Index can help draw attention to the SDGs and their role as a tool for guiding national policies and long-term strategies for sustainable development. Its purpose is not to compare countries with vastly different development status, but to allow countries to benchmark themselves using a single holistic measure that encompasses all SDGs and treats each goal equally. Just like the SDG Dashboards, the SDG Index is designed to support national discussions on operationalizing the SDGs instead of monitoring progress towards achieving the goals.

The 2017 SDG Index has been thoroughly revised from the initial 2016 version. Changes to the data and methodology are described in the methodology section (Annex 2).

The SDG Index shows that rich countries, particularly from Northern Europe, perform best. Yet, this does not mean that Sweden and other highly ranked countries have achieved all the SDGs. As made clear by the SDG Dashboards all countries score “red” in at least one SDG and “orange” or “yellow” on many others. It is clear that the SDGs require further actions by all countries.

The SDG Dashboards in turn help countries identify priorities for early action on the SDGs. They can also help determine which countries perform particularly well on an SDG. An analysis of that country’s policies and investments can then yield interesting insights for improving performance towards an SDGs. Since comparisons are most useful across countries that face broadly similar development challenges, we report results by region and separately for members of the OECD.

Q: How have indicators been selected for the Index and Dashboards?

A: In early 2016, the UN Statistical Commission recommended initial indicators for measuring the progress towards the SDGs. Following a revision in April 2017 there are 232 official SDG indicators, which have been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Yet for most countries data remain unavailable for the vast majority of official SDG indicators. It will take time and investments in statistical capacity to build up national data systems so that every country can monitor progress against the official indicators (see also recommendations by the Expert Group on SDG Indicators). Meanwhile, countries need to start the process of operationalizing and implementing the SDGs using data available today. As a result, the SDG Index and Dashboards comprise official SDG Indicators for which data are available today as well as other data published by reputable sources. No new data were collected.

Q: Do the SDG Index and Dashboards replace or compete with official SDG monitoring and indicators?

A: No. The SDG Index and Dashboards are preliminary analytical tools to help governments and other stakeholders take stock of where they currently stand with regards to achieving the SDGs and to identify priorities for early action. As new data become available they will be included in the SDG Index and Dashboards, which will be published on an annual basis. Simultaneously, countries will need to develop a full suite of monitoring systems to track the SDG metrics recommended by the UN Statistical Commission. This will require major investments in statistical capacity development, particularly in poorer countries or those with low statistical capacity. Over time every country should be able to track critical SDG variables to monitor progress towards achieving the goals.

Q: How and by whom were the SDG Index and Dashboards developed?

A: The SDG Index and Dashboards have been developed jointly by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), led by scientific co-directors Guido Schmidt-Traub and Christian Kroll. The authors have drawn extensively on the SDG Indicators proposed by the UN Statistical Commission and consulted widely on methodology and appropriate data with experts around the world. The SDG Index and Dashboards also drew on an earlier prototype SDG Index for OECD countries developed by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and a report on SDG indicators prepared by the SDSN. All data and methodological assumptions are presented in Part 2 and are available online.

Q: Why develop a separate SDG Index and Dashboard for OECD countries?

A: The report proposes an Augmented SDG Index and Dashboards for OECD countries. Both augment the global Index and Dashboards with 16 additional variables to provide a richer assessment of the SDG challenges faced by OECD countries. The inclusion of additional variables holds OECD countries to a higher standard, which is justified since they have the resources to achieve the SDGs. The Augmented SDG Index and Dashboards might also help identify priorities for statistical capacity development and for generating new SDG data in non-OECD countries.

Indicator and data selection**Q: How were the indicators for the SDG Index and Dashboards selected? Why are they not identical to the recently proposed official SDG Indicators?**

A: The SDG Index and Dashboards use appropriate indicators for which data are available today, for at least 80% of the 154 countries with a population greater than 1 million, i.e. at least 124 countries. To identify appropriate indicators, all recently proposed official SDG Indicators were reviewed for data availability and suitability for inclusion in an SDG Index and Dashboards. Major gaps were filled with other metrics from official or other reputable sources. Indicators that meet the standards for inclusion have been incorporated into the SDG Index and Dashboards. Countries with a population smaller

than 1 million are included in the Index and Dashboards if sufficient data are available. We include 157 countries in the SDG Index and Dashboards. Decisions on indicator selection are described in the methodology section (Part 2) and the online metadata.

Q: Why are some countries not included in the SDG Index and Dashboards?

A: A country is included in the SDG Index and Dashboards if it has data for at least 80% of the indicators. Some countries with a population of less than one million have sufficient data and are therefore included in the SDG Index. The fact that some countries lack sufficient data for inclusion in the SDG Index and Dashboards underscores the need for greater investments in statistical capacity building.

Q: Where do the data for the SDG Index and Dashboards come from?

A: To the greatest extent possible, the SDG Index and Dashboards rely on internationally comparable official statistics. In order to fill in some gaps in the official data, notably to address the issue of “spillover effects”, non-official metrics from other reputable sources have been used, as described in the online metadata. Data for each indicator have been rigorously selected and reviewed for quality, timeliness and verifiability.

Methodology**Q: How do the Index and Dashboards compare performance across different indicators?**

A: To ensure comparability we normalize the data for each indicator by transforming it linearly into a scale from 0 to 100. A value of 100 denotes the technical optimum, while a value of zero denotes the worst performer in the sample. For clarity and ease of interpretation, we transform some indicators so that in each case a higher score on the indicator corresponds to a higher overall progress.

Q: How are the SDGs and the indicators weighted?

A: Each SDG has the same weight in the Index and Dashboards, which is in line with the spirit of the SDGs adopted in September 2015. This implies that countries need to pursue all 17 goals through integrated strategies. Within each goal every indicator is equally weighted,

which implies that every indicator is weighted inversely to the number of indicators available for that SDG. An advantage of this approach is that as more and better data become available, new variables can easily be added to individual SDGs without changing the relative weighting of the goals. In this way, the SDG Index and Dashboards can evolve over time as each epistemic community generates new and better data.

Q: What is the rationale behind the thresholds for the SDG Dashboards? How are they determined?

A: Some other indices use relative performance across countries to define thresholds. We believe that absolute thresholds are more suitable since most SDGs require absolute benchmarks to be achieved. To assess a country's progress on a particular indicator, such absolute quantitative thresholds are introduced to differentiate between situations where an SDG threshold has been met (green), where significant challenges remain (yellow & orange), and where major challenges must be overcome if the country is to meet the goal (red). Where possible, these thresholds are derived from the SDGs, their targets, or other official sources. All thresholds are specified in the online metadata.

Q: How are the SDG Index and Dashboards scores calculated and what aggregation method is used?

A: As described in Part 2, the choice of aggregation formula can have important implications for the results of both the SDG Index and Dashboards. Taking a simple average of indicator values (arithmetic aggregation) implies that the indicators are perfectly substitutable: progress on one variable can offset lack of progress on another. This approach is reasonable for indicators within the same goal that tend to complement one another, so we use arithmetic means to aggregate indicators within each SDG for the Index and Dashboards.

However, major trade-offs may occur across SDGs. Progress on one goal (e.g. higher economic growth) cannot fully offset lack of progress on another (e.g. rising inequality or environmental degradation). For this reason, countries need to make progress towards every goal. In other words, one must assume limited substitutability across goals, which is commonly done by using the geometric mean. As a result, one could argue for using the geometric average of the scores for each SDG to compute the overall SDG Index.

In practice, fortunately, the two methods of aggregation give almost the same rankings and nearly the same scores for most countries. For simplicity, we therefore use the arithmetic aggregation even though the geometric aggregation is conceptually attractive. This leaves a natural interpretation of the meaning of the national SDG Index score. A SDG Index value of X (e.g. 70) therefore means that on average the country is X% (e.g. 70%) of the way from the worst outcome to the best score across the 17 SDGs.

A third method for aggregating indicator scores is the Leontief minimum function, which ascribes the value of the indicator on which the country performs worst as the score for the SDG. This aggregation is helpful for identifying the areas within each goal where a country needs to make the greatest progress, but it is too sensitive to data outliers on individual indicators to allow for a meaningful comparison of countries' performance.

For the SDG Dashboards, we use the average of the two worst performing indicators to assign color ratings for each SDG. To score "red", both worst-performing indicators must be "red". To achieve "green", all indicators under the goal must be "green". Intermediate values are assigned a color rating of yellow or orange.

Q: How do the SDG Index and Dashboards deal with missing data?

A: In constructing the SDG Index and Dashboards we did not model or extrapolate data in order to fill gaps, because such extrapolations are prone to errors. At this stage in the implementation of the SDGs we also want to highlight data gaps so as to encourage governments and the international system to fill them. Part 2 describes a few exceptions where data were imputed for entire groups of countries. A number of indicators included in the SDG Index and Dashboards rely on extrapolation by the original authors, as described in the metadata.

Interpreting the results and limitations

Q: Sweden is ranked number 1 in the SDG Index. Does this mean the country has achieved the SDGs?

A: Absolutely not. While Sweden performs best on average based on the data we were able to mobilize for

the SDG Index. The SDG Dashboards makes clear that every country faces major challenges in achieving the SDGs. This applies equally to Sweden and other top-ranking countries.

Q: The SDGs define a universal agenda. So why do rich countries perform relatively well in the SDG Index?

A: Some observers have expressed surprise that the ranking of countries in the SDG Index does resemble the ranking of more narrow indices that focus on income per capita and other measures of human development, such as educational attainment and health. Their concern is that the SDG Index may omit important variables on which rich countries perform worse than others and may therefore produce biased results.

To this end, the 2017 SDG Index and Dashboards have been augmented with indicators measuring international spillovers. As discussed in the report, the additional indicators affect the ranking of some countries, however they do not alter the performance of countries fundamentally.

On balance, an equal weighting of all SDGs will lead higher-income countries to perform better on average. These countries tend to perform better on most economic and social SDG priorities. They also perform better on some “local” environmental priorities, including access to wastewater treatment, deforestation rates, and rates of biodiversity loss. Rich countries perform worse on greenhouse gas emissions and some metrics for sustainable consumption and production, but these represent a modest share of SDG priorities.

Q: How does the SDG Index relate to other development indices for the SDGs?

A: Many other composite development indices exist, but we are not aware of one tracking all 17 SDGs at the country level. In 2015, the Bertelsmann Stiftung issued a report, which was the first to propose an index for OECD countries to track SDG achievement and determine priorities for implementation in each country. Another significant effort has been undertaken by the Overseas Development Institute, which presents a regional SDG Scorecard, projecting trends across key dimensions of the SDGs to determine areas in which the fastest acceleration of progress will be required. To our knowledge, the SDG

Index and Dashboards are the only tools available today that aggregate country-level data across all SDGs.

Q: How can I access the data for my country or region?

A: Country profiles are available in Part 3 of the report. The entire dataset is publicly available on the website <http://www.sdgindex.org/download/>. The data will be updated each year.

Q: What are the major data limitations?

A: As explained in the report, the lack of data in some areas leaves significant gaps in the analysis. The major data gaps are summarized in Table 1.6. In addition, the SDG Dashboards do not capture important regional challenges that are less relevant at the global level, such as neglected tropical diseases, malaria, or inequality in education outcomes. These challenges require careful analysis and will be addressed in later versions of the SDG Index and Dashboards.

Q: Do the Index and Dashboards include trend data?

A: Available trend or time series data are too sparse to estimate country-level rates of change for all variables. As a result, the SDG Index and Dashboards provide an initial snapshot of where countries stand today with regard to achieving the SDGs. Future work might focus on estimating historic baselines to compute rates of change.

Next steps

Q: When will the SDG Index and Dashboards be updated?

A: The SDG Index and Dashboards will be updated annually to include new indicators as they become available, update the data, and incorporate suggestions on how to make the tools more useful for countries and other stakeholders. The website will be continuously improved to facilitate the real-time use of the data and comparisons across countries.

Q: To whom can I address my comments on the SDG Index and Dashboards?

A: We welcome comments and suggestions for improving the SDG Index and Dashboards. Please address your comments and suggestions to info@sdgindex.org.

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2

**SDG Index and
Dashboards
Methodology**

PART 2

SDG Index and Dashboards Methodology

The 2017 SDG Index and Dashboards contain comprehensively updated data. In response to numerous comments received on the 2016 SDG Index and Dashboards, several methodological changes have been made, including:

- Addition of several new indicators, particularly to ensure coherence with the official SDG indicators proposed by the UN Statistical Commission that meet our selection criteria, and to capture international spill-over effects (section I.B)
- Improved methodology for setting upper bounds used for normalizing SDG indicators (section II.B)
- Revised methodology for generating and presenting SDG Dashboard results to ensure a better reflection of the universal SDG agenda (section III)

As a result of these changes, it is not possible to compare the 2017 results with the results from last year's report.

I. DATA SELECTION

A. Criteria for selecting indicators

To determine suitable metrics for inclusion in the SDG Index and Dashboards, we identified technically-sound quantitative indicators for each SDG that met five statistical criteria for data selection (Booyesen, 2002; OECD and JRC, 2016):

- 1. Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings:** The indicators selected were relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to all or nearly all countries. They had to be internationally comparable and allow for direct comparison of performance across countries. In particular, they should allow for the definition of quantitative performance thresholds that signify SDG achievement.
- 2. Statistical adequacy:** Data was collected and processed in a statistically reliable and robust way.
- 3. Timeliness:** Data series had to be published on a reasonably prompt schedule and be available for most recent years.
- 4. Data quality:** The data had to represent the best available measure for a specific issue, and derive from official national or international sources (e.g. national statistical offices or intergovernmental organizations) or other reputable sources.
- 5. Coverage:** Data had to be available for at least 80% of the 149 UN Member States with a national population greater than 1 million.

B. Indicator Selection

The SDG Index was built on a set of indicators for each of the 17 SDGs using the most recent published data. Indicators among the 232 SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs, 2016) proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), and recently endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission that met the five criteria outlined above were included. Some official SDG indicators have adequate data coverage, but could not be included in the SDG Index and Dashboards as they did not permit a ranking of countries or the definition of quantitative thresholds applicable to all countries (criterion 1 above). For example, countries specialize in different economic sectors, so there is no “correct” threshold of manufacturing as a share of GDP that all countries should aim for. While individual countries may find the share of manufacturing value-added highly useful for developing long-term strategies for (re-)industrialization, it is not possible to define a common global threshold for the SDGs. Other official SDG indicators are similarly useful at the country level, but cannot serve as a yardstick for comparing countries’ performance internationally.

Where official SDG indicators did not meet the criteria for data selection or where indicator gaps remained, we considered official and other metrics published in the peer-reviewed literature, as well as major databases and reports on development

I. Data selection

and environmental indicators (Kroll, 2015; OECD, 2016; SDSN, 2015; UNDP, 2015a; World Bank, 2016a). We extended and revised an earlier SDG Index, which covered OECD countries only, (Kroll, 2015) and jointly improved its methodology. In this process, we consulted with a broad range of experts and conducted a public consultation on an earlier draft of the global version of the SDG Index that generated 56 submissions (SDSN, 2016).

We were able to include 83 global indicators from a broad range of data sources (Table 2.1). The revised set of indicators includes new indicators, particularly for international spillover effects, and revisions to fill in gaps and better align the SDG Index and Dashboards with the official SDG Indicators (Table 2.2). The global SDG Index comprises 157 of the 193 UN Member States (Table 2.3). OECD countries have more accurate and better data available across a wide range of indicators, so we included 16 additional variables for these countries in the global SDG Index to create an Augmented SDG Index for OECD countries (Table 2.1).

C. Missing Data

The purpose of the SDG Index and Dashboards is to guide countries' discussions on their SDG priorities based on available and robust data. For this reason, and since many SDG priorities lack widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, we generally did not impute or model any missing data. We made exceptions for the following variables that would otherwise not have been included because of missing data:

- **Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%):** UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
- **Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%):** UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
- **Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population):** FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17% in the developed regions. We assumed a 1.2% prevalence rate for each high-income country (World Bank, 2016b) with missing data.
- **Research and development expenditure (% of GDP):** We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that did not report any data for this variable.
- **Percentage of children 5-14 years involved in child labor:** The best performing upper-middle-income countries have a child labor rate of 1% (UNICEF, 2015). We assumed 0% child labor for high-income countries for which no data was reported.

For several indicators included in the SDG Index data is missing for some countries. Raw data included in the construction of the SDG Index and Dashboards is available for download on www.sdgindex.org. Since the SDG Index compares countries it is important to avoid excessive bias through missing variables. The SDG Index therefore only includes countries that have data for at least 80% of the variables included in the global SDG Index or the Augmented SDG Index for OECD countries. However, for several indicators included in the SDG Index, data is missing for some countries. All OECD countries had sufficient data for inclusion, and 157 countries met this test globally, including several countries with a national population less than 1 million. Table 2.3 lists the countries that are not included in this version of the SDG Index and Dashboards.

In the 2017 version, only 36 UN Member States could not be included due to insufficient data availability. Of these countries 10 are high-income, 12 upper-middle-income, 8 lower-middle-income and 6 low-income countries according to the World Bank classification (World Bank, 2016b). Among the excluded countries, 28 have a population under 1 million. In comparison, the 2016 version of the SDG Index and Dashboards excluded 44 countries due to limited data availability.

Many of the countries not included face major challenges in achieving the SDGs. Investing in their capacity to generate high-quality data is a priority for establishing better SDG baselines in order to eventually inform policy priorities and resource allocation.

In reviewing results for the 2016 SDG Index and Dashboards as well as draft versions of the 2017 report, some national statistical offices have pointed out discrepancies between the data reported internationally and their national statistics. In some cases, recent national data might not yet have been included in international statistics published by the World Bank or United Nations organizations. In other cases, the latter modify national data to ensure consistency with data reported from other sources. These issues are frequently discussed in the Statistical Commission and with specialized UN agencies. It is not possible for the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the SDSN to resolve these discrepancies. To ensure international comparability of the SDG Index and Dashboards, we use internationally consistent data from international sources. We recognize that in some cases the international data may be inferior to national data. Where such discrepancies have been flagged to us we estimate their impact on the country's SDG Index score and ranking. These results are presented in the country profiles (Part 3).

II. METHOD FOR CONSTRUCTING THE SDG INDEX

The procedure for calculating the SDG Index comprised four steps: (i) perform statistical tests for normality and censor extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (ii) rescale the data to ensure comparability across indicators; (iii) aggregate the indicators within and across SDGs; and (iv) conduct sensitivity and other statistical tests on the SDG Index. These steps are described in detail below:

A. Statistical Tests and Censoring of Extreme Values

Using a broad array of indicators presented in Table 2.1 (summary statistics in Table 2.4), we conducted statistical tests to determine whether the variables considered in the SDG Index were normally distributed. These tests include skewness and kurtosis tests for normality as well as Shapiro–Wilk (Shapiro and Wilk, 1965) and Shapiro–Francia tests. For most indicators we could reject the normality hypothesis at the 5% significance level. Often the deviation from normality was substantial, rendering some common statistical techniques invalid.

Since the underlying data was not normally distributed, we did not use Z-scores to construct the composite indices even though this is the most commonly used method (OECD, 2016). A related reason for not using Z-scores was that the objective of the SDGs is for all countries to achieve common goal thresholds, including universal coverage of basic infrastructure and social services. If the SDGs are achieved then the data distribution will therefore diverge from the normal distribution underlying Z-scores. Moreover, while Z-scores track relative performance of countries by specifying the relative location of each measurement within a certain interval, a key purpose of the SDG Index is to show how far a country is from reaching quantitative thresholds associated with achieving the SDGs.

B. Rescaling and Addressing Extreme Values

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

The upper bound for each indicator was determined using a five-step decision tree:¹

- 1. Use the absolute quantitative thresholds outlined in the SDGs and targets:** e.g. zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality. Some SDG targets propose relative changes (e.g. “Target 3.4: [...] reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases”) that cannot be translated into a global baseline today. Such targets are addressed through step 5 below.
- 2. Where no explicit SDG target is available, set upper bound to universal access or zero deprivation for the following types of indicators:**
 - a. Measures of extreme poverty (e.g. wasting), consistent with the SDG ambition to end extreme poverty in all its forms (“leave no one behind”).
 - b. Public service coverage (e.g. access to contraception).
 - c. Access to basic infrastructure (e.g. mobile phone coverage, wastewater treatment, etc.).

1. As a result of these refined standards for upper bounds, several upper bounds in Table 2.4 changed from the 2016 version.

3. **Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or later, use these to set 100% upper bound** (e.g. zero greenhouse gas emissions from electricity as required by no later than 2070 to stay within 2°C, 100% sustainable management of fisheries).
4. **Where many countries already exceed an SDG target, use the average of the top 5 performers** (e.g. child mortality).
5. **For all other indicators use the average of the top 5 performers.**

This five-step process interprets the SDGs as “stretch targets” and focuses attention on the indicators that highlight where a country is lagging behind. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100, and values below the lower bound scored 0.

In some cases, the upper bound exceeded the thresholds to be met by 2030 in order to achieve the SDGs. For example, the SDGs call for reducing child mortality to no more than 25 per 1000 live births, but many countries have already exceeded this threshold (i.e. have mortality rates under 25 per 1000). By defining the upper bound as the “best” outcome (e.g. 0 mortality per 1000) – not the SDG achievement threshold – the SDG Index rewards improvements across the full distribution. This is particularly important for countries that have already achieved some SDG thresholds, but still lag behind other countries on this metric. See Table 2.5 for a full description of the bounds used for each variable.

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

To remove the effect of extreme values, which can skew the results of a composite index, the OECD (OECD and JRC, 2016) recommends censoring the data at the bottom 2.5th percentile as the minimum value for the normalization. We applied this approach to the lower bound and censored data at this level. The two exceptions to this rule are “Tax Haven Score (0-5)”, where we retain the worst value (5), and “Freshwater withdrawal (%)”, the lower bound of which is set at 100%.

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]:

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

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

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

C. Weighting and Aggregation

To arrive at a composite SDG Index, the constituent components needed to be weighted and aggregated. Different weightings of individual SDGs can have important implications on countries' performance and relative rankings in an SDG Index (Booyesen, 2002). This issue is further compounded by the fact that the SDGs combine policy means (e.g. official development assistance) and policy ends (e.g. healthy life expectancy).

II. Method for Constructing the SDG Index

The results of several rounds of expert consultations on earlier drafts of the SDG Index made clear that there was no consensus across different epistemic communities on assigning higher weights to some SDGs over others. This confirms experiences with other composite indices that there is no universally agreed answer to this “weighting problem” (Booyesen, 2002). Some composite indices, such as the OECD Better Life Index (OECD, 2015a), therefore allow users to select the weights they attach to the components of an index. Such a flexible weighting methodology can be appropriate for measures of well-being because each user has an immediate and subjective experience of what a “better life” means for her or him. In contrast, the SDGs describe a broad spectrum of policy challenges that few individuals or institutions master in their full breadth. Moreover, flexible weightings might encourage countries to “cherry-pick” the SDGs that are easier to achieve and leave aside equally important ones that require deeper transformations. For these reasons, we considered subjective and flexible weightings less suitable for the SDG Index.

As a normative assumption, we therefore opted for fixed weights and decided to give equal weight to every SDG to reflect policymakers’ commitment to treat all SDGs equally and as an “integrated and indivisible” set of goals (United Nations, 2015, para. 5). This implies that to improve their SDG Index score countries need to place attention on all goals with a particular focus on goals where they are furthest from achieving the SDGs and where incremental progress might therefore be expected to be fastest.

Consequently, the aggregation for the SDG Index proceeded in two steps. First, the rescaled variables were combined for each SDG before being aggregated across goals. This approach also allows for the later addition of new variables for a particular SDG without affecting the relative weight of each SDG in the overall score.

Just like the weighting, the method for aggregating different variables into a single index can have profound implications on the overall ranking (OECD and JRC, 2016; Rickels et al., 2014). To allow for maximum flexibility in aggregating data, one can use the standard constant-elasticity-of-substitution (CES) function (Arrow et al., 1961; Blackorby and Donaldson, 1982) (Equation 2) to generate the SDG Index score I_{ij} for SDG j and country i .

$$I_{ij}(N_{ij}, I_{ijk}, \rho) = \left[\sum_{k=1}^{N_{ij}} \frac{1}{N_{ij}} I_{ijk}^{-\rho} \right]^{-\frac{1}{\rho}} \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$

Where I_{ijk} is the score of indicator k under SDG j for country i ; N_{ij} denotes the number of indicators for SDG j ; and ρ describes the substitutability across components of the indicator with a permissible range of $-1 \leq \rho \leq \infty$ (Arrow et al., 1961). An equivalent CES equation is used to aggregate the SDG Index scores I_{ij} for country i into the overall country score I_j .

The elasticity of substitution σ across components of the SDG Index is defined as:

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{1 + \rho} \quad (\text{Equation 3})$$

With $0 \leq \sigma \leq \infty$ and

$$\rho = \frac{1 - \sigma}{\sigma} \quad (\text{Equation 4})$$

Three special cases of this CES function are frequently considered. First, if the components of the aggregate index are perfect substitutes ($\sigma = \infty, \rho = -1$) then regress on one indicator (e.g. Gini index) can be offset by progress on another indicator (e.g. child mortality rate). This case is often referred to as “weak sustainability”. The CES function with equal weights across components then assumes the form of the arithmetic mean:

$$I_{ij}(N_{ij}, I_{ijk}) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_{ij}} \frac{1}{N_{ij}} I_{ijk} \tag{Equation 5}$$

Second, strong sustainability occurs when the components of the SDG Index are not substitutable ($\sigma = 0, \rho = \infty$). In this case the CES function turns into a Leontief production function with orthogonal isoquants where the score lij of a country i and SDG j is determined by the country’s lowest score $lijk$ across all SDG indicators k :

$$I_{ij}(I_{ijk}) = \text{Min} \{ I_{ijk} \} \tag{Equation 6}$$

Finally, an intermediate case of linear substitutability is given by the Cobb-Douglas production function with $\sigma = 1$ and $\rho = 1$. In this case the SDG Index lij becomes the geometric mean of the indices $lijk$:

$$I_{ij}(N_{ij}, I_{ijk}) = \prod_{k=1}^{N_{ij}} \sqrt[N_{ij}] { I_{ijk} } \tag{Equation 7}$$

The geometric mean is often used to aggregate heterogeneous variables with limited substitutability and in cases where the focus of the analysis is on percentage changes instead of absolute changes. A prominent example is the Human Development Index (HDI), which changed its method of aggregation across three dimensions from arithmetic to geometric mean in 2010 (UNDP, 2015a).

To aggregate indicator scores within each SDG we used the arithmetic mean (“weak sustainability”) because each SDG describes a set of broadly complementary policy priorities. This implies that countries are indifferent to adding a unit of progress on any of the indicators comprised under an SDG. In line with our method for weighting across goals, each indicator was weighted equally. As a result, the relative weight of each indicator in a goal was inversely proportional to the number of indicators considered under that goal.

We considered all three options (arithmetic mean, geometric average, and Leontief function) for aggregating SDG scores lij across SDGs j . Since the SDGs are an integrated and indivisible agenda requiring progress towards all goals, perfect substitutability across goals, as required for using the arithmetic mean, cannot be assumed outright. The geometric average has the advantage of reflecting an assumed “penalty” on very low scores, unlike the arithmetic mean. Meanwhile, the Leontief minimum function focuses on the single SDG and where a country performs worst, which is a poor indication of how the country performs across the 17 goals. We therefore considered both the arithmetic and geometric averages as two plausible approaches. Both yielded similar results with a correlation coefficient of 0.977 and very similar rankings (Table 2.6).

II. Method for Constructing the SDG Index

Compared with the geometric mean the arithmetic average has the advantage of simplicity of interpretation: an index score between 0 and 100 reflects the average initial placement of the country between worst and best on the average of the 17 goals. Based on the similarity of results confirmed by additional sensitivity tests (see below) and the greater ease of interpretation of the arithmetic mean, we opted for the latter to aggregate goal indices lij across SDGs j .

A country's overall SDG Index score was therefore estimated by combining equation 4 for aggregation within and across SDGs to yield equation 8:

$$I_i(N_i, N_{ij}, I_{ijk}) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{ij}} \frac{1}{N_{ij}} I_{ijk} \quad (\text{Equation 8})$$

Where I_i is the index score for country i , N_i the number of SDGs for which the country has data, N_{ij} the number of indicators for SDG j for which country i has data, and I_{ijk} denotes the score of indicator k under SDG j for country i . The final index scores are reported in Table 2.7.

D. Sensitivity and other Statistical Tests on SDG Index

As a further robustness test we calculated the median rank between the arithmetic and geometric ranks as shown in Table 2.6. The volatility between ranks is limited – only a handful of countries have more than 10 positions difference between the arithmetic and the median rank. These differences were due to the properties of the geometric mean, which unlike the arithmetic mean penalizes very low scores on specific goals. As a result, countries at the bottom of the SDG Index distribution obtain extremely low overall scores when using the geometric mean. This finding further corroborated the decision to opt for the simpler and easier-to-interpret arithmetic mean.

To test the robustness of the upper and lower bounds used for the normalization of variables (Equation 1), we considered alternative approaches to setting “worst” (score = 0) performance. As an alternative to censoring the datasets at the 2.5th percentile to establish the lower bound, we also considered censoring at the 5th percentile, as well as using the average of the bottom 5 performers as the lower bound. Upper bounds were left unchanged since they reflect the goal benchmarks to be achieved by 2030. The resulting rankings showed that only a limited number of country rankings were affected by the different methods for setting lower bounds. As a result, the findings are seen to be robust with regards to the specification of the lower bounds.

III. METHOD FOR CONSTRUCTING THE SDG DASHBOARDS

The SDG Dashboards use the same data as the SDG Index after censoring and rescaling. We introduced additional quantitative thresholds for each indicator to group countries in a “traffic-light” table. Aggregating across all indicators for a goal yielded an overall score for each SDG and each country, which was used to assign a color band according to set thresholds.

A. Thresholds

To assess a country’s progress on a particular indicator, we considered four color bands.² The green band is bounded by the maximum that can be achieved for each variable (i.e. the upper bound) and the threshold for achieving the SDG. Three color bands ranging from yellow to orange and red denote an increasing distance from SDG achievement. The red band is bounded at the bottom by the value of the 2.5th percentile of the distribution. Upper and lower bounds are the same as for the SDG Index. Additional thresholds were established in consultation with experts, and the country assessments were subject to a public consultation (SDSN, 2016) and direct consultations with members of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network. All thresholds were specified in absolute terms and apply to all countries (Table 2.5).

B. Weighting and Aggregation

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

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

As a result, the 2017 SDG Dashboards aggregate indicator ratings for each SDG by estimating the average of the two variables on which a country performed worst. To this end, the indicator values were first rescaled from 0 to 3, where 0 corresponds to the lower bound, 1 to the value of the threshold between red and orange (“red threshold”), 2 to the value of the threshold between yellow and green (“green threshold”), and 3 to the upper bound. For all indicators, the yellow/orange threshold was set as the value halfway between the red and green thresholds (1.5). Each interval between 0 and 3 is continuous.

We then took the average of the two rescaled variables on which the country performed worst to identify the rating for the goal. We applied an additional rule that in order to score green for the goal both indicators had to be green – otherwise the goal would be rated yellow. Thus for a country to score green on a SDGs, it would have to score green on all indicators. Similarly, a red score was applied only if both worst-performing indicators score red. If the country has only one data point under the SDG then the color rating for that indicator determines the overall rating for the goal. In comparison with the 2016 SDG Dashboards, this revised dashboard methodology³ increases the share of yellow/orange ratings.

SDG Dashboards highlight major challenges across most SDGs for poorer countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. We therefore considered using different aggregation methodologies for OECD and non-OECD countries, such as the minimum

2. The 2016 SDG Dashboards used only three color bands (red, yellow, green). We expanded the number of bands to improve the granularity of the SDG Dashboards.

3. In comparison, the 2016 SDG Dashboards used the Leontief Minimum function (Equation 6) to aggregate indicator scores for each SDG. The score for each goal was determined by the variable on which the country performs worst. We have since found that the ratings resulting from this approach were too tough and highly sensitive to data issues with the worst-performing indicator. As a result, results for the 2016 and 2017 Dashboards are not comparable.

III. Method for Constructing the SDG Dashboards

function and the arithmetic mean. However, such different approaches yielded stark differences in results between countries that were at the intersection of both groups. In particular, non-OECD high-income or upper-middle-income countries ended up with significantly fewer “red” SDGs than their peers inside the OECD. To avoid such boundary effects, the same methodology is was applied to all countries.

As with the SDG Index, every UN member country with data for at least 80% of the variables was included in the SDG Dashboards (Table 2.3). Since ocean data for SDG 14 was only available for countries with a seashore, we applied the 80% threshold to the 116 non-landlocked countries with a population greater than 1 million.

OECD countries have access to more data and possess the resources to make rapid progress towards achieving each of the SDGs. Because of this, a separate Dashboards for OECD countries with additional and substituted variables was developed. Since the OECD produces better and more easily comparable data on unemployment than is available internationally, the corresponding indicator for the Dashboards for OECD countries replaced the variable used in the global SDG Dashboards. Similarly, the indicator on municipal solid waste was replaced by an indicator factoring in recycling rates (Table 2.1).

IV. METHODOLOGICAL AND DATA LIMITATIONS

In spite of significant methodological enhancement and better data compared with the 2016 edition, there are several limitations of this effort to establish internationally comparable country baselines for the SDGs.

An equal weighting of all SDGs, as proposed in the SDG Index, will lead higher-income countries to perform better on average: These countries tend to perform better on most economic and social SDG priorities. They also perform better on some “local” environmental priorities, including access to wastewater treatment, deforestation rates, and rates of biodiversity loss. Rich countries perform worse on greenhouse gas emissions and some metrics for sustainable consumption and production, but these represent a small share of SDG indicators considered in this SDG Index. Consequently, the results of the SDG Index may be biased towards richer countries. The 2017 SDG Index reduces this bias through the inclusion of many spillover indicators.

A few SDGs and their targets focus on cross-country effects or global public goods. For example, SDG 10 calls for reducing inequality within and between countries. The SDG Index and Dashboards consider each country separately and therefore cannot track progress towards reducing inequality between countries or promoting global public goods. Such SDG priorities will require other analytical tools not included here.

Many proposed official SDG indicators lack data for the majority of countries and could therefore not be included in this SDG Index and Dashboards. Other countries lack data for some SDGs. Since we did not model the missing data, such data gaps introduce a slight bias in the computation of the SDG Index and Dashboards.

Owing to limited data availability and lack of metrics for key SDG priorities, this second SDG Index and Dashboards presents an improved but still incomplete picture of SDG baselines. As data availability improves and new estimation techniques become available, subsequent editions of the SDG Index and Dashboard may include additional variables.

Not all data for SDG Indicators is updated annually and at the same time for all countries. In particular household and other surveys are conducted infrequently and at different times across countries. Moreover, the data might become available with lags of several years, as is the case with estimates of headcount poverty rates. As a result, updated editions of the SDG Index may not be fully comparable with earlier versions, and may not reflect the most recent developments in each country.

We used the most recent available data for each indicator and did not consider historical data since the availability of such time series data was too limited for most variables, with metrics for economic development and health being notable exceptions. Estimating year-on-year changes would require modeling of all variables, as done for health by the Global Burden of Disease Collaboration (Global Burden of Disease Collaborators, 2016). Data of comparable quality and models of sufficient robustness were not available for a sufficient number of SDG priority areas to estimate trends in data for the overall SDG Index. As a result, we could not infer how fast countries had been progressing towards achieving the SDGs.

We opted against including momentum data available for a subset of SDG metrics since doing so would have skewed the analysis towards increasing the weight of variables for which such trend data was available. Modeling across time and countries for all SDG priorities would require major efforts that could not be accomplished in this edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards. Moreover, it would risk diverting attention away from the investments needed to fill current data gaps.

We made one exception for SDG 1 on poverty: In addition to the updated poverty headcount data provided by World Data Lab (2017) we included an indicator on the speed of headcount poverty reduction provided by the same authors. Based on recent trend data this variable estimates whether a country will end extreme poverty before 2030. This provides a second indicator on this headline goal of the SDGs and allows the SDG Dashboard to analyze the complex phenomenon of extreme poverty more comprehensively.

IV. Methodological and Data Limitations

In addition, the SDG Dashboards do not yet capture important regional challenges that are less relevant at the global level, such as neglected tropical diseases, malaria, or inequality in education outcomes. Similarly, many Small-Island-Developing States lack adequate data for inclusion as described in Table 2.3 in the global SDG Index and Dashboards, so tools could be developed that better address the specific needs of these countries. The Caribbean SIDS has launched an initiative to collect and complete data available for Caribbean economies to develop regional and country SDG indices.

V. TABLES

Table 2.1 | Indicators used in the SDG Index and Dashboards

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

SDG	Description/Label	Notes	UNSC List	Year(s)	Source
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		●	2016	World Data Lab (2017)
	Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) in 2030		-	2030	World Data Lab (2017)
	Poverty line 50% (%)	[a]	○	2012-2014	OECD (2017a)
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		○	2015	FAO (2017a)
	Prevalence of stunting, under-5s (%)		●	2000-2015	UNICEF et al. (2017a)
	Prevalence of wasting, under-5s (%)		●	2000-2015	UNICEF et al. (2017a)
	Prevalence of adult obesity (%)		○	2014	WHO (2017a)
	Cereal yield (t/ha)		-	2014	FAO (2017)
	Sust. Nitrogen Management Index		-	2006/2011	Zhang and Davidson (2016)
3	Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)		●	2015	WHO (2017b)
	Neonatal mortality (per 1000 live births)		●	2015	UNICEF et al. (2017b)
	Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births)		●	2015	UNICEF et al. (2017c)
	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000)		●	2015	WHO (2017c)
	HIV prevalence (per 1,000)		○	2015	GBD (2016)
	Death rate from NCDs (per 100,000)		●	2012	WHO (2017d)
	Death rate from household and ambient pollution (per 100,000)		●	2012-2013	WHO (2017e)
	Traffic deaths (per 100,000)		●	2013	WHO (2016)
	Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)		-	2015	WHO (2017f)
	Adolescent fertility (births per 1,000)		○	2015	UNDP (2017)
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		●	2006-2015	UNICEF (2017)
	Infants who receive 2 WHO vaccines (%)		○	2015	WHO and UNICEF (2016a)
	UHC Tracer Index (0-100)		-	2015	GBD (2016)
	Subjective wellbeing (0-10)		-	2016	Gallup (2016)
	Daily smokers (% age 15+)	[a]	●	2008-2015	OECD (2017a)
4	Net primary school enrolment rate (%)		-	2011-2016	UNESCO (2017)
	Expected years of schooling (years)		-	1990-2015	UNESCO (2017)
	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds (%)		●	2015	UNESCO (2017)
	Population with tertiary education (%)	[a]	-	2013-2015	OECD (2017a)
	PISA score (0 -600)	[a]	○	2015	OECD (2017b)
5	Unmet demand for contraceptives (%)		●	2000-2015	UNDESA (2017)
	Female years of schooling (% male)		-	2000-2014	ILO (2017)
	Female labor force participation (% male)		-	2014	UN Women (2015)
	Women in national parliaments (%)		●	2015-2016	IPU (2017)
	Gender wage gap (% male wage)	[a]	-	2011-2015	OECD (2017a)

Table 2.1 (continued)

SDG	Description/Label	Notes	UNSC List	Year(s)	Source
6	Access to improved water (%)		●	2011-2015	WHO and UNICEF (2016b)
	Access to improved sanitation (%)		●	2011-2015	WHO and UNICEF (2016b)
	Freshwater withdrawal (%)		●	2002-2017	FAO (2017c)
	Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)		-	2010	Dalin et al. (2017)
7	Access to electricity (%)		●	2014	SE4All (2017a)
	Access to non-solid fuels (%)		●	2012	SE4All (2017b)
	CO ₂ from fuels & electricity (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		-	2014	IEA (2016)
	Renewable energy in final consumption (%)	[a]	○	2009-2012	OECD et al. (2017)
8	Adjusted GDP growth (%)		○	2015	World Bank (2017a)
	Child labor (%)		○	2000-2015	UNICEF (2016)
	Access to bank account or mobile-money (% adult pop.)		●	2011-2014	World Bank (2017)
	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	[a]	○	2015-2016	OECD (2017a)
	Youth not in employment, education, training (%)	[a]	●	2013-2015	OECD (2017a)
	Unemployment rate (%)	[b]	○	2016	ILO (2017b)
9	Internet use (%)		●	2011-2015	ITU (2017)
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100)		●	2015	ITU (2017)
	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)		-	2016-2017	Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2016)
	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)		-	2016	World Bank (2016c)
	Average of top 3 university rankings (0-100)		-	2016	Cornell University et al. (2017)
	Scientific and technical journal articles (items per capita)		-	2013	National Science Foundation, (2017)
	Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (% GDP)		●	2008-2014	UNESCO (2017a)
	R&D researchers (per 1000 employed)	[a]	○	2010-2015	OECD (2017a)
10	Patent applications (per million)	[a]	-	2013	OECD (2017a)
	Gini index (0-100)		-	1990-2015	World Bank (2017c); OECD (2017a); UNU-WIDER (2017)
	Palma ratio	[a]	-	2012-2014	OECD (2017a)
11	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	[a]	-	2015	OECD (2017b)
	PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)		●	2015	Brauer et al. (2016)
	Improved water source, piped (%)		-	2015	WHO and UNICEF (2016b)
12	Rent burden (% disposable income)	[a]	-	2011-2014	OECD (2017a)
	E-waste (kg/capita)		-	2013	UNU-IAS (2015)
	Wastewater treated (%)		○	2014	Hsu et al. (2016)
	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		-	2007	Zhang et al. (2017)
	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		-	2007	Zhang et al. (2017)
	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)		-	2017	Oita et al. (2016)
	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)		-	2017	Oita et al. (2016)
	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/person/year)	[a]	○	2012	World Bank (2012); OECD (2017a)
Municipal solid waste (kg/person/year)	[b]	○	2012	World Bank (2012)	

Table 2.1 (continued)

SDG	Description/Label	Notes	UNSC List	Year(s)	Source
13	CO ₂ emissions from energy (tCO ₂ /capita)		-	2013	Oak Ridge National Laboratory (2017)
	Imported CO ₂ emissions, tech-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)		-	2016	Kander et al. (2015)
	Climate change vulnerability (0-1)		-	2014	HCSS (2015)
	Effective Carbon Rate (€/tCO ₂)	[a]	-	2016	OECD (2017a)
14	Marine sites, mean protected area (%)		●	2017	BirdLife International et al. (2017)
	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)		-	2016	Ocean Health Index (2016)
	Ocean Health Index - Clean waters (0-100)		-	2016	Ocean Health Index (2016)
	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)		-	2016	Ocean Health Index (2016)
	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (%)		○	2010	Hsu et al. (2016)
15	Terrestrial sites, mean protected area (%)		●	2017	BirdLife International et al. (2017)
	Freshwater sites, mean protected area (%)		●	2017	BirdLife International et al. (2017)
	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)		●	2017	IUCN and BirdLife International (2017)
	Annual change in forest area (%)		○	2014	Hsu et al. (2016)
	Imported biodiversity impacts (species/million people)		-	2016	Chaudhary and Kastner (2016)
16	Homicides (per 100,000)		●	2010-2014	UNODC (2016)
	Prison population (per 100,000)		○	2014-2015	ICPR (2016)
	Feel safe walking at night (%)		●	2016	Gallup (2016)
	Government efficiency (1-7)		-	2016-2017	Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2016)
	Property rights (1-7)		-	2016-2017	Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2016)
	Registered births (%)		●	2010-2015	UNICEF (2016b)
	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)		○	2016	Transparency International (2016)
	Slavery Score (0-100)		-	2016	Walk Free Foundation (2016)
17	Health, Education & R&D spending (% GDP)		-	2009-2015	UNESCO (2017b); WHO (2017g)
	Official development assistance (% GNI)		●	2015	OECD (2017a)
	Tax revenue (% GDP)		●	2009-2015	World Bank (2017c)
	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)		-	2016	Oxfam (2016)
	Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	[a]	-	2015	Tax Justice Network (2015)

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 2.2 | Changes made to indicators for the 2017 edition compared with the 2016 version

SDG	Indicator	Change
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Change of indicator source
	Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) in 2030	New addition
3	HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	New addition
	Death rate from NCDs (per 100,000)	New addition
	Death rate from household and ambient pollution (per 100,000)	New addition
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	New addition
	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	New addition
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	New addition / Spillover indicator
8	Access to bank account or mobile-money (% adult pop.)	Replaces “Number of ATMs per 1000”
9	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	Revised methodology
	Average of top 3 university rankings (0-100)	New addition
	Scientific and technical journal articles (items capita)	New addition
11	Rent burden (% disposable income)	Replaces “Rooms per person” (OECD only)
12	E-waste (kg/capita)	New addition
	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	New addition
	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	New addition / Spillover indicator
	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	New addition
	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	New addition / Spillover indicator
13	Imported CO ₂ emissions, tech-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	New addition / Spillover indicator
	Effective Carbon Rate (€/tCO ₂)	New addition (OECD only)
14	Marine sites, mean protected area (%)	Replaces “Marine sites of importance completely protected (%)”
15	Terrestrial sites, mean protected area (%)	Replaces “Terrestrial sites of importance completely protected (%)”
	Freshwater sites, mean protected area (%)	New addition
	Imported biodiversity impacts (species/million people)	New addition / Spillover indicator
16	Slavery Score (0-100)	New addition
	Conventional weapons exports (US\$m per 100,000 people)	New addition / Spillover indicator
17	Health & Education spending (% GDP)	Replaces “Health, Education & R&D spending (%GDP)”
	Official development assistance (% GNI)	New addition / Spillover indicator
	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	New addition / Spillover indicator
	Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	New addition / Spillover indicator

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 2.3 | Countries not included in the SDG Index and Dashboards due to insufficient data availability

"Missing indicators" denotes the share of the 83 indicators used in the global version of the SDG Index and Dashboards for which the country lacks data.

Country	Missing Indicators (%)	Country	Missing Indicators (%)
Andorra	52%	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	45%
Antigua and Barbuda	39%	Monaco	62%
Bahamas, The	29%	Nauru	65%
Brunei Darussalam	28%	Palau	59%
Cabo Verde	22%	Papua New Guinea	22%
Comoros	32%	Samoa	34%
Dominica	52%	San Marino	71%
Equatorial Guinea	27%	Sao Tome and Principe	24%
Eritrea	22%	Seychelles	35%
Fiji	23%	Solomon Islands	30%
Grenada	44%	Somalia	26%
Guinea-Bissau	23%	South Sudan	32%
Kiribati	44%	St. Kitts and Nevis	56%
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	34%	St. Lucia	34%
Libya	22%	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	44%
Liechtenstein	73%	Tonga	35%
Maldives	22%	Tuvalu	59%
Marshall Islands	51%	Vanuatu	27%

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 2.4 | Summary statistics for indicators included in the SDG Index and Dashboards

Number of observations (N), statistical mean (Mean), standard deviation (SD), the minimum (Min) and maximum (Max) values across all countries with data availability. * Indicator only included in augmented SDG Index for OECD countries.

SDG	Variable	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	181	13.7	20	0	79.7
	Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) in 2030	181	9.7	17	0	82
	Poverty line 50% (%)*	36	11.4	3.8	4.6	18.6
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	162	10.1	11	1.2	53.4
	Prevalence of stunting, under-5s (%)	182	18.1	14.7	1.3	59.3
	Prevalence of wasting, under-5s (%)	181	4.9	4.8	0	22.7
	Prevalence of adult obesity (%)	189	19.3	10.6	2.2	47.6
	Cereal yield (t/ha)	175	3.6	3.2	0	24.5
3	Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	181	170.2	233.2	3	1360
	Neonatal mortality (per 1000 live births)	192	13.7	11.3	0.7	48.7
	Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births)	192	32	32.7	1.9	156.9
	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000)	192	118	153.8	0	834
	HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	186	1.1	3.7	0	27.4
	Death rate from NCDs (per 100,000)	172	19	5.8	9.1	40.8
	Death rate from household and ambient pollution (per 100,000)	190	67.9	81.9	0	460.9
	Traffic deaths (per 100,000)	178	16.7	10	0	73.4
	Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)	183	62.8	7.2	44.4	74.9
	Adolescent fertility (births per 1,000)	183	47.5	39.7	0.5	201.2
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	161	82.7	22.8	15.5	100
	Infants who receive 2 WHO vaccines (%)	192	85.3	15.8	16	99
	UHC Tracer Index (0-100)	186	75.2	15.2	23.3	94.6
	Subjective wellbeing (0-10)	136	5.4	1.2	2.7	7.7
	Daily smokers (% age 15+)*	44	19.2	5.8	7.6	37.9
4	Net primary school enrolment rate (%)	159	89.4	12.1	28.1	100
	Expected years of schooling (years)	186	8.4	3.1	1.4	13.4
	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds (%)	149	90.2	15.2	26.6	100
	Population with tertiary education (%)*	35	34.5	10	16.3	55.2
	PISA score (0-600)*	35	492	26.1	415.7	528.9
5	Unmet demand for contraceptives (%)	183	39.1	20.9	5.4	93
	Female years of schooling (% male)	167	87.8	18.7	27.1	132.7
	Female labor force participation (% male)	177	71	19.3	18.7	103.6
	Women in national parliaments (%)	193	20.7	12.1	0	63.8
	Gender wage gap (% male wage)*	38	14.2	7.3	3.3	36.7
6	Access to improved water (%)	187	88.5	15.1	31.7	100
	Access to improved sanitation (%)	185	72.2	29.4	6.7	100
	Freshwater withdrawal (%)	173	51.3	228.2	0	2075
	Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	170	10.4	18.3	0.1	148.2

Table 2.4 (continued)

SDG	Variable	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
7	Access to electricity (%)	193	80.3	29.8	4.5	100
	Access to non-solid fuels (%)	191	66.4	36.9	2	100
	CO ₂ from fuels & electricity (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	137	1.7	2.8	0.1	28.7
	Renewable energy in final consumption (%)	177	33.7	29.8	0	96.6
8	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	162	-2.4	4.7	-17.8	13.6
	Child labor (%)	162	10.9	12.2	0	49
	Access to bank account or mobile-money (% adult pop.)	151	56	30.9	2.2	100
	Employment-to-population ratio (%)*	37	67.1	8.3	43.7	84.7
	Youth not in employment, education, training (%)*	40	15	5.4	6.2	28.8
	Unemployment rate (%)	177	8.6	6.3	0.2	31.4
9	Internet use (%)	192	46.5	28.8	0	98.2
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100)	178	47.4	34.1	0	144.1
	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	149	3.9	1.1	1.6	6.5
	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	165	2.7	0.7	1.5	4.4
	Average of top 3 university rankings (0-100)	172	16.8	26.3	0	99.1
	Scientific and technical journal articles (items capita)	190	0.34	0.57	0	2.6
	Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (% GDP)	148	0.71	0.92	0	4.29
	R&D researchers (per 1000 employed)*	41	8	4	0.6	17.4
	Patent applications (per million)*	53	21	31.6	0	147.7
10	Gini index (0-100)	161	39.1	8.3	24.1	63.4
	Palma ratio*	36	1.26	0.41	0.83	2.62
	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)*	41	6.4	1.7	2	9
11	PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	186	26	18.4	3.4	104.2
	Improved water source, piped (%)	174	74.6	29.5	3.5	100
	Rent burden (% disposable income)*	31	22.9	6.1	6.4	32.1
12	E-waste (kg/capita)	181	7.5	7.1	0.2	28.3
	Wastewater treated (%)	166	25.8	33.7	0	100
	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	159	13.5	23.5	0.4	176.3
	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	187	1.6	12	-52	60.9
	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	146	28	21.2	1	139.8
	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	128	6.9	217.2	-1223.5	965.4
	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/person/year)*	32	1.41	0.44	0.51	2.36
	Municipal solid waste (kg/person/year)	159	1.52	1.54	0.09	14.4
13	CO ₂ emissions from energy (tCO ₂ /capita)	190	4.6	5.9	0	40.5
	Imported CO ₂ emissions, tech-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	175	0.3	4.4	-19.5	48.5
	Climate change vulnerability (0-1)	158	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.43
	Effective Carbon Rate (€/tCO ₂)*	41	15.6	16.3	-0.1	67

Table 2.4 (continued)

SDG	Variable	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
14	Marine sites, mean protected area (%)	134	43	31.4	0	100
	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	147	89	5.8	74.4	98.1
	Ocean Health Index - Clean waters (0-100)	147	57.4	13.7	24.4	94.3
	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	147	47.7	18	16.6	96.1
	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (%)	112	32.1	25.4	0	95
	Terrestrial sites, mean protected area (%)	188	43.9	26.5	0	100
15	Freshwater sites, mean protected area (%)	136	48.9	30.1	0	100
	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	193	0.86	0.1	0.4	0.99
	Annual change in forest area (%)	120	5.96	4.5	0.28	24.61
	Imported biodiversity impacts (species/million people)	158	0.26	0.3	0.01	2.04
16	Homicides (per 100,000)	191	7.5	10.7	0	74.6
	Prison population (per 100,000)	189	168	136.5	6	799
	Feel safe walking at night (%)	128	60.9	15.9	12	97
	Government efficiency (1-7)	149	3.6	0.8	1.5	5.9
	Property rights (1-7)	149	4.3	1	1.8	6.5
	Registered births (%)	166	82.6	25.1	3	100
	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	170	42.6	19.5	10	90
	Slavery Score (0-100)	164	65	28.3	0	100
17	Conventional weapons exports (US\$m per 100,000 people)	193	13.1	44.9	0	397.1
	Health & Education spending (% GDP)	149	11.6	3.7	3.5	23.9
	Official development assistance (% GNI)*	37	0.38	0.34	0.07	1.41
	Tax revenue (% GDP)	96	17.4	11.1	0.3	99.9
	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	157	0.25	0.9	0	5
Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)*	35	45.5	10.3	30.9	72.6	

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 2.5 | Indicator thresholds

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

SDG	Description/Label	Best (value = 1)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Worst (value = 0)
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0%	≤2%	2% < x ≤ 7.35%	7.35% < x ≤ 12.7%	>12.7%	72.6%
	Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) in 2030	0.00	≤1%	1% < x ≤ 2%	2% < x ≤ 3%	>3%	66.9%
	Poverty line 50% (%)	6.8%	≤10%	10% < x ≤ 12.5%	12.5% < x ≤ 15%	>15%	18.6%
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	0%	≤7.5%	7.5% < x ≤ 11.25%	11.25% < x ≤ 15%	>15%	42.3%
	Prevalence of stunting, under-5s (%)	0%	≤7.5%	7.5% < x ≤ 11.25%	11.25% < x ≤ 15%	>15%	50.2%
	Prevalence of wasting, under-5s (%)	0%	≤5%	5% < x ≤ 7.5%	7.5% < x ≤ 10%	>10%	16.3%
	Prevalence of adult obesity (%)	2.8%	≤10%	10% < x ≤ 17.5%	17.5% < x ≤ 25%	>25%	35.1%
	Cereal yield (t/ha)	13.7	≥2.5	2.5 > x ≥ 2	2 > x ≥ 1.5	<1.5	0.6
	Sust. Nitrogen Management Index	0	≤0.3	0.3 < x ≤ 0.5	0.5 < x ≤ 0.7	>0.7	1.2
3	Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	≤70	70 < x ≤ 105	105 < x ≤ 140	>140	814
	Neonatal mortality (per 1000 live births)	1.1	≤12	12 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 18	>18	39.7
	Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births)	2.6	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	130.1
	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000)	3.6	≤10	10 < x ≤ 42.5	42.5 < x ≤ 75	>75	561
	HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	≤0.2	0.2 < x ≤ 0.6	0.6 < x ≤ 1	>1	16.5
	Death rate from NCDs (per 100,000)	9.3	≤15	15 < x ≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 25	>25	31
	Death rate from household and ambient pollution (per 100,000)	0	≤25	25 < x ≤ 50	50 < x ≤ 75	>75	368.8
	Traffic deaths (per 100,000)	3.2	≤8.4	8.4 < x ≤ 12.6	12.6 < x ≤ 16.8	>16.8	33.7
	Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)	73.6	≥65	65 > x ≥ 62.5	62.5 > x ≥ 60	<60	46.1
	Adolescent fertility (births per 1,000)	2.5	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	139.6
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100%	≥98%	98% > x ≥ 94%	94% > x ≥ 90%	<90%	23.1%
	Infants who receive 2 WHO vaccines (%)	100%	≥90%	90% > x ≥ 85%	85% > x ≥ 80%	<80%	42%
	UHC Tracer Index (0-100)	100%	≥80%	80% > x ≥ 70%	70% > x ≥ 60%	<60%	38.2%
	Subjective wellbeing (0-10)	7.6	≥6	6 > x ≥ 5.5	5.5 > x ≥ 5	<5	3.3
Daily smokers (% age 15+)	10.7%	≤20%	20% < x ≤ 22.5%	22.5% < x ≤ 25%	>25%	29.8%	
4	Net primary school enrolment rate (%)	100%	≥98%	98% > x ≥ 89%	89% > x ≥ 80%	<80%	53.8%
	Expected years of schooling (years)	13.2	≥12	12 > x ≥ 11	11 > x ≥ 10	<10	2.3
	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds (%)	100%	≥95%	95% > x ≥ 90%	90% > x ≥ 85%	<85%	45.2%
	Population with tertiary education (%)	48.7%	≥25%	25% > x ≥ 20%	20% > x ≥ 15%	<15%	16.3%
	PISA score (0 -600)	523.7	≥493	493 > x ≥ 446.5	446.5 > x ≥ 400	<400	415.7
5	Unmet demand for contraceptives (%)	0%	≤20%	20% < x ≤ 35%	35% < x ≤ 50%	>50%	85.8%
	Female years of schooling (% male)	100%	≥98%	98% > x ≥ 86.5%	86.5% > x ≥ 75%	<75%	41.8%
	Female labor force participation (% male)	100%	≥70%	70% > x ≥ 60%	60% > x ≥ 50%	<50%	21.5%
	Women in national parliaments (%)	50%	≥40%	40% > x ≥ 30%	30% > x ≥ 20%	<20%	1.2%
	Gender wage gap (% male wage)	0%	≤7.5%	7.5% < x ≤ 11.25%	11.25% < x ≤ 15%	>15%	36.7%

Table 2.5 (continued)

SDG	Description/Label	Best (value = 1)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Worst (value = 0)
6	Access to improved water (%)	100%	≥98%	98% > x ≥ 89%	89% > x ≥ 80%	<80%	50.8%
	Access to improved sanitation (%)	100%	≥95%	95% > x ≥ 85%	85% > x ≥ 75%	<75%	12%
	Freshwater withdrawal (%)	12.5%	≤25%	25% < x ≤ 50%	50% < x ≤ 75%	>75%	100%
	Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	0.1	≤5	5 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 20	>20	42.6
7	Access to electricity (%)	100%	≥98%	98% > x ≥ 89%	89% > x ≥ 80%	<80%	9.1%
	Access to non-solid fuels (%)	100%	≥85%	85% > x ≥ 67.5%	67.5% > x ≥ 50%	<50%	2%
	CO ₂ from fuels & electricity (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.25	1.25 < x ≤ 1.5	>1.5	3.3
	Renewable energy in final consumption (%)	94.2%	≥20%	20% > x ≥ 15%	15% > x ≥ 10%	<10%	0.3%
8	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	9.1%	≥0%	0% > x ≥ -1%	-1% > x ≥ -2%	<-2%	-14.7%
	Child labor (%)	0%	≤2%	2% < x ≤ 6%	6% < x ≤ 10%	>10%	39.3%
	Access to bank account or mobile-money (% adult pop.)	100%	≥80%	80% > x ≥ 65%	65% > x ≥ 50%	<50%	8%
	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	76.1%	≥60%	60% > x ≥ 55%	55% > x ≥ 50%	<50%	43.7%
	Youth not in employment, education, training (%)	8.7%	≤10%	10% < x ≤ 12.5%	12.5% < x ≤ 15%	>15%	28.8%
	Unemployment rate (%)	0.5%	≤5%	5% < x ≤ 7.5%	7.5% < x ≤ 10%	>10%	25.9%
9	Internet use (%)	100%	≥80%	80% > x ≥ 65%	65% > x ≥ 50%	<50%	2.2%
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100)	100%	≥75%	75% > x ≥ 57.5%	57.5% > x ≥ 40%	<40%	1.4%
	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	6.3	≥4.5	4.5 > x ≥ 3.75	3.75 > x ≥ 3	<3	1.9
	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	4.2	≥3	3 > x ≥ 2.5	2.5 > x ≥ 2	<2	1.9
	Average of top 3 university rankings (0-100)	91	≥20	20 > x ≥ 10	10 > x ≥ 0	<0	0
	Scientific and technical journal articles (items per capita)	2.2	≥0.5	0.5 > x ≥ 0.3	0.3 > x ≥ 0.1	<0.1	0
	Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (% GDP)	3.7%	≥1.5%	1.5% > x ≥ 1.25%	1.25% > x ≥ 1%	<1%	0%
	R&D researchers (per 1000 employed)	15.1	≥8	8 > x ≥ 7.5	7.5 > x ≥ 7	<7	0.6
	Patent applications (per million)	94	≥20	20 > x ≥ 15	15 > x ≥ 10	<10	0.2
10	Gini index (0-100)	25.6	≤30	30 < x ≤ 35	35 < x ≤ 40	>40	60.5
	Palma ratio	0.9%	≤1%	1% < x ≤ 1.15%	1.15% < x ≤ 1.3%	>1.3%	2.6%
	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	8.4	≥5.6	5.6 > x ≥ 4.8	4.8 > x ≥ 4	<4	2
11	PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	6.3	≤10	10 < x ≤ 17.5	17.5 < x ≤ 25	>25	87
	Improved water source, piped (%)	100%	≥98%	98% > x ≥ 86.5%	86.5% > x ≥ 75%	<75%	6.1%
	Rent burden (% disposable income)	13.4%	≤20%	20% < x ≤ 25%	25% < x ≤ 30%	>30%	32.1%
12	E-waste (kg/capita)	0.2	≤5	5 < x ≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 10	>10	23.5
	Wastewater treated (%)	100%	≥50%	50% > x ≥ 32.5%	32.5% > x ≥ 15%	<15%	0%
	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	≤10	10 < x ≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 30	>30	68.3
	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 8	8 < x ≤ 15	>15	30.1
	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	2.3	≤8	8 < x ≤ 29	29 < x ≤ 50	>50	86.5
	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	0	≤1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 75.75	75.75 < x ≤ 150	>150	432.4
	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/person/year)	0.8	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.25	1.25 < x ≤ 1.5	>1.5	2.4
Municipal solid waste (kg/person/year)	0.1	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 2	>2	3.7	

Table 2.5 (continued)

SDG	Description/Label	Best (value = 1)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Worst (value = 0)
13	CO ₂ emissions from energy (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	≤2	2 < x ≤ 3	3 < x ≤ 4	>4	23.7
	Imported CO ₂ emissions, tech-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	≤0.5	0.5 < x ≤ 0.75	0.75 < x ≤ 1	>1	3.2
	Climate change vulnerability (0-1)	0%	≤0.1%	0.1% < x ≤ 0.15%	0.15% < x ≤ 0.2%	>0.2%	0.4%
	Effective Carbon Rate (€/tCO ₂)	100	≥70	70 > x ≥ 50	50 > x ≥ 30	<30	-0.1
14	Marine sites, mean protected area (%)	100%	≥50%	50% > x ≥ 30%	30% > x ≥ 10%	<10%	0%
	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 80	<80	76
	Ocean Health Index - Clean waters (0-100)	100	≥70	70 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 60	<60	28.6
	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	100	≥70	70 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 60	<60	19.7
	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (%)	0%	≤25%	25% < x ≤ 37.5%	37.5% < x ≤ 50%	>50%	90.7%
15	Terrestrial sites, mean protected area (%)	100%	≥50%	50% > x ≥ 30%	30% > x ≥ 10%	<10%	4.6%
	Freshwater sites, mean protected area (%)	100%	≥50%	50% > x ≥ 30%	30% > x ≥ 10%	<10%	0%
	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	≥0.9	0.9 > x ≥ 0.85	0.85 > x ≥ 0.8	<0.8	0.6
	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.6%	≤3%	3% < x ≤ 4.5%	4.5% < x ≤ 6%	>6%	18.4%
	Imported biodiversity impacts (species/million people)	0	≤0.1	0.1 < x ≤ 0.225	0.225 < x ≤ 0.35	>0.35	1.1
16	Homicides (per 100,000)	0.3	≤1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 2.25	2.25 < x ≤ 3	>3	38
	Prison population (per 100,000)	25	≤100	100 < x ≤ 150	150 < x ≤ 200	>200	475
	Feel safe walking at night (%)	90%	≥80%	80% > x ≥ 65%	65% > x ≥ 50%	<50%	33%
	Government efficiency (1-7)	5.6	≥4.5	4.5 > x ≥ 3.75	3.75 > x ≥ 3	<3	2.4
	Property rights (1-7)	6.3	≥4.5	4.5 > x ≥ 3.75	3.75 > x ≥ 3	<3	2.5
	Registered births (%)	100%	≥98%	98% > x ≥ 86.5%	86.5% > x ≥ 75%	<75%	11.3%
	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	88.6	≥60	60 > x ≥ 50	50 > x ≥ 40	<40	13
	Slavery Score (0-100)	100	≥80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	<50	0
17	Conventional weapons exports (US\$m per 100,000 people)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 25.5	25.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	171.1
	Health & Education spending (% GDP)	20.7%	≥16%	16% > x ≥ 12%	12% > x ≥ 8%	<8%	5.1%
	Official development assistance (% GNI)	1%	≥0.7%	0.7% > x ≥ 0.525%	0.525% > x ≥ 0.35%	<0.35%	0.1%
	Tax revenue (% GDP)	30.4%	≥25%	25% > x ≥ 20%	20% > x ≥ 15%	<15%	1.2%
	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 2.495	2.495 < x ≤ 3.99	>3.99	5

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 2.6 | SDG Indices obtained by arithmetic and geometric average across SDG scores

Comparison of SDG Index rank and score for each country using the arithmetic mean and the geometric mean. The median rank difference records the difference between the rank based on the arithmetic mean and the median rank.

Country	Arithmetic mean		Geometric mean		Median rank difference
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	
Sweden	1	85.6	1	84.3	0
Finland	3	84.0	2	82.9	-1
Denmark	2	84.2	3	82.5	1
Norway	4	83.9	4	81.8	0
Czech Republic	5	81.9	5	80.8	0
Austria	7	81.4	6	80.4	-1
Germany	6	81.7	7	80.3	1
France	10	80.3	8	79.3	-1
Slovenia	9	80.5	9	79.1	0
Belgium	12	80.0	10	78.8	-1
Japan	11	80.2	11	78.5	0
Switzerland	8	81.2	12	78.3	2
Netherlands	13	79.9	13	78.2	0
Estonia	15	78.6	14	77.4	-1
Hungary	18	78.0	15	76.5	-2
Canada	17	78.0	16	76.2	-1
United Kingdom	16	78.3	17	75.9	1
Ireland	19	77.9	18	75.8	-1
Croatia	24	76.9	19	75.5	-3
Iceland	14	79.3	20	75.3	3
Slovak Republic	23	76.9	21	75.2	-1
Spain	25	76.8	22	75.1	-2
Malta	22	77.0	23	74.8	1
New Zealand	20	77.6	24	74.4	2
Belarus	21	77.1	25	74.3	2
Italy	30	75.5	26	74.1	-2
Korea, Rep.	31	75.5	27	73.8	-2
Portugal	28	75.6	28	73.6	0
Latvia	32	75.2	29	73.6	-2
Poland	27	75.8	30	73.2	2
Australia	26	75.9	31	72.8	3
Luxembourg	33	75.0	32	72.4	-1
Romania	35	74.1	33	71.9	-1
Lithuania	36	73.6	34	71.8	-1
Serbia	37	73.6	35	71.3	-1
Greece	38	72.9	36	71.1	-1
Moldova	34	74.2	37	70.7	2
Bulgaria	40	72.5	38	70.6	-1
Argentina	41	72.5	39	70.2	-1
Cuba	29	75.5	40	69.4	6
Ukraine	39	72.7	41	69.3	1
United States	42	72.4	42	69.3	0
Azerbaijan	48	70.8	43	68.8	-3
Suriname	51	70.4	44	68.6	-4
Armenia	43	71.7	45	68.4	1
Kazakhstan	46	71.1	46	68.3	0
Chile	44	71.6	47	68.3	2
Uruguay	47	71.0	48	67.8	1
Thailand	55	69.5	49	67.8	-3
Uzbekistan	45	71.2	50	67.5	3
Macedonia, FYR	57	69.4	51	66.9	-3
Costa Rica	53	69.8	52	66.7	-1
Malaysia	54	69.7	53	66.6	-1
Israel	52	70.1	54	66.5	1
Cyprus	50	70.6	55	66.5	3
Tunisia	65	68.7	56	66.4	-5
Brazil	56	69.5	57	66.3	1
Turkey	67	68.5	58	66.3	-5
Mexico	58	69.1	59	66.3	1
Ecuador	60	69.0	60	65.9	0
Trinidad and Tobago	59	69.1	61	65.6	1
Russian Federation	62	68.9	62	65.6	0
Albania	63	68.9	63	65.4	0
Vietnam	68	67.9	64	65.4	-2
Georgia	66	68.6	65	65.3	-1
Kyrgyz Republic	49	70.7	66	65.3	9
China	71	67.1	67	65.3	-2
Algeria	64	68.8	68	64.8	2
Morocco	73	66.7	69	64.3	-2
Dominican Republic	70	67.2	70	64.1	0
South Africa	107	61.2	71	63.0	-18
Peru	79	66.0	72	63.0	-4
Barbados	78	66.0	73	62.9	-3
Jamaica	74	66.6	74	62.7	0
Bhutan	83	65.5	75	62.7	-4
Montenegro	69	67.3	76	62.7	4

Table 2.6 (continued)

Country	Arithmetic mean		Geometric mean		Median rank difference
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	
Jordan	80	66.0	77	62.5	-2
Egypt, Arab Rep.	87	64.9	78	62.2	-5
Lebanon	86	64.9	79	62.2	-4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	89	64.7	80	62.2	-5
Belize	76	66.0	81	62.0	3
Singapore	61	69.0	82	61.9	11
Tajikistan	72	66.8	83	61.8	6
Venezuela, RB	82	65.8	84	61.8	1
United Arab Emirates	77	66.0	85	61.8	4
Sri Lanka	81	65.9	86	61.7	3
Philippines	93	64.3	87	61.7	-3
Oman	94	64.3	88	61.6	-3
Bahrain	92	64.6	89	61.5	-2
Mongolia	95	64.2	90	61.0	-3
Guyana	91	64.7	91	60.9	0
Gabon	85	65.1	92	60.8	4
Qatar	98	63.1	93	60.6	-3
Paraguay	75	66.1	94	60.6	10
Bolivia	90	64.7	95	60.4	3
Indonesia	100	62.9	96	60.1	-2
Colombia	88	64.8	97	60.0	5
Panama	96	63.9	98	59.2	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	84	65.5	99	59.0	8
Nicaragua	97	63.1	100	57.7	2
Ghana	108	59.9	101	57.6	-4
El Salvador	99	62.9	102	57.3	2
Lao PDR	106	61.4	103	57.3	-2
Kuwait	101	62.4	104	57.1	2
Honduras	103	61.7	105	56.6	1
Timor-Leste	105	61.5	106	56.4	1
Nepal	104	61.6	107	56.0	2
Mauritius	102	62.1	108	55.9	3
India	113	58.1	109	55.2	-2
Myanmar	109	59.5	110	53.9	1
Cambodia	111	58.2	111	53.9	0
Guatemala	110	58.3	112	53.4	1
Syrian Arab Republic	112	58.1	113	53.2	1
Kenya	122	54.9	114	52.7	-4
Zimbabwe	118	56.1	115	52.5	-2
Senegal	116	56.2	116	52.2	0
Swaziland	121	55.0	117	51.7	-2
Pakistan	119	55.6	118	51.4	-1
Bangladesh	117	56.2	119	50.2	1
Ethiopia	123	53.5	120	49.2	-2
Cote d'Ivoire	124	53.3	121	48.8	-2
Iraq	115	56.6	122	47.9	4
Tanzania	128	52.1	123	47.8	-3
Rwanda	120	55.0	124	47.2	2
Cameroon	127	52.8	125	46.8	-1
Lesotho	125	53.0	126	46.5	1
Angola	132	50.2	127	46.0	-3
Uganda	126	52.9	128	45.8	1
Zambia	130	51.1	129	45.1	-1
Nigeria	141	48.6	130	45.0	-6
Sudan	135	49.9	131	44.9	-2
Mauritania	129	51.1	132	44.8	2
Congo, Rep.	131	50.9	133	44.2	1
Mozambique	139	49.2	134	43.8	-3
Gambia, The	144	47.8	135	42.8	-5
Togo	133	50.2	136	42.3	2
Benin	138	49.5	137	42.3	-1
Yemen, Rep.	136	49.8	138	42.1	1
Burkina Faso	134	49.9	139	40.7	3
Djibouti	137	49.6	140	39.5	2
Guinea	140	48.8	141	39.3	1
Mali	142	48.5	142	37.6	0
Malawi	143	48.0	143	37.5	0
Afghanistan	146	46.8	144	36.9	-1
Sierra Leone	145	47.1	145	36.6	0
Turkmenistan	114	56.7	146	36.4	16
Congo, Dem. Rep.	149	42.7	147	33.8	-1
Niger	147	44.8	148	30.9	1
Chad	150	41.5	149	28.6	-1
Liberia	148	42.8	150	4.8	1

Source: Authors' analysis

V. Tables

Table 2.7 | Overall country scores by SDG (n.d. – no data)

COUNTRY	SDGI	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17
Sweden	85.6	99.4	70.1	97.6	95.0	86.5	95.2	97.5	91.3	89.6	95.0	100.0	57.7	80.1	59.9	63.1	81.1	96.3
Denmark	84.2	98.8	74.8	94.5	95.4	83.5	94.1	88.8	81.8	89.8	89.9	97.3	55.7	83.3	42.4	79.1	88.7	92.8
Finland	84.0	99.9	66.1	96.5	90.1	87.9	96.3	93.1	77.6	87.6	95.5	99.4	53.5	68.7	76.0	67.6	91.3	81.1
Norway	83.9	99.6	62.5	96.7	97.5	86.8	91.9	97.5	95.8	77.6	99.0	98.4	38.1	79.9	65.6	67.0	82.5	90.6
Czech Republic	81.9	99.7	64.5	91.4	91.6	69.9	95.9	87.9	87.9	60.9	98.4	90.9	70.4	85.0	n.d.	84.1	71.5	60.3
Germany	81.7	99.8	75.4	94.3	98.3	79.1	93.3	87.7	85.2	81.0	86.9	95.4	55.0	84.3	49.3	77.4	81.5	64.5
Austria	81.4	99.4	76.3	93.8	82.5	75.7	95.7	89.7	87.9	76.2	85.9	93.6	51.8	76.8	n.d.	68.3	86.5	62.7
Switzerland	81.2	99.9	70.9	97.3	93.3	80.9	95.1	94.4	85.6	93.9	82.6	96.1	36.7	81.9	n.d.	66.5	83.6	40.1
Slovenia	80.5	99.8	65.4	91.8	94.9	80.1	94.2	90.6	75.7	56.4	99.9	91.2	61.4	88.3	54.9	80.5	77.2	67.0
France	80.3	99.7	71.6	93.1	91.3	78.0	95.4	94.6	79.7	77.2	78.4	96.4	56.7	79.2	58.5	73.4	71.6	70.7
Japan	80.2	99.3	74.6	94.3	96.4	60.7	94.3	87.8	92.1	87.3	81.2	95.1	55.5	80.0	59.0	64.9	88.3	52.3
Belgium	80.0	99.6	80.4	93.3	90.1	83.0	84.6	87.1	80.8	74.8	94.2	94.4	52.8	75.0	58.8	64.8	82.6	62.9
Netherlands	79.9	99.5	72.5	95.8	93.4	81.2	93.5	84.8	87.8	83.0	93.1	95.0	52.1	65.9	49.5	74.6	81.5	55.8
Iceland	79.3	99.7	74.8	95.8	94.1	92.6	94.2	98.9	75.3	67.0	96.1	99.3	51.8	85.3	30.0	37.3	92.4	63.6
Estonia	78.6	99.2	63.6	87.4	94.0	73.9	96.3	81.4	79.5	61.0	78.3	98.2	60.9	75.1	74.4	78.7	79.2	54.4
United Kingdom	78.3	99.8	70.1	94.0	99.8	80.9	94.3	87.8	84.6	80.7	79.9	96.3	51.6	74.9	52.7	64.5	81.4	37.3
Canada	78.0	99.6	63.9	94.7	98.8	79.8	88.1	91.2	83.7	75.1	76.7	99.6	52.7	66.0	54.9	51.2	86.0	64.2
Hungary	78.0	99.5	69.9	83.7	89.1	66.1	97.6	81.7	79.7	46.5	85.7	88.7	68.9	92.3	n.d.	79.8	58.2	60.6
Ireland	77.9	99.7	73.2	94.4	90.0	72.9	90.2	86.4	82.4	70.5	80.1	96.8	46.9	85.7	48.1	74.6	87.5	45.2
New Zealand	77.6	100.0	64.3	93.4	94.9	80.6	94.5	92.7	78.3	71.1	n.d.	100.0	54.8	83.8	51.8	28.6	86.6	66.3
Belarus	77.1	99.9	51.6	80.7	92.7	76.3	95.9	82.4	90.0	31.0	95.4	91.6	67.6	88.7	n.d.	69.1	60.6	60.6
Malta	77.0	99.9	62.3	91.1	92.3	55.9	76.5	89.2	93.1	41.4	92.7	94.4	51.8	88.9	63.9	78.4	76.3	61.1
Slovak Republic	76.9	99.3	68.2	87.1	90.7	67.8	96.4	89.2	73.3	47.0	98.4	89.3	64.0	68.0	n.d.	77.4	63.8	51.2
Croatia	76.9	99.2	67.9	88.2	85.5	58.8	95.7	85.5	70.6	46.6	80.1	90.6	71.5	88.8	62.6	81.3	62.3	72.0
Spain	76.8	98.4	60.9	93.9	88.9	80.6	91.5	91.2	80.9	66.9	70.4	98.0	60.8	84.9	45.3	58.3	69.5	64.5
Australia	75.9	99.7	59.3	95.2	96.5	78.4	97.5	84.1	81.8	83.2	73.1	100.0	50.7	30.1	59.9	55.0	81.1	64.3
Poland	75.8	100.0	63.4	85.7	93.7	68.6	95.2	81.4	86.3	46.7	81.3	88.7	72.6	82.9	31.2	83.9	68.6	58.3
Portugal	75.6	99.2	60.8	90.6	85.4	82.2	96.1	91.4	78.3	56.6	70.0	98.0	55.5	86.3	50.2	48.9	71.9	63.4
Cuba	75.5	98.0	61.3	89.3	89.7	82.2	92.3	81.3	90.5	11.6	n.d.	84.9	74.3	81.7	43.3	61.7	66.6	100.0
Italy	75.5	98.5	68.3	91.8	90.9	67.3	90.9	88.0	79.0	60.7	72.5	91.8	56.7	75.7	47.6	78.2	59.8	65.7
Korea, Rep.	75.5	97.7	76.5	92.1	91.1	63.5	84.1	88.9	78.6	84.9	n.d.	86.1	64.8	79.8	49.7	48.3	65.9	55.7
Latvia	75.2	98.9	63.5	82.3	92.7	70.4	92.2	84.6	85.3	42.8	71.6	90.0	72.0	78.8	57.2	78.3	66.2	52.2
Luxembourg	75.0	99.6	66.9	93.9	86.5	72.7	88.1	66.7	92.5	64.6	73.6	93.9	34.3	72.8	n.d.	50.9	91.8	51.3
Moldova	74.2	100.0	59.1	74.4	86.0	68.7	86.3	80.2	54.7	23.3	96.4	86.0	80.4	94.4	n.d.	62.4	53.4	81.7
Romania	74.1	99.9	51.9	79.3	82.6	61.5	90.9	81.8	77.7	34.7	94.6	84.0	65.4	90.7	65.6	79.6	60.2	59.8
Lithuania	73.6	99.1	65.3	83.7	96.8	70.8	92.4	66.7	78.9	51.6	72.5	92.0	65.8	76.6	43.8	82.9	63.7	49.0
Serbia	73.6	99.8	59.2	80.7	89.0	59.0	97.7	78.2	49.3	36.3	90.0	89.0	64.4	77.7	n.d.	64.8	66.9	75.2
Greece	72.9	97.6	66.4	89.3	88.8	60.8	94.7	86.2	66.1	46.2	68.1	95.7	46.4	70.6	57.9	73.6	65.3	65.3
Ukraine	72.7	99.9	62.2	67.0	91.3	64.1	95.9	84.8	70.5	25.6	100.0	86.3	69.9	88.0	55.2	56.9	44.9	73.9

Table 2.7 (continued)

COUNTRY	SDGI	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17
Bulgaria	72.5	98.4	53.3	77.1	86.5	65.4	86.9	86.5	63.6	37.1	70.1	86.4	66.1	82.4	53.7	90.4	61.2	67.7
Argentina	72.5	99.8	65.3	82.8	88.7	72.9	98.5	84.4	71.7	40.5	51.0	94.8	69.9	85.6	55.5	52.4	51.7	66.1
United States	72.4	99.3	70.0	90.3	93.1	74.1	96.1	87.4	85.5	84.4	55.6	98.2	38.2	54.2	45.8	44.6	63.5	50.5
Armenia	71.7	97.9	51.9	73.7	91.1	54.6	85.5	90.3	47.0	26.4	83.1	90.6	79.1	89.3	n.d.	57.3	69.8	60.1
Chile	71.6	100.0	62.3	88.7	85.2	64.2	98.1	86.9	70.9	43.0	28.7	91.0	73.5	89.7	52.3	48.7	69.0	64.4
Uzbekistan	71.2	87.7	62.8	76.2	92.5	63.4	68.5	77.3	53.7	18.8	72.2	66.9	77.1	91.6	n.d.	52.4	78.8	100.0
Kazakhstan	71.1	100.0	49.2	74.1	86.0	76.3	92.4	74.0	75.0	36.9	97.8	88.3	55.0	75.6	n.d.	45.7	63.2	48.1
Uruguay	71.0	99.9	60.8	83.7	80.9	70.3	98.2	94.6	71.3	35.5	54.0	97.0	61.3	78.0	45.3	35.5	66.4	75.1
Azerbaijan	70.8	99.7	52.8	74.0	89.4	53.7	80.9	84.1	57.6	37.7	82.2	82.4	77.0	80.3	n.d.	63.7	62.1	55.4
Kyrgyz Republic	70.7	99.3	59.9	72.6	84.9	64.6	86.3	84.8	38.3	13.6	96.4	87.4	74.2	83.1	n.d.	58.6	56.9	69.6
Cyprus	70.6	99.9	55.4	92.4	93.3	67.7	89.9	85.9	73.8	39.6	74.9	92.8	39.6	68.1	43.7	81.6	75.1	26.4
Suriname	70.4	71.6	52.5	78.0	79.5	64.7	88.6	86.6	63.2	33.0	n.d.	82.2	80.9	62.0	67.4	75.2	59.0	81.4
Israel	70.1	99.5	61.0	96.1	94.2	73.5	74.8	88.6	82.7	69.7	50.7	91.1	47.2	83.1	35.1	31.3	62.7	51.2
Costa Rica	69.8	n.d.	54.8	87.6	83.1	75.2	91.5	90.6	73.3	32.1	34.2	91.5	72.9	87.7	50.6	60.7	59.7	71.4
Malaysia	69.7	98.2	54.1	83.1	88.1	51.2	90.0	84.1	71.2	60.8	40.7	94.5	69.7	82.4	45.9	31.6	79.0	59.9
Thailand	69.5	100.0	55.0	76.2	76.2	65.7	95.1	76.9	85.2	39.8	64.8	75.1	70.4	73.0	45.0	63.2	58.0	62.6
Brazil	69.5	94.6	65.6	77.8	77.0	67.2	93.9	89.7	61.3	46.2	25.7	95.8	70.3	87.2	60.7	58.2	44.0	66.5
Macedonia, FYR	69.4	99.5	56.0	80.9	79.1	53.9	93.8	72.4	49.2	32.2	47.0	78.8	66.9	85.4	n.d.	70.4	68.1	76.1
Mexico	69.1	97.9	53.6	83.7	81.3	74.9	87.5	79.4	70.3	38.5	35.1	89.5	73.3	85.0	61.1	42.0	52.2	70.0
Trinidad and Tobago	69.1	99.7	43.0	79.0	88.8	69.5	88.6	75.0	76.5	30.0	n.d.	87.0	58.6	63.1	41.8	53.8	51.4	100.0
Ecuador	69.0	94.7	48.5	77.7	78.2	76.6	87.7	81.5	65.3	25.3	43.2	92.3	73.4	88.1	52.3	57.5	55.0	76.3
Singapore	69.0	98.6	71.1	93.8	92.3	68.3	88.9	90.8	95.0	85.7	37.7	92.9	43.3	48.1	21.2	26.2	89.8	28.7
Russian Federation	68.9	100.0	28.9	76.0	92.6	65.5	88.3	85.9	71.9	45.3	54.1	90.9	70.5	79.8	70.5	59.0	35.3	57.5
Albania	68.9	99.5	39.7	78.2	85.2	52.6	92.1	78.3	56.9	24.6	90.3	86.0	72.8	68.2	46.3	76.1	62.5	62.1
Algeria	68.8	98.0	50.9	75.8	79.2	47.4	68.3	79.5	64.2	19.9	n.d.	75.4	81.5	90.5	45.4	60.1	64.1	100.0
Tunisia	68.7	99.4	49.6	79.3	78.6	55.4	76.1	86.0	53.4	30.0	70.6	74.2	81.1	80.9	49.9	64.2	65.0	73.5
Georgia	68.6	92.6	51.1	73.3	96.1	58.8	93.1	76.6	50.9	24.0	58.4	89.7	71.2	83.1	45.7	59.9	73.2	68.3
Turkey	68.5	99.9	54.1	83.2	78.2	42.9	93.0	85.7	67.6	46.3	58.1	81.8	68.6	82.9	47.2	48.0	63.5	63.2
Vietnam	67.9	99.0	62.1	74.6	81.3	76.4	90.7	72.4	60.8	24.9	65.5	66.4	71.2	73.4	51.8	46.6	65.6	71.4
Montenegro	67.3	100.0	47.6	77.9	88.4	49.6	94.2	79.8	55.3	26.4	81.8	86.8	50.2	66.2	33.6	35.1	71.1	100.0
Dominican Republic	67.2	99.8	51.0	69.1	72.3	72.2	78.9	82.4	65.1	24.8	38.4	79.7	78.8	87.5	56.3	68.7	46.4	71.6
China	67.1	99.5	66.8	79.5	74.1	74.8	88.2	67.7	71.9	57.7	52.4	61.6	74.8	58.7	31.1	58.5	69.1	54.5
Tajikistan	66.8	88.5	36.5	69.1	89.5	57.1	73.5	86.4	43.2	13.7	85.1	69.0	80.9	76.6	n.d.	59.8	70.8	68.5
Morocco	66.7	99.6	52.5	71.5	70.8	39.6	77.6	76.2	59.3	30.7	56.6	85.2	67.1	84.1	51.8	70.3	68.8	71.5
Jamaica	66.6	99.2	47.3	82.8	80.2	71.8	87.4	76.3	61.8	24.4	43.0	88.4	76.8	78.0	33.2	48.9	56.2	75.9
Paraguay	66.1	97.9	64.2	76.0	75.5	65.6	95.3	84.3	45.4	17.1	25.2	91.3	71.3	83.7	n.d.	45.4	52.6	67.2
Belize	66.0	87.3	57.1	79.8	83.0	54.9	92.2	88.6	70.9	27.0	n.d.	83.9	63.8	80.1	29.1	43.0	42.5	73.2

V. Tables

Table 2.7 (continued)

COUNTRY	SDGI	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17
United Arab Emirates	66.0	99.4	63.1	87.2	83.4	57.5	50.2	82.9	84.5	61.8	n.d.	30.7	44.5	48.0	48.0	29.5	85.2	100.0
Barbados	66.0	98.2	51.7	88.8	77.5	71.0	65.6	99.9	72.0	52.1	38.6	94.3	53.6	62.1	37.0	37.8	62.3	59.1
Peru	66.0	97.8	56.8	79.8	82.2	67.0	84.6	74.6	52.2	23.3	46.8	79.9	73.2	84.1	49.4	58.7	53.4	57.6
Jordan	66.0	100.0	47.7	77.7	87.5	42.0	65.5	85.8	56.9	31.5	65.5	76.7	75.5	86.3	33.4	40.2	74.8	74.3
Sri Lanka	65.9	99.6	41.2	86.2	90.1	47.6	86.2	58.0	80.2	17.9	61.0	73.1	67.0	83.7	54.5	60.7	70.0	43.5
Venezuela, RB	65.8	81.7	51.0	75.0	79.5	64.1	93.0	84.9	71.6	27.5	38.7	84.6	66.1	86.9	35.1	75.6	31.2	72.5
Bhutan	65.5	99.9	46.0	72.3	53.9	48.9	76.7	80.9	58.7	25.0	62.0	59.7	74.5	91.1	n.d.	63.3	78.6	56.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	65.5	100.0	54.5	78.1	80.3	39.2	98.0	65.7	49.4	24.4	76.3	72.2	72.3	86.2	11.6	59.6	62.8	82.1
Gabon	65.1	97.9	50.7	52.9	66.4	50.6	78.7	73.7	49.4	17.0	52.4	69.5	78.2	89.6	44.6	83.0	52.7	100.0
Lebanon	64.9	95.5	44.5	80.5	72.1	39.1	80.5	87.5	75.6	35.4	67.2	72.0	73.4	77.7	36.6	50.7	59.0	56.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	64.9	99.6	49.6	73.1	75.8	46.3	71.6	89.2	49.8	30.5	n.d.	50.0	73.1	88.5	47.6	56.9	67.6	69.5
Colombia	64.8	93.7	52.7	81.3	75.0	70.2	89.1	83.7	55.0	28.7	19.9	89.8	74.7	87.0	35.1	54.0	48.5	63.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	64.7	100.0	51.3	77.2	84.5	41.9	68.4	78.2	71.4	26.7	66.2	74.9	68.3	73.4	52.4	56.7	57.5	50.9
Bolivia	64.7	94.0	51.5	67.7	53.8	73.2	80.6	66.4	51.2	17.1	34.6	85.1	75.3	87.4	n.d.	72.7	47.3	77.3
Guyana	64.7	94.0	55.4	64.6	68.4	63.8	92.0	89.4	58.2	18.3	73.0	81.8	43.8	44.6	52.3	86.3	52.7	60.7
Bahrain	64.6	98.9	63.6	89.9	82.3	48.0	49.8	88.6	79.1	49.5	n.d.	70.2	73.9	50.0	31.1	40.3	70.5	48.0
Philippines	64.3	92.5	50.2	61.1	84.0	64.5	85.5	64.6	60.8	24.5	49.9	68.0	82.2	88.5	50.7	51.5	61.1	53.9
Oman	64.3	98.7	53.9	85.1	79.8	32.2	50.1	78.6	73.0	42.5	n.d.	66.7	61.3	74.4	55.4	37.5	78.8	61.1
Mongolia	64.2	99.8	49.6	67.4	85.9	69.0	69.7	39.8	73.5	20.9	81.4	54.1	71.7	67.2	n.d.	60.8	57.2	59.0
Panama	63.9	98.0	46.9	78.0	85.5	63.8	85.1	80.1	71.4	28.8	28.0	94.4	70.6	82.5	38.6	53.5	52.0	29.9
Nicaragua	63.1	93.4	47.0	74.6	61.6	78.8	81.8	64.8	46.8	10.9	38.4	85.1	77.8	87.8	40.7	64.6	50.9	67.9
Qatar	63.1	99.8	57.8	89.3	81.4	48.0	49.4	78.4	80.6	50.1	57.5	46.9	56.7	58.6	39.2	40.1	86.9	52.0
El Salvador	62.9	96.4	48.8	78.4	73.1	67.7	84.8	81.5	55.8	15.1	53.4	75.4	74.9	87.8	21.6	58.8	35.6	60.4
Indonesia	62.9	94.6	46.9	60.7	76.2	59.3	81.6	64.8	67.7	25.4	60.2	58.7	79.3	88.5	44.5	44.2	69.9	46.5
Saudi Arabia	62.7	99.2	41.0	82.6	86.8	42.0	57.6	82.7	74.4	51.7	n.d.	0.0	58.6	73.0	45.8	35.3	72.1	100.0
Kuwait	62.4	99.5	64.2	86.0	76.3	48.9	49.5	85.9	91.7	43.8	n.d.	26.4	24.3	58.6	36.4	40.4	66.5	100.0
Mauritius	62.1	99.8	41.3	79.5	83.8	54.2	69.1	85.3	71.3	26.1	70.6	94.9	52.8	43.8	42.4	11.1	67.5	62.9
Honduras	61.7	80.2	47.2	73.0	71.6	65.5	86.9	67.2	49.3	12.6	28.1	80.1	76.3	87.1	41.8	60.1	48.6	72.4
Nepal	61.6	94.7	47.1	60.3	63.7	61.1	79.0	51.8	43.7	10.5	79.2	33.3	84.5	89.9	n.d.	66.2	57.6	62.5
Timor-Leste	61.5	88.3	37.3	51.1	59.1	48.3	67.7	22.4	76.0	17.5	82.8	66.6	93.6	91.1	48.9	63.7	55.9	75.3
Lao PDR	61.4	86.1	51.4	55.8	64.2	68.3	79.3	38.1	66.0	12.9	64.7	67.4	78.8	81.8	n.d.	51.3	63.6	52.3
South Africa	61.2	66.4	50.6	50.7	85.8	80.9	81.8	71.7	37.5	45.1	0.0	81.6	63.1	79.4	66.9	44.4	52.3	83.1
Ghana	59.9	79.5	54.3	54.9	68.6	48.5	68.8	53.6	54.0	22.6	50.7	54.4	78.1	88.0	45.2	71.6	67.0	58.5
Myanmar	59.5	87.5	52.2	56.7	67.9	67.8	84.3	36.9	51.5	13.3	n.d.	27.7	77.6	81.6	38.4	51.3	57.6	100.0
Namibia	59.3	75.5	28.0	55.9	69.4	84.1	76.2	38.8	38.0	25.7	0.0	76.0	69.7	54.5	63.9	89.3	69.9	92.7
Guatemala	58.3	90.4	39.6	68.6	64.9	56.5	82.4	57.0	60.7	13.4	33.8	81.5	74.7	88.7	31.6	43.9	51.0	52.8
Botswana	58.3	79.3	35.1	55.6	79.9	66.8	82.9	39.9	50.6	26.4	0.0	92.5	57.5	58.7	n.d.	63.4	60.1	83.3
Cambodia	58.2	99.8	49.7	62.1	60.4	55.4	71.2	33.4	52.2	16.8	85.1	75.9	80.8	64.4	29.3	43.7	54.6	54.1
Syrian Arab Republic	58.1	n.d.	27.5	73.1	48.8	36.1	68.6	85.3	50.5	17.4	81.6	77.1	76.2	89.3	31.9	42.6	63.9	60.5
India	58.1	93.4	36.9	55.2	65.3	33.3	73.7	54.0	68.3	33.1	72.5	34.3	81.6	74.7	42.9	47.0	69.4	51.7

Table 2.7 (continued)

COUNTRY	SDGI	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17
Turkmenistan	56.7	100.0	53.9	70.8	84.4	55.5	42.1	69.9	34.0	7.4	56.4	74.7	76.2	66.0	n.d.	52.9	63.4	0.0
Iraq	56.6	99.1	36.6	62.2	52.6	36.5	60.8	77.1	47.9	4.7	84.7	66.8	77.0	86.8	19.6	30.8	69.5	50.0
Senegal	56.2	63.3	51.1	55.8	29.0	51.8	71.0	47.0	53.0	14.3	57.8	70.9	81.7	81.6	29.7	69.7	63.8	64.6
Bangladesh	56.2	94.4	42.8	58.7	48.0	62.7	79.8	44.1	62.2	12.5	81.2	14.0	77.5	75.3	46.5	55.2	58.5	42.2
Zimbabwe	56.1	49.5	38.7	44.0	67.9	78.7	66.0	39.4	43.9	15.8	49.6	77.6	74.7	79.9	n.d.	67.0	44.5	60.6
Pakistan	55.6	97.0	36.0	51.6	40.2	28.7	66.8	65.2	45.6	18.8	85.3	44.0	79.2	88.0	46.0	57.9	52.0	43.4
Rwanda	55.0	52.0	41.9	61.6	59.3	79.2	75.7	5.9	52.6	17.8	28.7	39.9	82.2	81.2	n.d.	65.3	72.9	63.9
Swaziland	55.0	60.0	46.0	48.8	62.5	53.7	71.7	49.3	47.4	22.5	25.8	79.4	78.2	37.2	n.d.	52.7	52.7	91.6
Kenya	54.9	76.7	48.4	45.8	59.3	64.4	53.5	34.6	57.2	25.6	34.2	64.9	80.3	72.0	42.0	53.5	58.9	62.7
Ethiopia	53.5	82.8	38.2	49.0	38.6	53.2	57.2	30.4	41.4	11.9	78.2	61.9	78.6	75.0	n.d.	55.1	52.9	51.6
Cote d'Ivoire	53.3	86.9	46.7	37.3	29.6	32.8	64.1	46.7	28.1	22.6	49.5	73.4	77.4	94.0	26.5	72.1	59.4	59.8
Lesotho	53.0	31.6	51.2	34.3	54.9	73.8	71.0	28.6	27.5	16.0	18.0	76.4	79.2	73.0	n.d.	67.1	44.9	100.0
Uganda	52.9	67.4	44.8	46.0	57.6	58.8	65.0	6.5	59.0	15.9	55.7	27.7	78.4	91.0	n.d.	66.8	51.1	54.2
Cameroon	52.8	74.9	48.0	44.0	62.6	49.4	69.3	48.7	32.2	6.7	39.9	25.8	81.4	93.2	41.7	67.1	56.7	56.5
Tanzania	52.1	60.6	38.8	47.0	53.6	73.4	53.2	19.4	36.0	12.7	65.0	51.8	79.1	85.1	50.1	52.8	52.2	54.6
Burundi	51.8	0.0	42.0	53.1	56.8	64.3	72.9	0.0	40.6	3.8	77.7	54.0	83.1	78.6	n.d.	72.9	53.3	75.1
Mauritania	51.1	94.4	50.9	47.5	34.8	29.0	58.4	36.8	39.8	6.4	80.4	29.7	80.7	75.2	40.8	63.1	45.3	56.2
Zambia	51.1	27.7	33.5	48.2	66.4	62.3	66.4	43.1	36.4	12.3	13.9	55.4	76.3	80.0	n.d.	68.9	50.7	75.6
Congo, Rep.	50.9	39.7	38.7	51.1	61.0	49.5	51.9	38.0	38.1	4.8	33.0	44.0	78.1	94.7	31.1	88.3	66.9	56.1
Angola	50.2	55.0	42.7	29.6	46.7	55.2	60.1	35.1	50.5	9.7	50.8	49.5	80.6	90.8	38.5	63.0	42.0	53.2
Togo	50.2	62.7	48.3	42.2	61.6	42.7	54.0	14.3	42.5	5.2	41.4	41.4	82.4	84.7	18.5	80.2	65.4	65.4
Burkina Faso	49.9	70.3	34.0	44.3	15.5	35.1	64.1	7.2	33.8	9.6	72.1	44.0	80.4	86.6	n.d.	81.4	61.1	59.0
Sudan	49.9	78.1	23.9	52.5	19.2	38.9	38.6	44.1	36.8	14.1	71.8	55.4	74.9	77.9	50.8	34.4	68.5	67.7
Yemen, Rep.	49.8	52.5	21.8	52.2	51.8	14.2	29.2	49.1	37.7	6.5	65.2	57.4	71.9	95.0	52.9	46.2	43.1	100.0
Djibouti	49.6	83.9	37.0	56.9	8.0	32.4	55.0	62.7	48.5	5.1	46.8	61.1	79.2	62.9	32.3	12.3	77.1	81.9
Benin	49.5	46.5	49.9	47.7	38.4	36.7	61.8	10.6	61.8	6.2	48.8	50.9	81.3	79.3	26.4	77.6	59.3	57.8
Mozambique	49.2	23.5	38.3	30.9	48.2	56.3	46.9	36.1	30.7	8.0	42.6	53.6	84.7	78.0	64.7	63.2	55.1	76.2
Guinea	48.8	54.2	45.9	32.6	16.5	30.4	55.0	10.3	36.1	4.2	76.6	58.4	79.0	93.0	44.7	80.5	48.8	63.1
Nigeria	48.6	49.3	46.5	27.6	42.0	35.5	63.0	38.1	49.2	15.2	50.1	31.0	76.3	89.5	36.5	75.3	51.4	50.5
Mali	48.5	66.4	39.7	30.4	3.9	27.9	66.7	10.0	44.6	10.1	78.6	47.1	76.2	84.7	n.d.	66.9	63.0	60.4
Malawi	48.0	17.0	45.8	42.4	36.7	64.4	78.2	2.1	32.7	12.0	41.1	55.1	83.9	65.4	n.d.	65.0	49.0	77.4
Gambia, The	47.8	40.6	44.5	49.3	35.1	36.6	67.8	22.5	17.0	12.5	37.6	53.9	78.1	78.4	41.5	67.3	64.3	66.0
Sierra Leone	47.1	28.7	41.5	28.2	49.3	43.4	46.1	2.2	35.9	5.8	75.9	47.5	82.2	81.1	39.3	75.3	58.1	60.5
Afghanistan	46.8	53.3	38.8	39.2	17.4	21.8	43.1	53.1	32.2	1.8	93.6	38.7	82.1	87.3	n.d.	37.9	51.6	57.0
Niger	44.8	50.7	34.0	34.3	6.2	21.1	51.0	2.8	42.6	2.6	75.9	39.8	78.4	65.9	n.d.	66.3	71.1	74.0
Haiti	44.1	33.8	40.0	44.6	46.7	38.1	54.4	18.4	37.8	2.3	0.0	44.0	77.7	91.0	34.9	39.7	45.9	100.0
Madagascar	43.5	0.0	28.2	42.1	35.6	71.0	44.4	4.2	42.8	6.3	51.0	47.5	76.0	88.0	49.3	55.5	54.4	43.3
Liberia	42.8	9.8	43.6	31.0	12.1	37.4	59.6	0.0	47.4	8.8	68.7	49.3	82.9	74.5	44.8	55.9	52.6	49.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	42.7	12.9	36.1	38.4	54.6	32.1	55.4	30.6	37.8	2.6	52.6	35.7	80.0	93.0	10.5	62.6	45.0	45.1
Chad	41.5	45.3	29.1	24.9	22.8	25.9	50.0	1.4	35.7	1.7	49.1	39.3	76.8	85.4	n.d.	79.2	42.8	54.3
Central African Republic	36.7	0.0	34.8	24.6	17.9	30.3	61.6	2.4	32.8	4.3	12.1	30.2	77.3	68.7	n.d.	89.9	57.8	43.4

Source: Authors' analysis

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3

Country
Profiles

The country profiles summarize results of the SDG Index and Dashboards report for each of the 157 countries included in the 2017 edition. The underlying data and full metadata are available online at www.sdgindex.org.

For each country, we present:

Overall Performance: The country's SDG Index rank (out of 157 countries) and score (0-100) of the country, as well as the average SDG Index score of countries in the same region.

Average Performance by SDG: For OECD countries, average performance scores are based on an augmented set of indicators, including 16 variables available for OECD countries only. See Part 2 for details. A radar chart reporting the country's performance (between 0 and 100) for each of the 17 SDGs. A score of 100 corresponds to the "best" possible value, as reported in Table 5 of Part 2.

Comparison with other Development Metrics: A table comparing the country's performance on the SDG Index to other common development metrics: GDP per capita (World Bank, 2017), subjective wellbeing (Gallup, 2017), Human Development Index (UNDP, 2017), Environmental Performance Index (Hsu et al. 2016), Global Competitiveness Index (Schwab and Sala-i-Martin, 2016), and Global Peace Index (IEP, 2016). To facilitate comparisons with the SDG Index, each index has been rebased to a score of 0 – 100. We have also reranked countries out of the 157 countries included in the SDG Index.

SDG Dashboard: The country SDG Dashboard reports the country's average performance (green, yellow, orange or red) on each of the SDGs. The color bands are based on absolute thresholds, presented in Table 5 of Part 2. Green denotes SDG achievement, red highlights major challenges, while yellow and orange indicate that significant challenges remain.

Performance by Indicator: A full-page indicator table lists the country's raw indicator value and color rating for the SDG Dashboards. Missing data are also recorded.

AUSTRALIA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

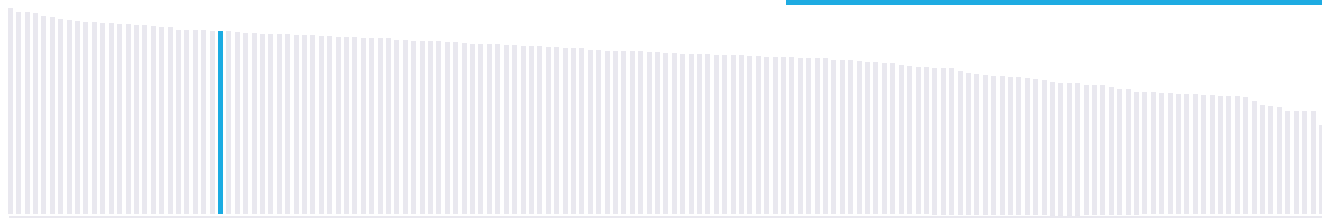
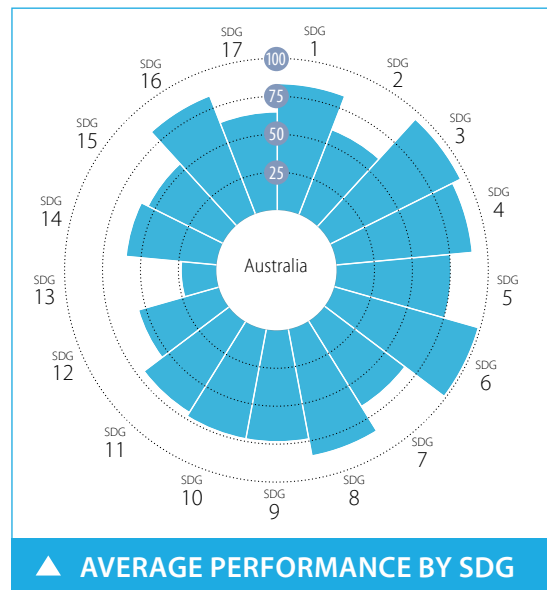


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

26 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	17/153	US\$ 43,631	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	8/133	73.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	13/157	87.2	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	2/157	93.9	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	20/134	74.1	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	15/149	70.7	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



AUSTRALIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.9	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	85.3	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	12.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	2.1	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.2	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	9	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	13.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	34.9	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.1	●	Palma ratio	1.3	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.5	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	5.8	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.2	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	na	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	24.7	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	6	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	20	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	9.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	95	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0.4	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	65.4	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	5.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-16.8	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.9	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	86.5	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-534.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	16.3	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.2	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	13	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	2.6	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	13.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.2	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.9	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	42.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	81.5	●
PISA score (0 -600)	502.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	57.4	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	62.1	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.9	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	103	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.2	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	81.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	15.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	7.6	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	151	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	4.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	66	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.2	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	79	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	8.4	●	Slavery scores (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	17.2	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.1	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.7	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.2	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.29	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	72.4	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	11.8	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	43.5	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	84.6	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	112.9	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.8	●			

AUSTRIA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

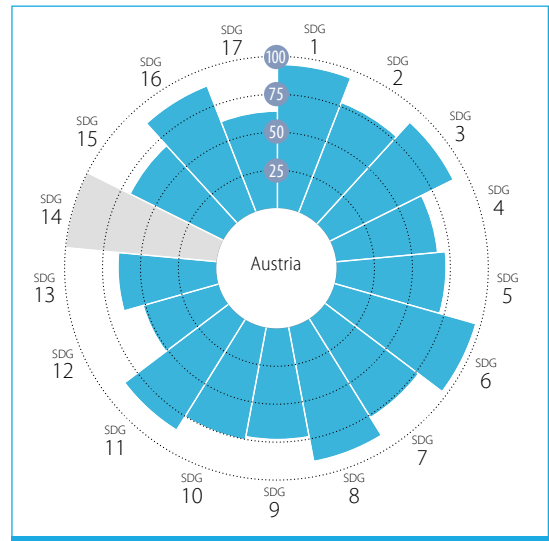


Regional average score

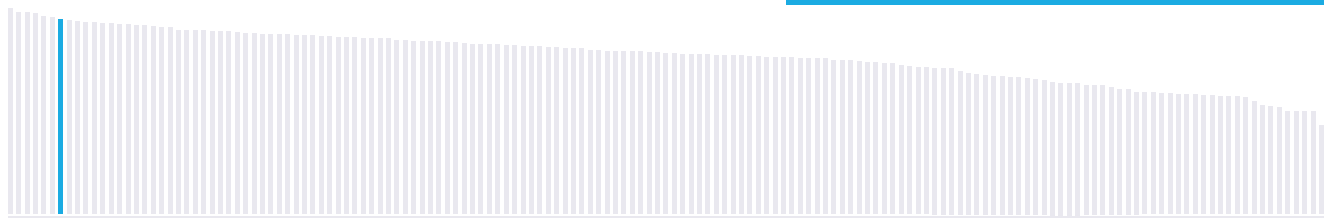


SDG Global rank

7 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	14/153	US\$ 44,048	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	13/133	70.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	18/155	86.6	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	22/157	89.3	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	17/134	74.6	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	3/149	74.4	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



AUSTRIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.9	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	52.4	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	9	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.4	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	9.9	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	58.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	18.4	●	Gini index (0-100)	30.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.2	●	Palma ratio	1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.4	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	5	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	16.7	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.1	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	18.9	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	7.6	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	22	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	12	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	94.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	34	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	5.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	20.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	48.7	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	6.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	203.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.8	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	89	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.4	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	24.3	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	29.3	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	30.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
PISA score (0 -600)	492.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.9	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	91.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	80.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	67	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	17.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	5	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	95	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	7.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	75	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	34.5	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	10.8	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	3.5	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.8	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	97.4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.35	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	71.1	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	10.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	53.7	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	83.9	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	68.6	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.9	●			

BELGIUM

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

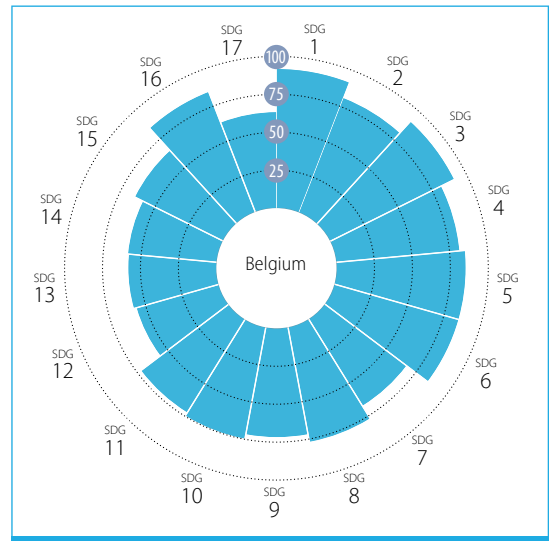


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

12 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	20/153	US\$ 41,826	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	16/133	69.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	41/155	80.2	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	20/157	89.6	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	15/134	75.0	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	18/149	69.4	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



BELGIUM

Performance by Indicator

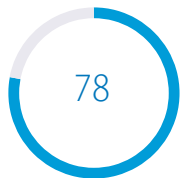
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	66.2	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	10	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.5	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.5	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	12	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	41.8	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	27.6	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	9.5	●	Palma ratio	0.9	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	4.1	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	15.3	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.2	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	26.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	9.4	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	21.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	12.2	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	89.8	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	30	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	6.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	30.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	8.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	148.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	0.9	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	92.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.4	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	18.9	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	7.6	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.8	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.4	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	96.4	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	36.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	32.4	●
PISA score (0 -600)	502.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	65.1	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	13.5	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	97	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.4	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	80.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	3.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	7.7	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	1.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	33.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	105	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	15.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	70	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	77	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	7.4	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	10	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.4	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.42	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	61.8	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	13.8	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	2	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	40.9	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	85.1	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	66.6	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.1	●			

CANADA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

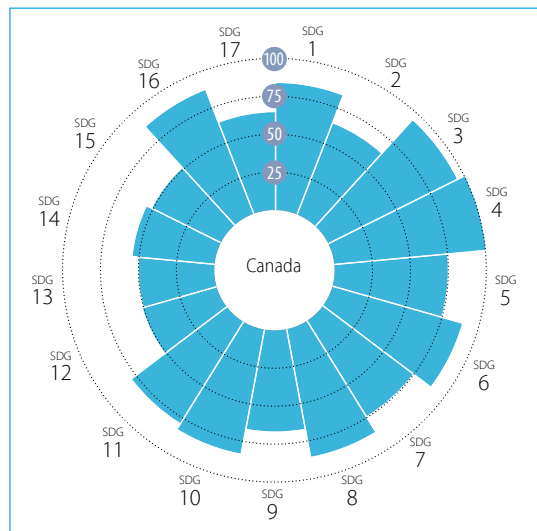


Regional average score

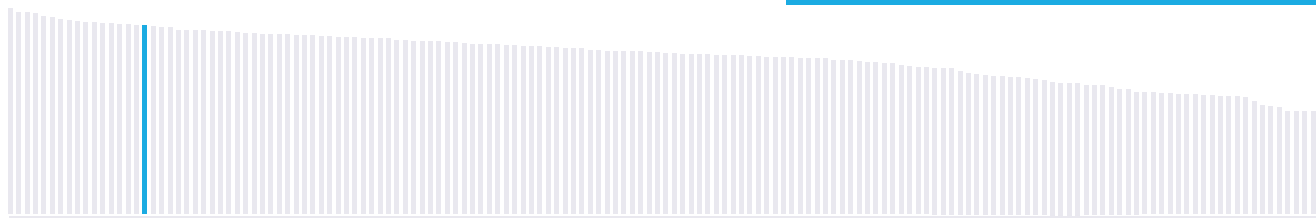


SDG Global rank

17 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	18/153	US\$ 42,983	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	9/133	72.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	25/157	85.1	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	10/157	92.0	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	13/134	75.3	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	8/149	72.2	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



CANADA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	85.6	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	12.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.6	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.6	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	8.8	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	16.9	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28	●	Gini index (0-100)	33.7	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.7	●	Palma ratio	1.2	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	7.9	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	7	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	3.2	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	25	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	5.1	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	20.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	10.7	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	69.8	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	5.4	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	55.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-15.3	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.3	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	61.7	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.5	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-35.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.9	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.9	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91.5	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	13.5	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	14	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	3.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.5	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	13.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.3	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	55.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	94.3	●
PISA score (0 -600)	523.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	36.5	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	40.7	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.5	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	103.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.7	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	86.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.6	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	18.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	7.3	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.8	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.8	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	118	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	20	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	81	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.6	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	82	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	20.6	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	37.7	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.1	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	15.7	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.6	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.28	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	72.6	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	13.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	45.8	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	88.5	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56.3	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.2	●			

CHILE

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

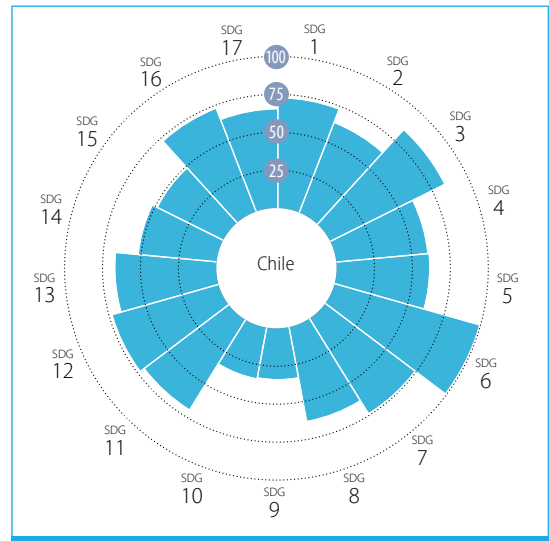


Regional average score

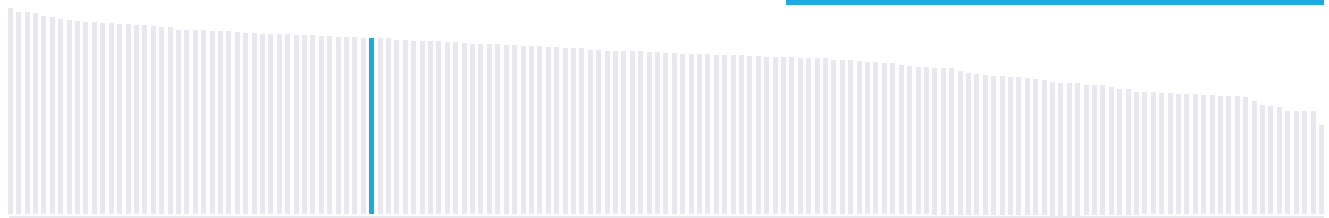


SDG Global rank

44 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	47/153	US\$ 22,197	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	23/133	66.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	52/155	77.7	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	34/157	84.7	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	31/134	66.3	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	27/149	67.3	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



CHILE

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.9	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	47.2	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	16.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.3	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	0.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.3	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	50.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.1	●	Palma ratio	2.6	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.8	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	22	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	20.6	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	4.9	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.7	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	26.7	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	16	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	11.9	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	84.5	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	22	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	50	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	12.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-31.3	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	70.5	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	26.3	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	47.5	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-12.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.8	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	na	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	89.3	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.7	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.1	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	29.8	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	-0.1	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.3	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.5	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	98.1	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	21.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	93.8	●
PISA score (0 -600)	442.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	43.7	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	63.5	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	21.7	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	97.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.7	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	65.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	21.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	7.4	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.1	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.6	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.8	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	247	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	2	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	93	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.4	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	66	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	30.3	●	Slavery scores (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	1.1	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.5	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	6.6	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.3	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	67.8	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	62.4	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	18.8	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	53.9	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	64.3	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	57.6	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●			

CZECH REPUBLIC

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

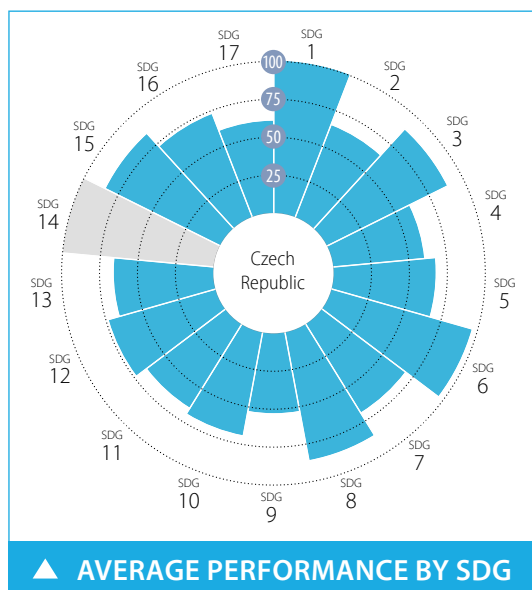


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

5 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	34/153	US\$ 30,381	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	22/133	67.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	27/155	84.7	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	26/157	87.8	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	29/134	67.4	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	6/149	72.8	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



CZECH REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	34	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.3	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	7.4	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	4.3	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.6	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	26.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.2	●	Palma ratio	0.9	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.5	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	2.7	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	21	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1.8	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	29.6	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	5.2	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	14.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	63	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	59	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	21.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	6.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.6	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.4	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	31.9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	26.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.9	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	0.9	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.4	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.7	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-3	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	22.3	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	7.6	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	22.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
PISA score (0 -600)	490.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	18.2	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	96.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.8	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	75	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.2	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	16.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	6	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.1	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	14	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	154	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	5.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	74	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	55	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	10.9	●	Slavery scores (0-100)	80	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	32.6	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	5	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.7	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	84.3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.12	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	70.2	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	12.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	35.2	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	81.3	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	68.8	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●			

DENMARK

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

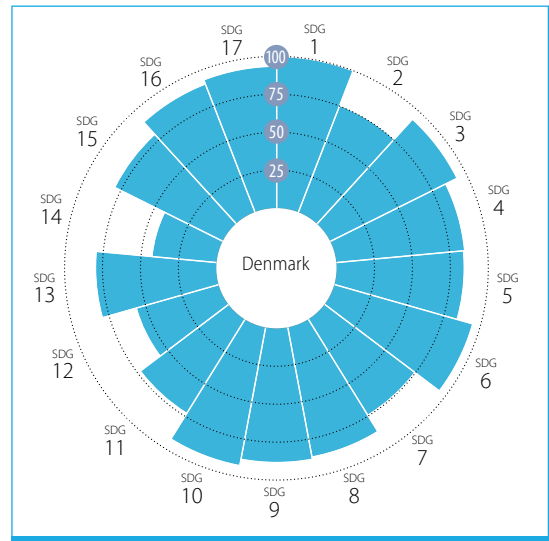


Regional average score

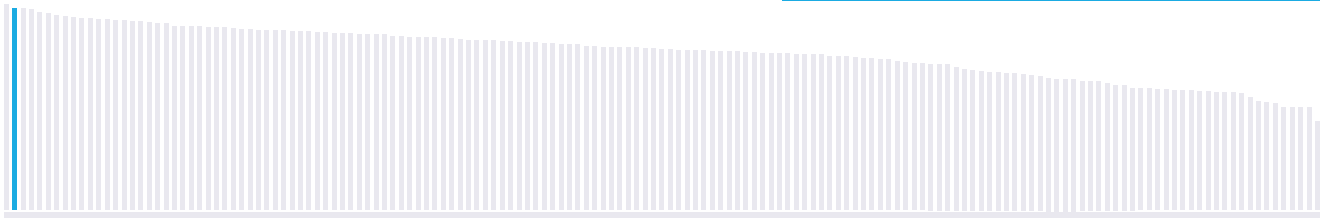


SDG Global rank

2 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	13/153	US\$ 45,484	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	2/133	76.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	4/155	89.2	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	5/157	92.5	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	11/134	76.4	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	2/149	75.1	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD

DENMARK

Performance by Indicator

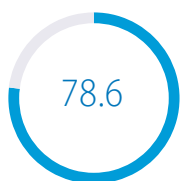
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.8	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	70	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	5.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	2.2	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3.1	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	15	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	58.9	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	29.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.6	●	Palma ratio	0.9	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.4	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	7.5	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.7	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.5	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	27.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	6	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	24	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	13.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	91.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	20	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	3.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	24.8	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.2	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	45.4	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-115.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.7	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	90.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.8	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-1.8	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	17	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	67	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.1	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.7	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.4	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	37.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	53	●
PISA score (0 -600)	504.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	28.3	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	88.9	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	17.9	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	97.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.3	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	37.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	6.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	8.9	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	10.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	61	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	9.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	83	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	90	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	27.6	●	Slavery scores (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	19.4	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	19.4	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	73.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.85	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	10.5	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	96.3	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	30.9	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	116.8	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.8	●			

ESTONIA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

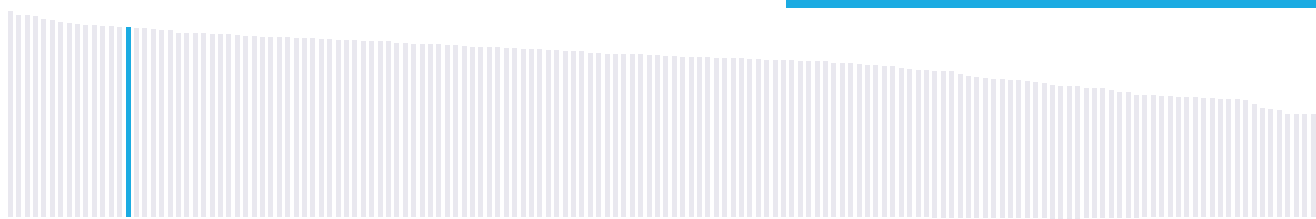
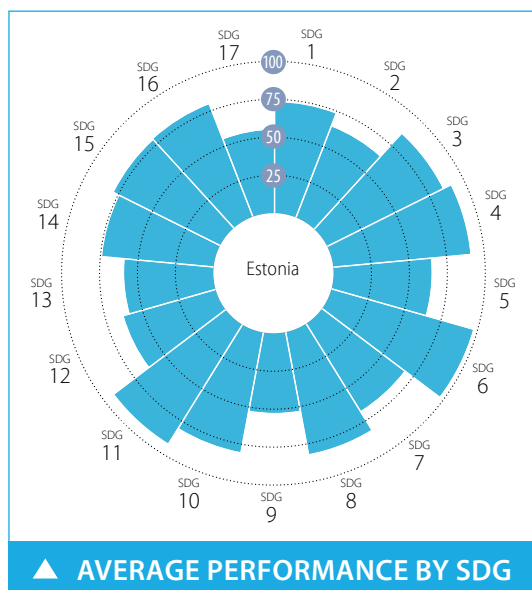


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

15 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	37/153	US\$ 27,345	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	58/133	56.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	8/155	88.6	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	28/157	86.5	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	28/134	68.3	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	36/149	65.4	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



ESTONIA

Performance by Indicator

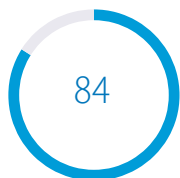
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.6	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	19.7	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	16.3	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.1	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.4	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	6.7	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	4.8	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	33.2	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.7	●	Palma ratio	1.5	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	8.3	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	9.1	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	16.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	18	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	14	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	18.8	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	71.9	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	54	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	68.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-4.5	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	38	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	12.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	27.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.8	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	88.6	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	15.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-3.1	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	22.1	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	12.1	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.7	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.8	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	100	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	96.1	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	38	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	65.2	●
PISA score (0 -600)	524.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	87.4	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	40.7	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	23.2	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	106.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.9	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	81.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	23.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	28.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	9.7	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.6	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	97.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	12.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	216	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	4.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	70	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.5	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	88.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	70	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	24.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.8	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.1	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	71.9	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.15	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	12.8	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	88.4	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	44.2	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	114.3	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.2	●			

FINLAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

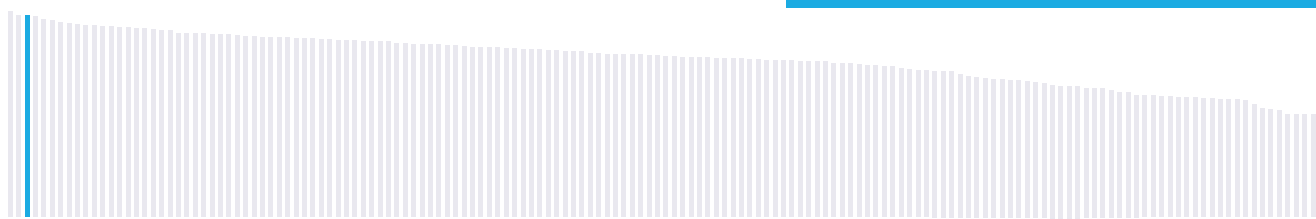
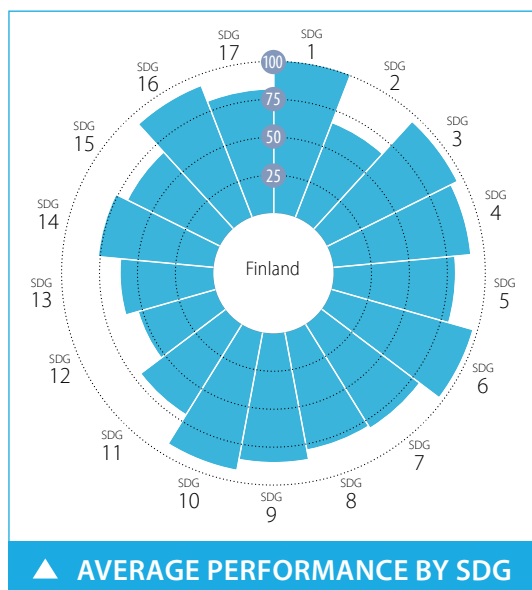


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

3 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	21/153	US\$ 38,994	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	1/133	77.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	1/155	90.7	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	21/157	89.5	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	9/134	77.8	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	11/149	71.4	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



FINLAND

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.9	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	60.8	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	6.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.9	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3.2	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	15	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	47.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	27.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.7	●	Palma ratio	0.9	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	7.2	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	7.2	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1.3	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	30.1	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	5.6	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	21.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	11.2	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	83.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	6	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	4.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	21.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	43.7	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	6.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	74.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.7	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	92.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.5	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.7	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	15.4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	38.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.6	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	95.1	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	42.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	69.5	●
PISA score (0 -600)	522.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	90.1	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	2	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.3	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	103.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	87	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	41.5	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	19.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	10.5	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.5	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	97.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.6	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	57	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	5.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	82	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	6.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	89	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	39.1	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	65.7	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.2	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.9	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	68.6	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.55	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	14.3	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	92.7	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	31.4	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	144.1	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.1	●			

FRANCE

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

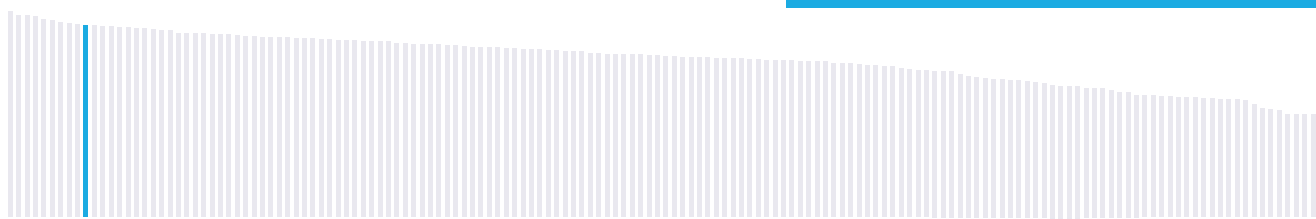
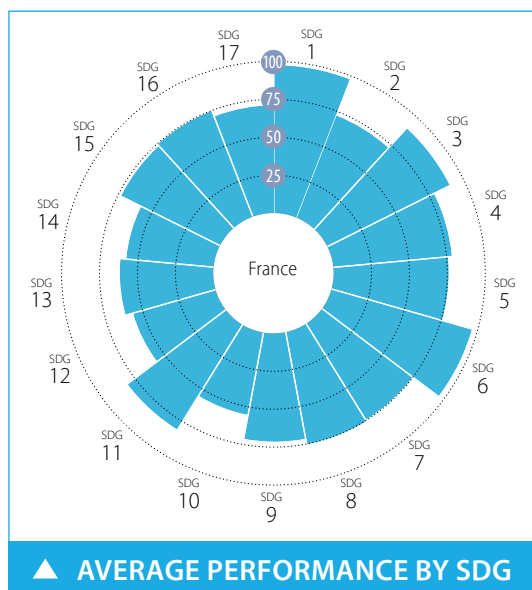


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

10 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	24/153	US\$ 37,775	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	25/133	65.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	10/155	88.2	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	19/157	89.7	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	19/134	74.3	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	45/149	63.4	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



FRANCE

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	78.7	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.1	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.3	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	9.8	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	37.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	33.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.8	●	Palma ratio	1.1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.4	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	2	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	12.1	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.2	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	22.3	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	8.2	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	22.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	11.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	79.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	17	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.2	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	5.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.8	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.6	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	48.1	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	8.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	122.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.5	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	22.4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	11.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.8	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.6	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	91.4	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	33.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	49.1	●
PISA score (0 -600)	495.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	53.1	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	20	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	10.2	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	97	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	82.4	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	13.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4.9	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	98.7	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.2	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	15.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	95	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	5.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.5	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	69	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	12.6	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	129.3	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.8	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.1	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	63.8	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.37	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	17.2	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	84.7	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	42.5	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	74.7	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6	●			

GERMANY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

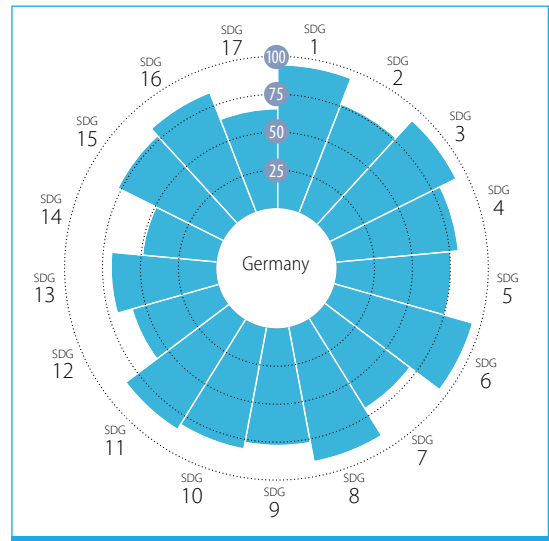


Regional average score

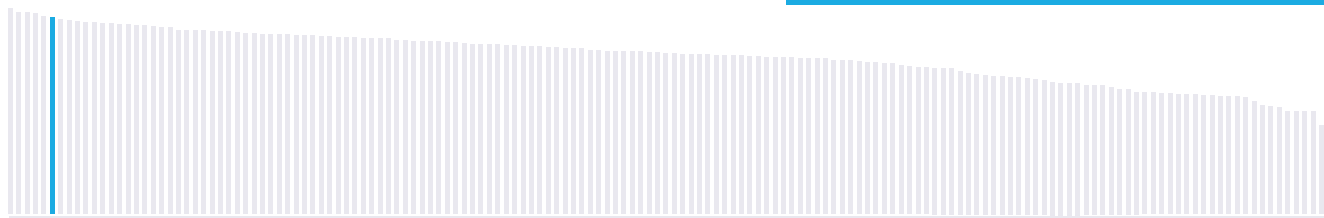


SDG Global rank

6 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	15/153	US\$ 43,788	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	16/133	69.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	30/155	84.3	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	4/157	92.6	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	5/134	79.5	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	16/149	70.3	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



GERMANY

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	76	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	9.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.3	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.9	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	8.3	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	68.5	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	30.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	8.1	●	Palma ratio	1.1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.5	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.3	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	13.7	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.1	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	20	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	8.1	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	21.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	12.3	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	95.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	33	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	4.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.5	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.3	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	42.3	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	6.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	205.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.2	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.5	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	20.9	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	25.4	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.7	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	13.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.4	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.9	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	27.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	50.8	●
PISA score (0 -600)	508.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	44.8	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	66	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	19.4	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	94.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.7	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	80.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.4	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.5	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	17.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4.1	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.5	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	21.4	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	78	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	6.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	73	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.8	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	81	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	12.4	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	97.4	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.4	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.2	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	74	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.52	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	8.6	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	87.6	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	56.4	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	75.1	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.7	●			

GREECE

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

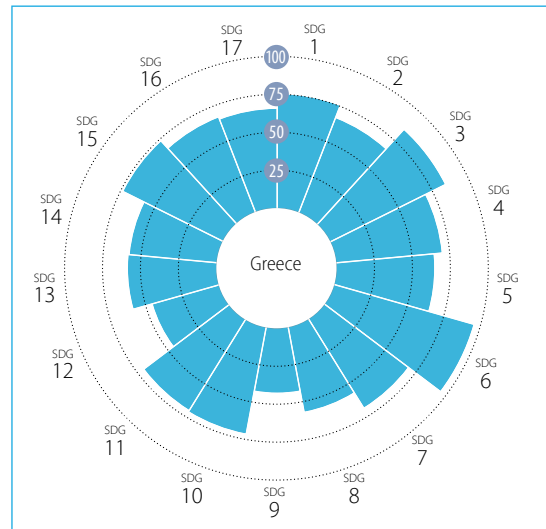


Regional average score

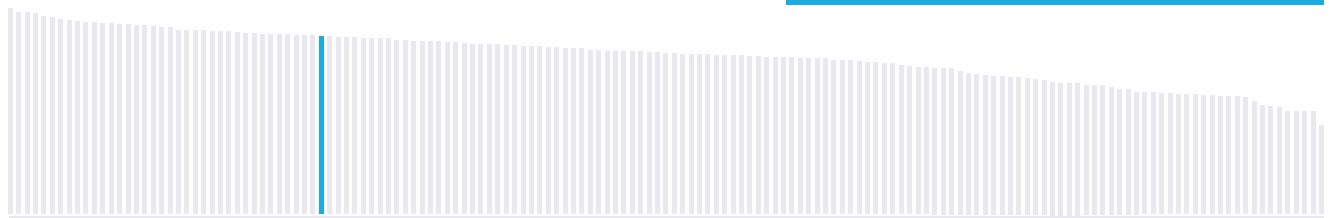


SDG Global rank

38 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	44/153	US\$ 24,095	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	69/133	53.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	21/155	85.8	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	27/157	86.6	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	83/134	57.1	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	77/149	59.1	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



GREECE

Performance by Indicator

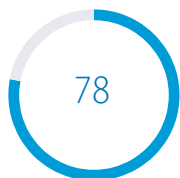
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.6	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	31.5	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	15.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	8.7	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.5	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	0.9	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.8	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	36.7	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.7	●	Palma ratio	1.4	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.6	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	13.2	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.9	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	28.6	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	4.5	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	12.9	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	77.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	45	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	45.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	9.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	16.8	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.9	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	56.9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	215	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.7	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	89.3	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.3	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.5	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	27.3	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	22.6	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.3	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.9	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	29.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	59.6	●
PISA score (0 -600)	458.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	54.3	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	42.9	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	41.3	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	94.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.5	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	70.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	9.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	13.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	109	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	61	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	44	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	13.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	91.2	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.12	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	50.8	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	26.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	36.4	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	66.8	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	45.7	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●			

HUNGARY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

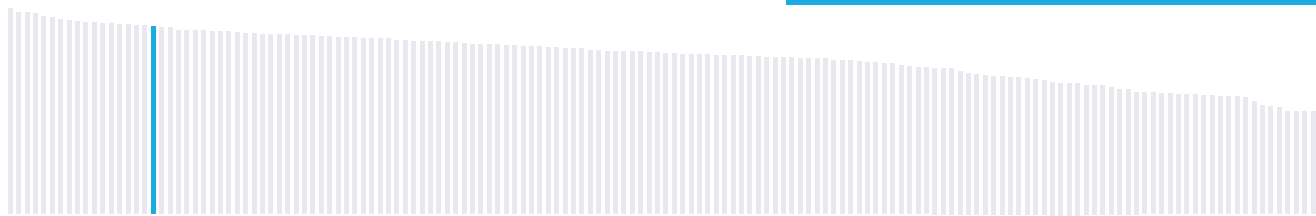
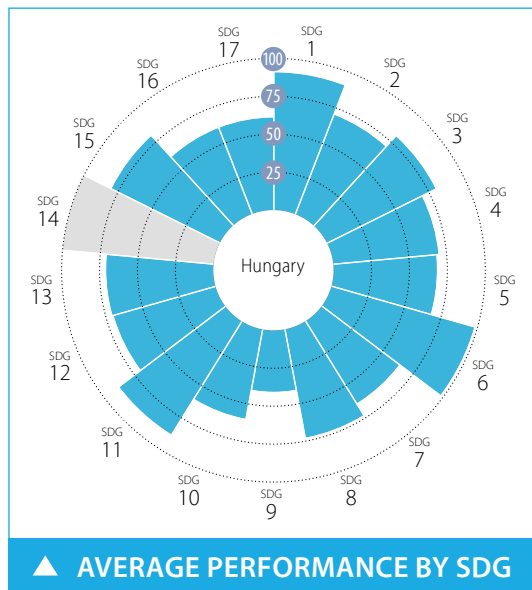


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

18 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	42/153	US\$ 24,831	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	64/133	54.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	28/155	84.6	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	39/157	83.6	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	66/134	60.1	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	19/149	69.3	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



HUNGARY

Performance by Indicator

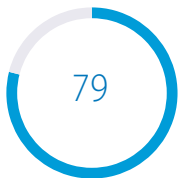
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	24.8	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	10.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.6	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.4	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	5.9	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	4.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24	●	Gini index (0-100)	30.6	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.9	●	Palma ratio	1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.5	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	2.2	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	22.6	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	3.5	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.7	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.9	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	15.9	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	9.3	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	12.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	24	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	51.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	123	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	7.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67.4	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	26.2	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	17.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-103.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.1	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.4	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.3	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	25.8	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	5.9	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.6	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	24.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
PISA score (0 -600)	474.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	17.3	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	99	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.8	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	74.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	9.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	6.6	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	98	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	186	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	3.2	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	88.5	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	48	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	10.2	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	4.1	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	73.4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.13	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	64	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	15.9	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	35.9	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	72.8	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	39.8	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●			

ICELAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

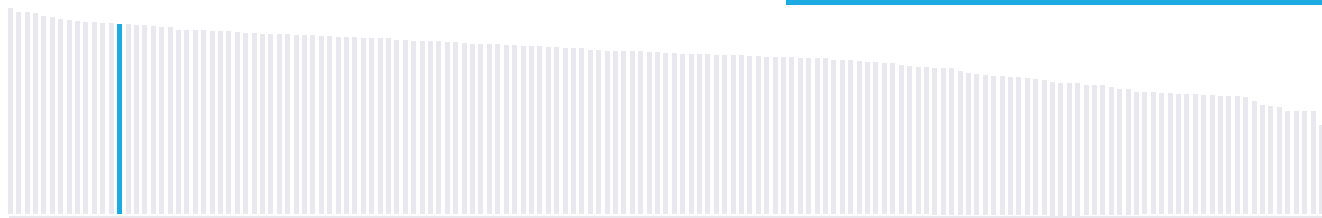
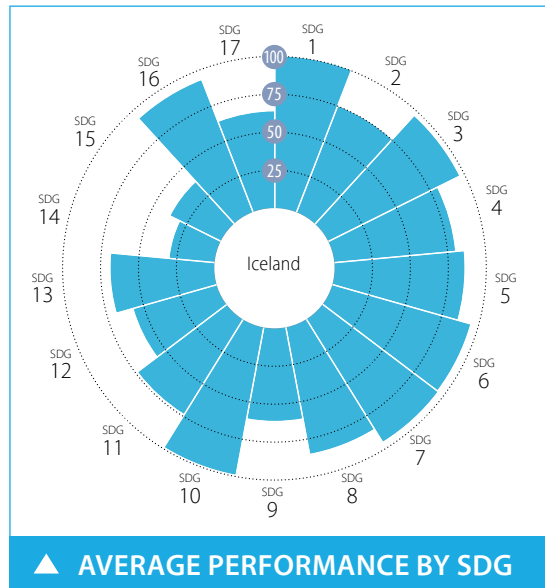


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

14 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	19/153	US\$ 42,704	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	4/133	75.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	2/155	90.5	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	9/157	92.1	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	25/134	70.8	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	1/149	76.2	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



ICELAND

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	4.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.8	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.9	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	10.6	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	9.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	26.9	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	na	●	Palma ratio	0.8	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	9	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	7.5	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	0.9	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	28	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	2.4	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	26	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	10.2	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	60.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	6.4	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	4.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.7	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	38.2	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	79.1	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	85.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	10.5	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	18.1	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.1	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	74.4	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	38.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	79.2	●
PISA score (0 -600)	480.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	31.2	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	44.7	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	na	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	96.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	18	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	90.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	47.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	13.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	na	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	98.8	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.3	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	45	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	9.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	88	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.8	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	78	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	78.1	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.5	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	15.9	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	84.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.24	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	6.2	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	98.2	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	45.6	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	93.4	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.8	●			

IRELAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

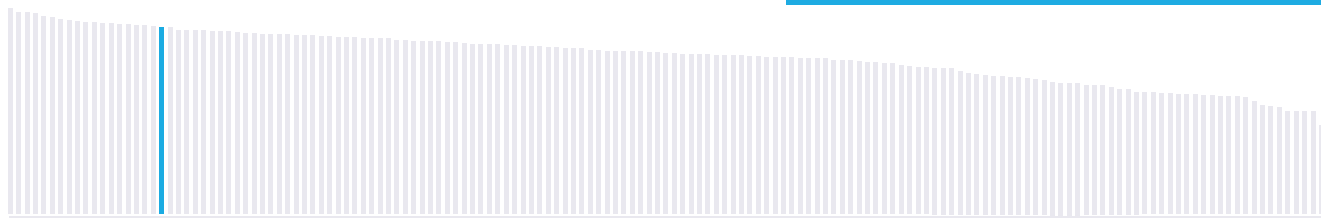
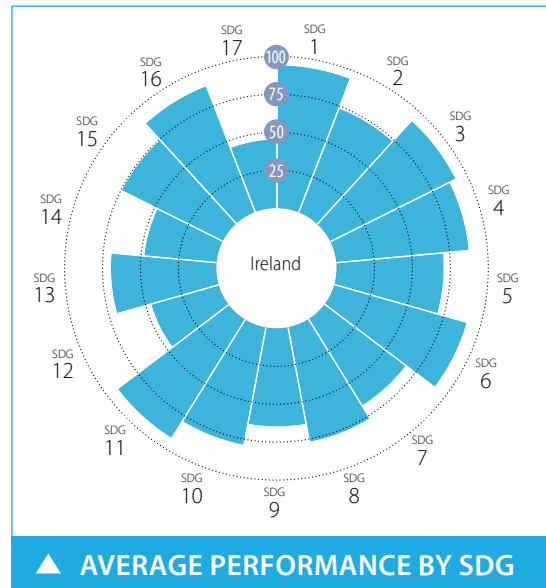


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

19 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	7/153	US\$ 61,378	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	13/133	70.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	19/155	86.6	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	8/157	92.3	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	21/134	74.0	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	12/149	71.3	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



IRELAND

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.7	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	61.3	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	8.9	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.5	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.5	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	10.8	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	15.8	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	32.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	8.5	●	Palma ratio	1.2	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.4	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.6	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	9.6	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.3	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.9	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	16.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	7.2	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	19.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	11.1	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	51.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	17	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	4.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	22	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.5	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	46.7	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	10.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-199.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	2.4	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91.5	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.6	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-3.4	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	19	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	21.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.7	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	87	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	42.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	62.2	●
PISA score (0 -600)	509	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	48.3	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	67.8	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	20.3	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	105	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	78.1	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	15.2	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	10.1	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	97.9	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	90.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	80	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	10.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.8	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	6.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	73	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	7	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	13.9	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.2	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	97.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.6	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	63.3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.32	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	16.2	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	4	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	80.1	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	40.4	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	95.1	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●			

ISRAEL

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

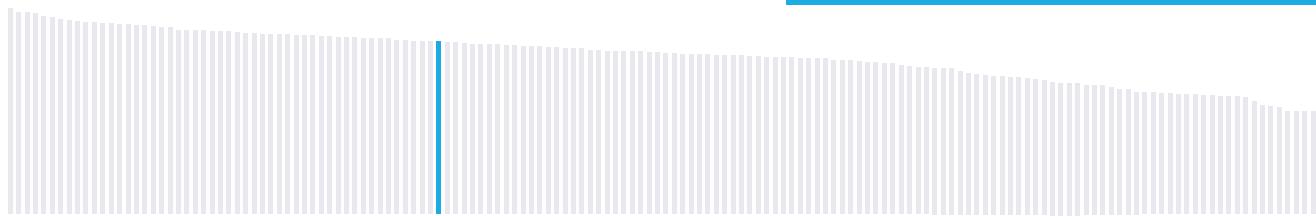
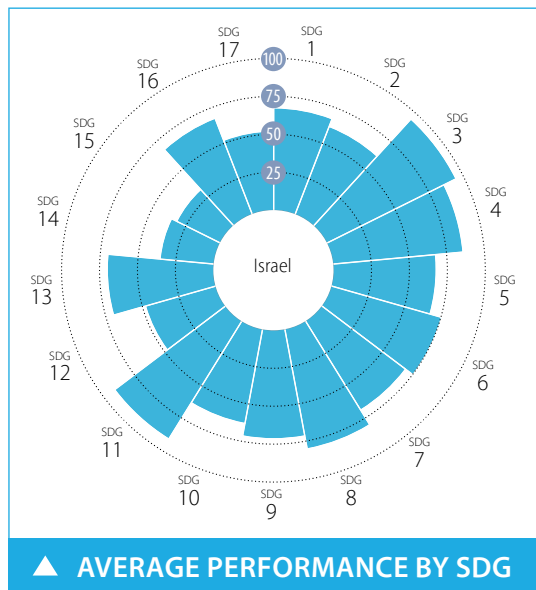


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

52 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	31/153	US\$ 31,971	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	9/133	72.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	49/155	78.1	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	17/157	89.9	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	22/134	73.9	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	135/149	46.9	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



ISRAEL

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	56.1	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	18.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.4	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	4.1	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	17.4	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	51.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	42.8	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.4	●	Palma ratio	1.5	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.8	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	20.7	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.1	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	na	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	4	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	9.5	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	94.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	16	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	56.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	3.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-1.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.8	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	56.7	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	381.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	na	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91.7	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.8	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-1	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	17.1	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	28.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.7	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.8	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	93.2	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	48.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	32.7	●
PISA score (0 -600)	471.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	42.1	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	32.7	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.7	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.1	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	21.8	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	79.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	256	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	10.2	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	67	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	64	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	8.7	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	397.1	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	93.9	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.7	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	68.3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.07	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	14.1	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	78.9	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	52.8	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56.1	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●			

ITALY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

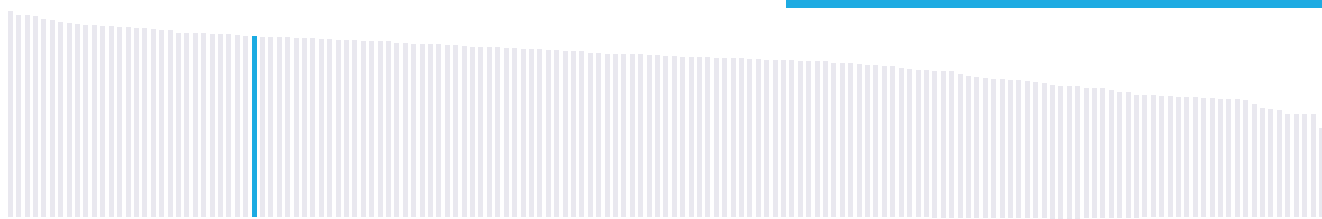
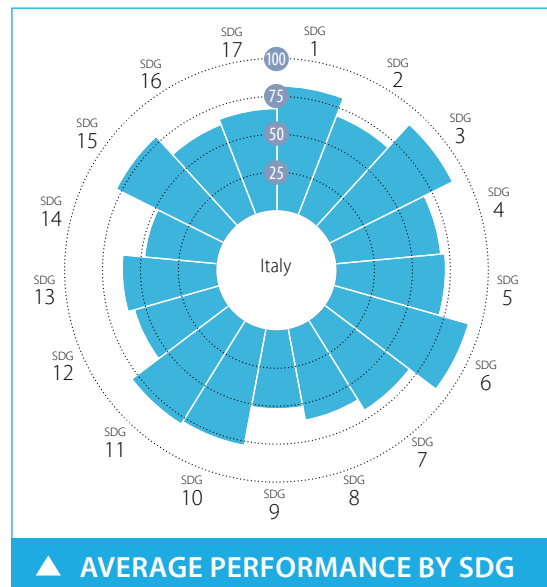


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

30 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	28/153	US\$ 34,220	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	39/133	60.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	29/157	84.5	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	24/157	88.7	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	42/134	64.3	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	39/149	64.5	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



ITALY

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	52.9	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	13.3	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.1	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.3	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	4.9	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	11.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21	●	Gini index (0-100)	35.2	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.7	●	Palma ratio	1.2	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	7.2	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	19.5	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.1	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.9	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	21.7	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	5.8	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	9.8	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	81.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	35	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	6.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.9	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.8	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	38.3	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	172.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.6	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	92	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.7	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	19.8	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	20.5	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.5	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.5	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	91.5	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	17.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	51.4	●
PISA score (0 -600)	485	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	52.8	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	68.3	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	35.6	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	95.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.2	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	66.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	5.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	1.9	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	28.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	86	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	7.8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	58	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	47	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	12.1	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	63.4	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	2	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.4	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	90.2	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.22	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	56.3	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	27.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	35	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	65.6	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	82.1	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.3	●			

JAPAN

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

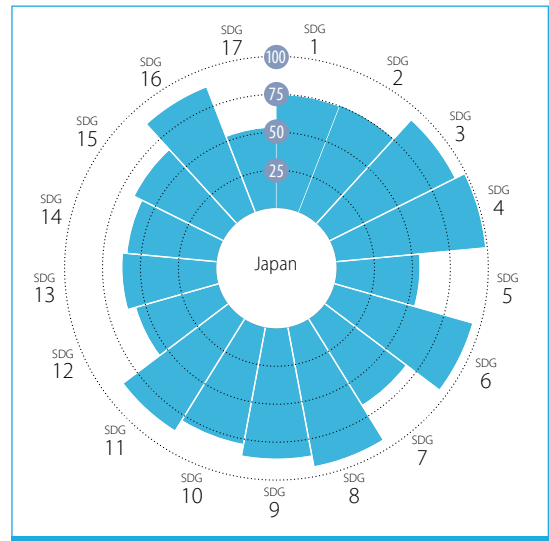


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

11 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	23/153	US\$ 37,872	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	39/133	60.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	39/157	80.6	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	15/157	90.3	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	8/134	78.3	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	9/149	72.1	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



JAPAN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	83	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	16.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.8	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3.6	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	10.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	127.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	3.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	32.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.1	●	Palma ratio	1.3	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.8	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	13.1	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	0.9	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.7	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	18.9	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	17	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	9.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	56.5	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	24	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	4.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.9	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	36.4	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	259.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.4	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	90.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.8	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-1.1	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	19.6	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	7.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	100	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	49.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	62.2	●
PISA score (0 -600)	528.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	60	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	51.1	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	30.4	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	101.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.5	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	69.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	67	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.5	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	25.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	1.8	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.5	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.3	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	18.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	51	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	6.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	73	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.6	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	6.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	72	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	4.5	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	4.7	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	97.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.21	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	74.4	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	9.8	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	57.5	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	93.3	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	126.4	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.2	●			

KOREA, REP.

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

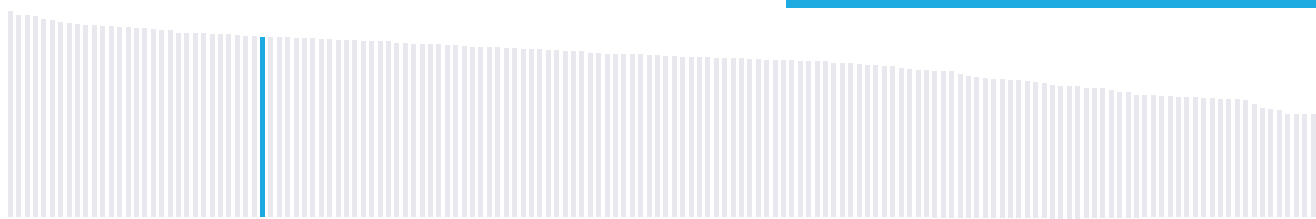
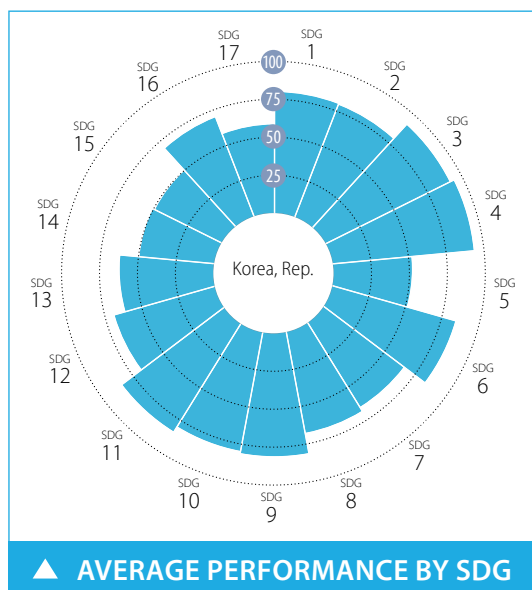


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

31 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	27/153	US\$ 34,387	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	39/133	60.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	77/157	70.6	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	16/157	90.1	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	24/134	71.8	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	52/149	62.8	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



KOREA, REP.

Performance by Indicator

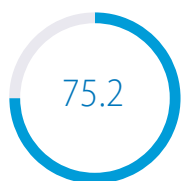
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	80	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	14.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.2	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	4.3	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	13.7	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	61.9	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.6	●	Palma ratio	1.1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.8	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	28.1	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1.6	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	na	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	80	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	9.3	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	82.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0.2	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	12	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.2	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	33.9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	1.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	0.5	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	90.5	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	11.8	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-1.6	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	20	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	9.9	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.3	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.8	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.4	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	45.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	64	●
PISA score (0 -600)	519.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	40.8	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	20.4	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	18.2	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	89.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	69.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	36.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	2.7	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.6	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	97.6	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	41.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	99	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	10.8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	na	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	53	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	1.6	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	28.4	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-7.2	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	95.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.14	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	66.1	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	18	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	44.1	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	89.9	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	109.7	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.6	●			

LATVIA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

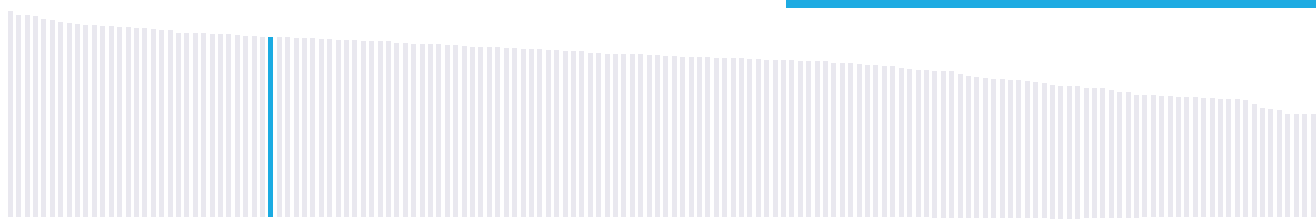
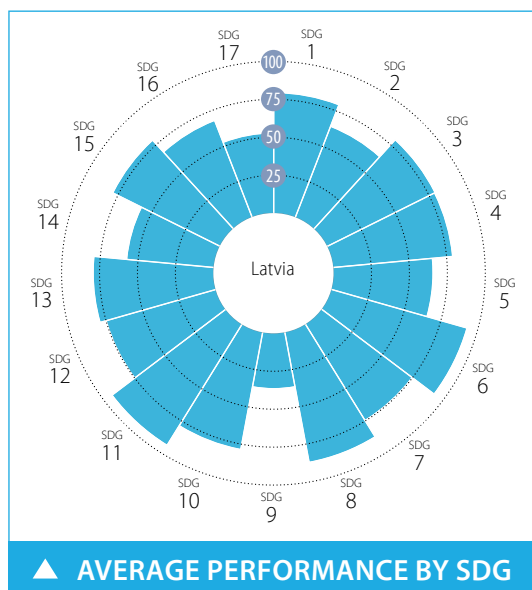


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

32 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	46/153	US\$ 23,080	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	46/133	59.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	22/155	85.7	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	40/157	83.0	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	47/134	63.6	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	32/149	66.4	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



LATVIA

Performance by Indicator

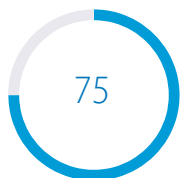
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.6	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	14.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.6	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	4.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	35.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.5	●	Palma ratio	1.4	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	8	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	18	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	19.8	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	5.2	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.9	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	6.4	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	41	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10.7	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	24.1	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	94.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	115	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	10	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	18.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	37	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	60.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	0.9	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	85.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.5	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	24.6	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.4	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.7	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.2	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	85	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	31.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	52.9	●
PISA score (0 -600)	486.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	69.5	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	24.6	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	104.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.3	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	81.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.5	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	21.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	13.2	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.3	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	87.8	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	239	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	6.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	64	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	94.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	57	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	40.4	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.8	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	93.4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.09	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	68.1	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	13	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	44.7	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	79.2	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	67	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.4	●			

LUXEMBOURG

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

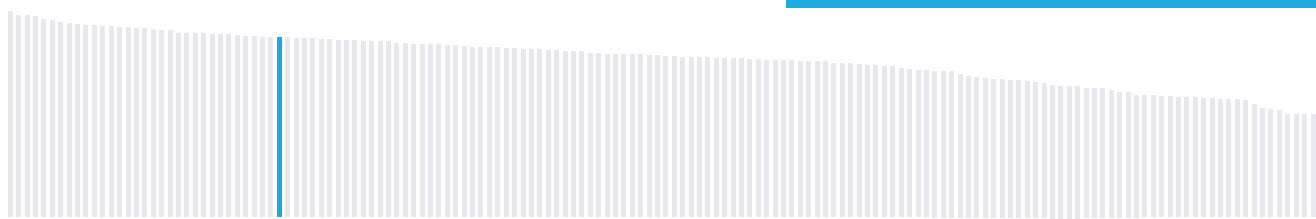
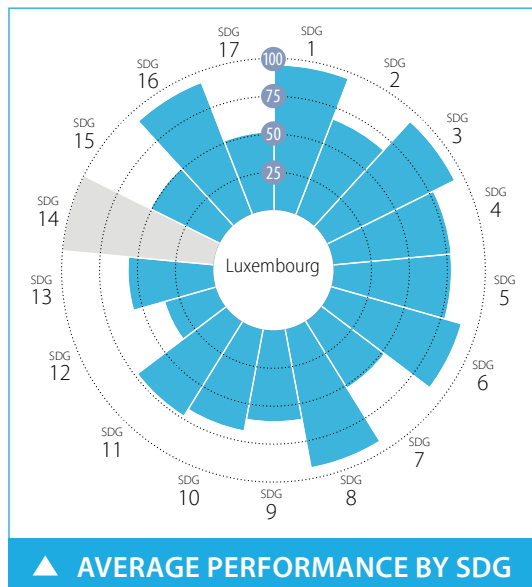


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

33 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	2/153	US\$ 93,900	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	13/133	70.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	20/155	86.6	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	18/157	89.8	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	18/134	74.3	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	na	na	na

SDG DASHBOARD



LUXEMBOURG

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	8.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.3	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.3	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	7.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	37	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	34.8	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.9	●	Palma ratio	1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	4.2	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	16.2	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	0.9	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	1.9	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	26.4	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	6.1	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	21	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	11.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	96.8	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	20	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	8.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	60.9	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.8	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	139.8	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	965.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.7	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	87.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	18.7	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-9.9	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	15	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	6.3	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	39.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
PISA score (0 -600)	483.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	na	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	94	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	78.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	4.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	97.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	112	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	19.2	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	77	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.2	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	6.3	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	6.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	81	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	4.1	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	7.6	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	97.8	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.95	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	66.2	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	8.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	4	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	55.1	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	97.3	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	83.3	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.6	●			

MEXICO

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

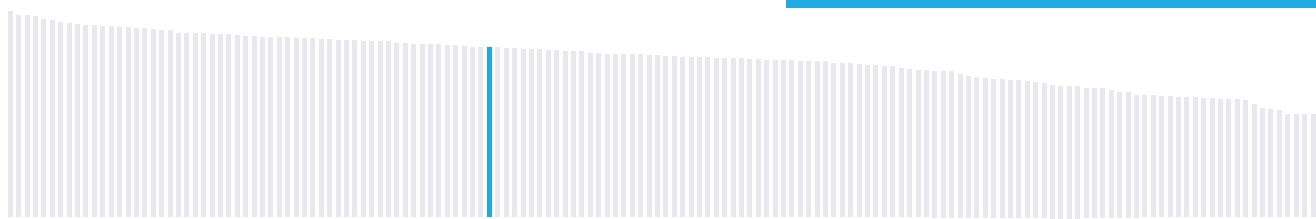
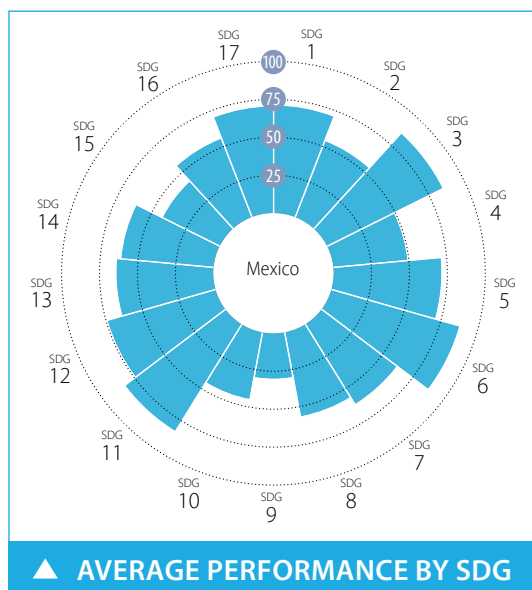


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

58 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	60/153	US\$ 16,490	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	18/133	68.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	65/157	73.6	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	68/157	76.2	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	49/134	63.0	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	131/149	48.9	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



MEXICO

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.8	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	44.4	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	16.7	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	0.6	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	48.2	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.6	●	Palma ratio	2.5	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	8.1	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	38	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	19.7	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	7	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	95.9	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.2	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	19.1	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	21	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	15.8	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	39.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0.2	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	16	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	12.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-1.3	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67.4	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	27.8	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	62.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	34.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	96	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	84.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.8	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	7.6	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	0.3	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.1	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.6	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	91.9	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	16.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	63.6	●
PISA score (0 -600)	415.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	51.7	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	24.7	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	19	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	95.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	56.4	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.2	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	42.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	16.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4.9	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	96.1	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	85.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	15.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	17.2	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	210	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	8.6	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●
Access to electricity (% population)	99.2	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	84.9	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	93	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	9.4	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.8	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.6	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.5	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	60.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	21.9	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	57.4	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	45	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	50.4	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	●			

NETHERLANDS

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

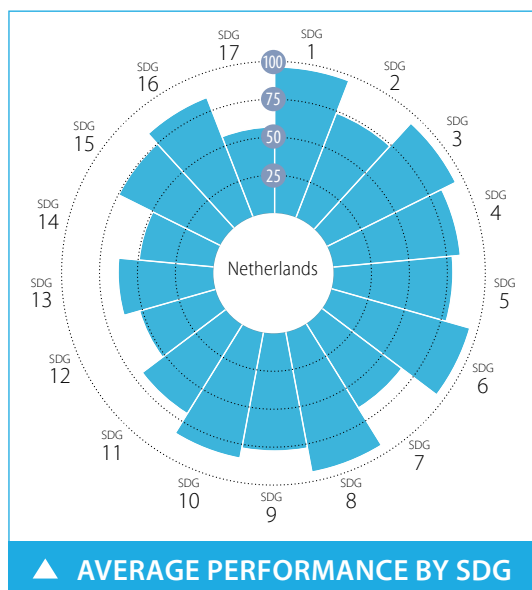
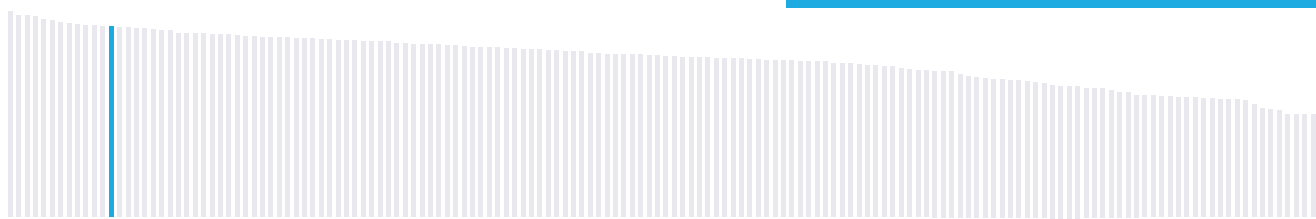


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

13 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	11/153	US\$ 46,354	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	4/133	75.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	36/155	82.0	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	7/157	92.4	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	4/134	79.5	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	21/149	69.2	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



NETHERLANDS

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	75.8	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	8.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.8	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	8.8	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	56.3	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	28	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	9.1	●	Palma ratio	1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.3	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	14.3	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.4	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	28.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	5.8	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	23.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	12.2	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	24	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	3.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	20.8	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.2	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	47.7	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	3.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	223.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.6	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	92.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	10.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-1.2	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	19.1	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	54	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.6	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	89.9	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	35.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	45.4	●
PISA score (0 -600)	507.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	57.3	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	69.2	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.4	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	95	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.8	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	83	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	37.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	14.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	2.9	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.9	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	97.7	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	11.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	69	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	10.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	82	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	5	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	6.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	83	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	4.7	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	163.2	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	2.8	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.5	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.8	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.75	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	74.2	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	8.3	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	4	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	48.5	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	93.1	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	70.5	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.2	●			

NEW ZEALAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

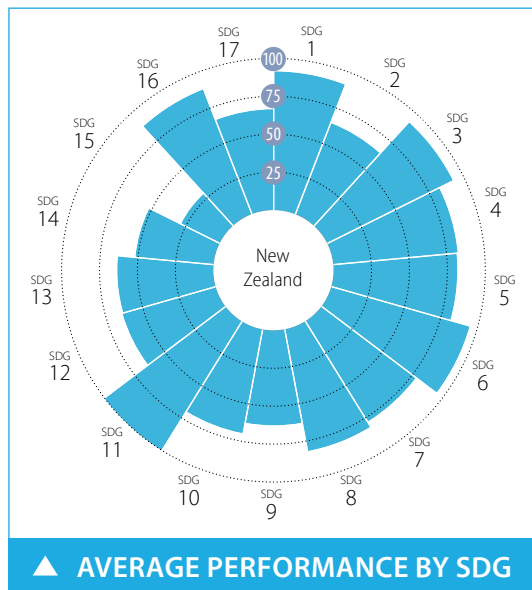
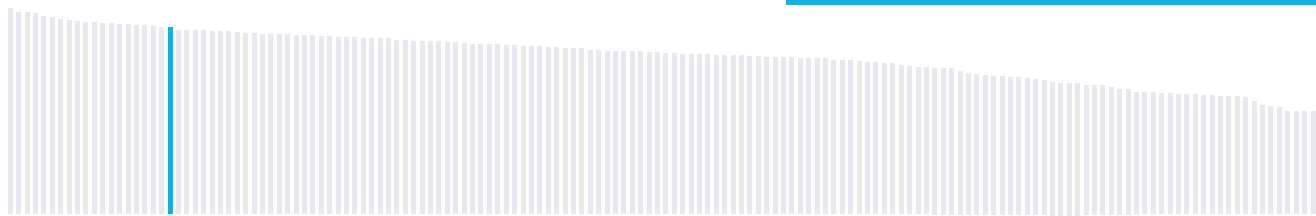


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

20 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	26/153	US\$ 35,159	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	9/133	72.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	11/155	88.0	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	12/157	91.5	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	12/134	75.8	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	4/149	74.3	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



NEW ZEALAND

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.6	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	60.2	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	9.9	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.6	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.2	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	7.9	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	13.8	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	29.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	8.1	●	Palma ratio	1.3	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	5.4	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	3.1	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.7	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	na	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	7.4	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	19	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	10.7	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0.5	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.9	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.6	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	43.9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	23.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-1223.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	na	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	90.7	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.6	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-2	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	15	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	1.5	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.4	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.6	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	34	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	79.1	●
PISA score (0 -600)	505.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	37.6	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	68.2	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.1	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.1	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	83.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	12	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.6	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	6.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	7.5	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.8	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	na	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	194	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	7.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	65	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	6.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	90	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	30.8	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	18.3	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-7.1	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.5	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	75.6	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.27	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	13.3	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	88.2	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	46.5	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	114.2	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.8	●			

NORWAY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

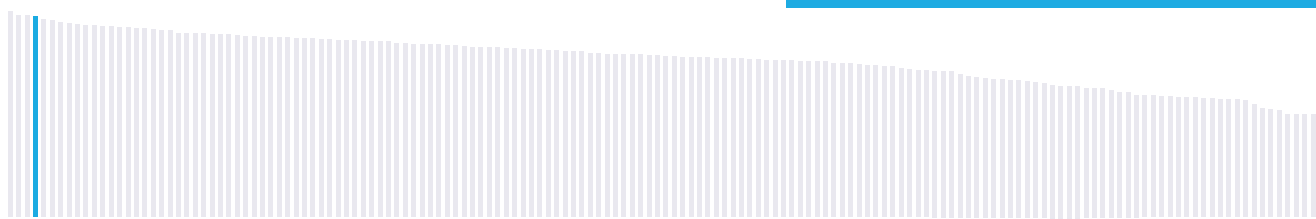
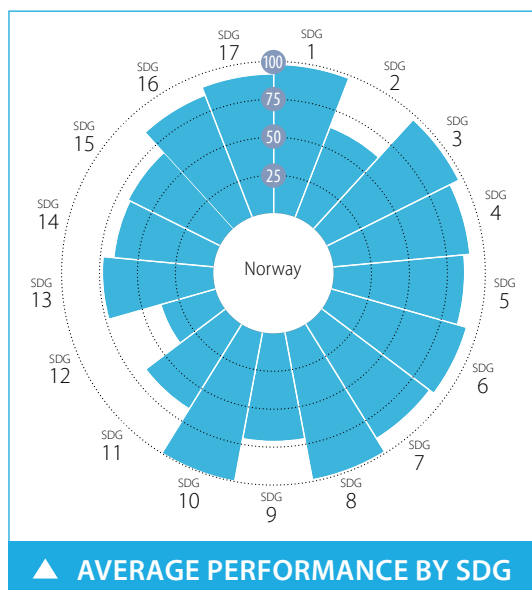


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

4 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	6/153	US\$ 63,650	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	2/133	76.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	17/155	86.9	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	1/157	94.9	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	10/134	77.8	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	17/149	70.0	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



NORWAY

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	55.3	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	7.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.9	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.7	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	11.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	23.5	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	25.9	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.3	●	Palma ratio	0.9	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	8.5	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	8.9	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1.5	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	32.1	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	6.3	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	28.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	10.7	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	83.8	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	13	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	3.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	34.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	56.4	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	311.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	2.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	11.7	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-19.5	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	13	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	51	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.8	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.7	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.5	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.9	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	42.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	77.6	●
PISA score (0 -600)	504.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	49.2	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	3.8	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.4	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.7	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	89.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.3	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	7.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	3.6	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.5	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	98.1	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.6	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	71	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	13	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	87	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.2	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	6.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	85	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	58	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	176.2	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	13.6	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.1	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	100	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	1.05	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	74.8	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	9.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	38.5	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	96.8	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	92.8	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.8	●			

POLAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

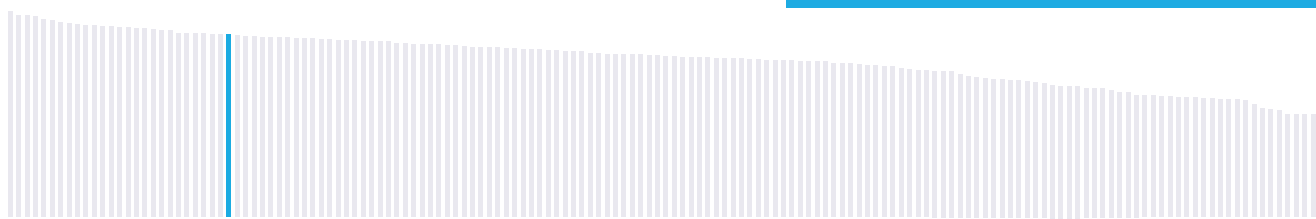
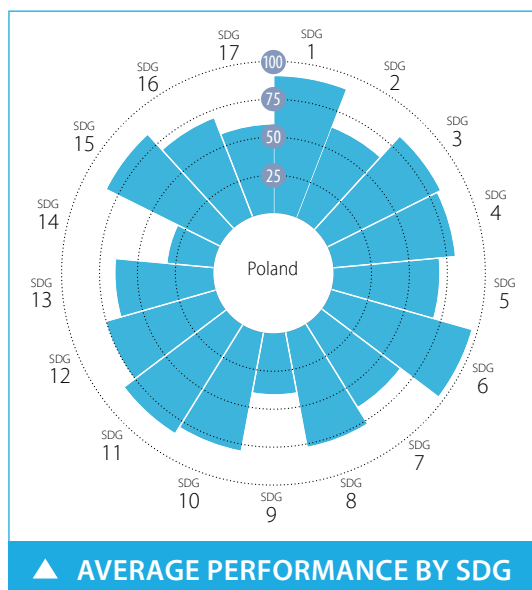


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

27 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	40/153	US\$ 25,323	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	31/133	Ø2.0	Ø6
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	38/155	81.3	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	32/157	85.5	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	34/134	65.1	31.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	Ø2/149	68.9	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



POLAND

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	31.7	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	10.5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.8	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.9	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	5.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	2.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	32.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.3	●	Palma ratio	1.1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.3	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	23.8	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	3.1	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.2	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	18	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	19	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	20	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	57.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	69	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	32.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	10.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.7	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	33.2	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	11.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	0.7	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	87.1	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.9	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	22.7	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	11.9	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.9	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	100	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	77.7	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	27.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	42.2	●
PISA score (0 -600)	503.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	54.5	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	92.5	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	39.3	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.1	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	75.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	11.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	6.3	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	98.3	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	97.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	19	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	217	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	2.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	70	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	62	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	11.1	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	5.4	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.2	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	62.9	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	15.6	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	68	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	36.3	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	60.2	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●			

PORTUGAL

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

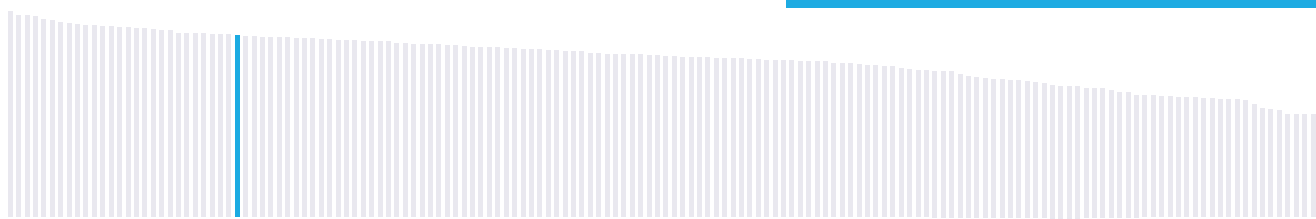
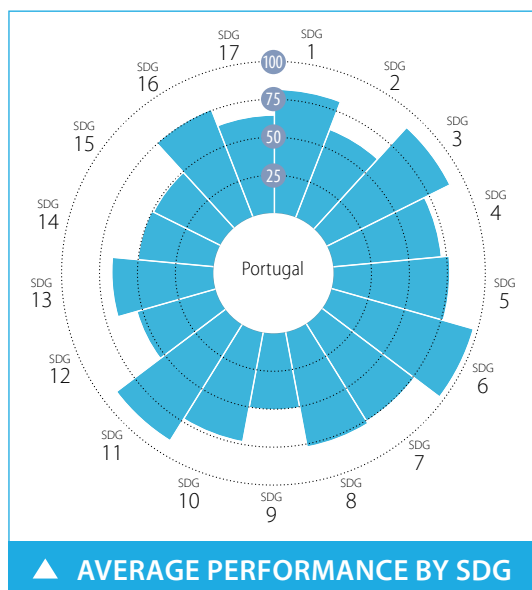


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

28 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	39/153	US\$ 26,549	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	64/133	54.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	7/155	88.6	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	37/157	84.3	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	44/134	63.9	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	5/149	72.9	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



PORTUGAL

Performance by Indicator

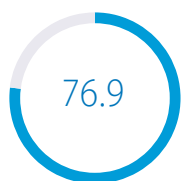
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.6	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	39	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	13.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.3	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.3	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	8.7	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	2.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	36	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.4	●	Palma ratio	1.4	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	7	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	9.5	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	18.1	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	23	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	16.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	11.9	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	54.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	17	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.4	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	7.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	42.8	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	201.2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.9	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.4	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	16.8	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	9	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.6	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.5	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	95.7	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	22.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	54.8	●
PISA score (0 -600)	497	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	34.8	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	44.8	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.8	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	82.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	64	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	18.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	24.6	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.6	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.7	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	11.8	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	138	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	6.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	62	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	25.6	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	18.6	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	2.2	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	3.4	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.6	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	93.2	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.16	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	63.9	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	15.3	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	39.4	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	68.6	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	52	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.6	●			

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

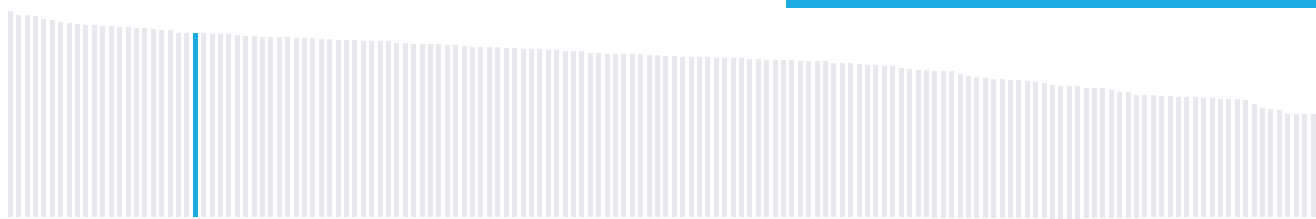
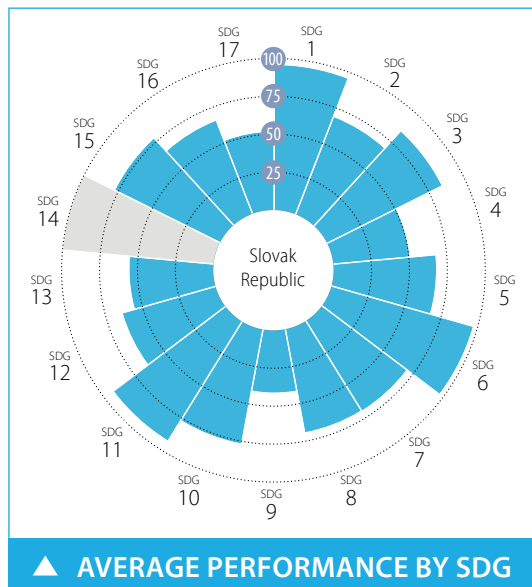


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

23 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	36/153	US\$ 28,254	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	39/133	60.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	24/155	85.4	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	36/157	84.5	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	62/134	61.1	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	24/149	67.9	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	8.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.9	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.9	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	6.4	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	2.8	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	26.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6	●	Palma ratio	0.9	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	4.2	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	20.1	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	4.2	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	95.9	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.3	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	12.6	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	6.5	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	11.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	54.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	66	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	6.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.2	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	19.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.2	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.3	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91.6	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.2	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.1	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	22.9	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	18.1	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	21.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
PISA score (0 -600)	462.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	26.2	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	97.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.6	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	74.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.3	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	13.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	5.9	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	98.8	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.4	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	187	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	5.6	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.6	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	51	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	10.5	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	3.5	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.2	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.2	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	62.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	17.2	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	85	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	50.1	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	67.5	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.4	●			

SLOVENIA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

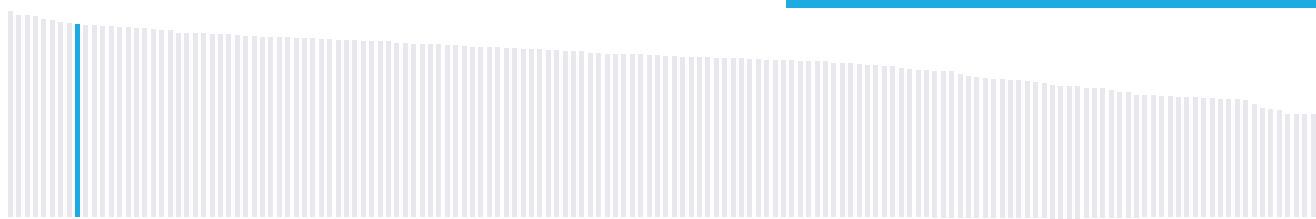
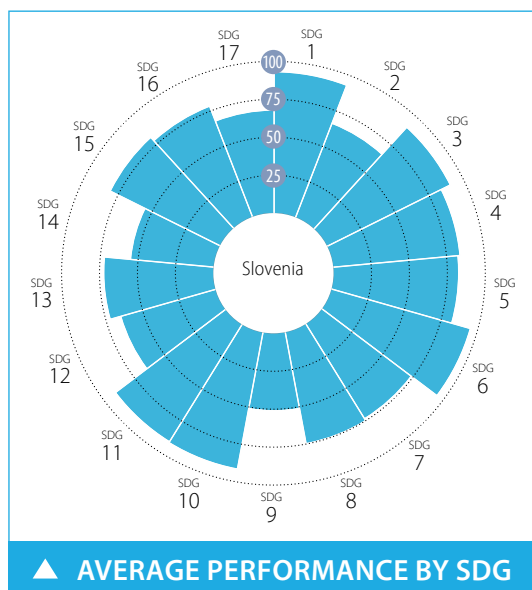


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

9 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	35/153	US\$ 29,097	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	46/133	59.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	5/155	89.0	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	23/157	89.0	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	54/134	62.7	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	10/149	71.8	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



SLOVENIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	8.5	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	9.5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.7	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.4	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	8.4	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	8.3	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	25.6	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.5	●	Palma ratio	0.9	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.7	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	19.9	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1.4	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	15.3	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	7.2	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	12.6	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	59.8	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	42	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	6.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	34.7	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	3.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	125	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.9	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	0.8	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	89.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	7	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-1.4	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	18.9	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	23.3	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.7	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.9	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	95.8	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	30.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	28.4	●
PISA score (0 -600)	509.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	49.7	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	22.3	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	97.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.5	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	82.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	1.6	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.6	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.5	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.1	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	73	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	9.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	87	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	95.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	61	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	19.3	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.8	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.9	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	97.8	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.15	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	65.2	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	14.6	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	34	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	73.1	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	52	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.6	●			

SPAIN

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

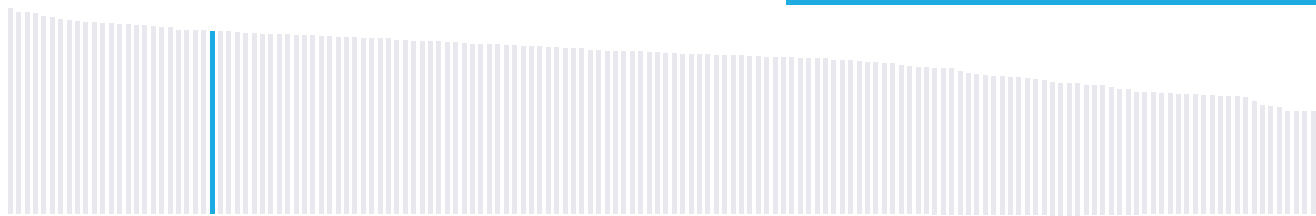
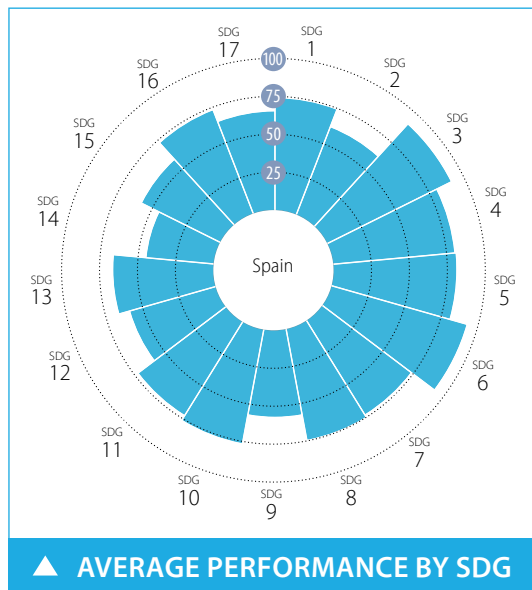


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

25 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	30/153	US\$ 32,219	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	30/133	63.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	6/155	88.9	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	25/157	88.4	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	30/134	66.8	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	25/149	67.9	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



SPAIN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.7	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.1	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	56.3	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	15.9	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.1	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.2	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	6.6	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	5.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	35.9	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.3	●	Palma ratio	1.4	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	7.5	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	9.6	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.8	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	27.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	12	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.7	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	10.8	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	94.5	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	15	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	25.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	3.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.4	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	47.4	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	8.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	81.2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.8	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	91.8	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	23	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	12.5	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.4	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.8	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	85.2	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	35.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	50.1	●
PISA score (0 -600)	491.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	35.4	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	42.4	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	19.8	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	96.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	79.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	8.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	6.8	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	29.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	136	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	6.2	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	83	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	58	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	15.7	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	85	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	10.4	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.3	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98.2	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.12	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	57.8	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	22.8	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	32.7	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	78.7	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	82.1	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.5	●			

SWEDEN

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

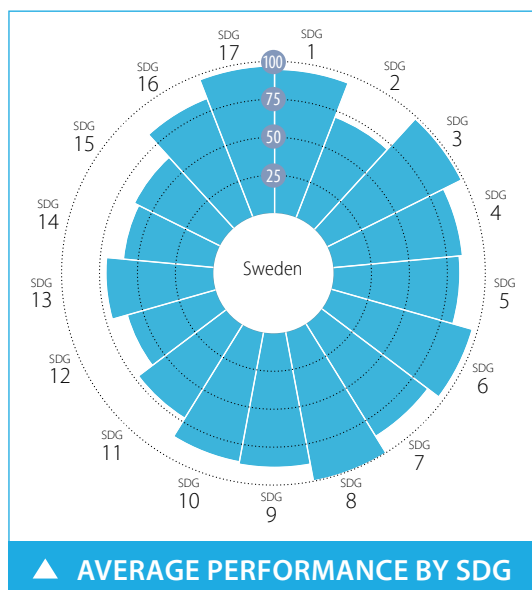


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

1 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	12/153	US\$ 45,488	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	7/133	74.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	3/155	90.4	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	13/157	91.3	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	6/134	79.0	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	14/149	70.8	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



SWEDEN

Performance by Indicator

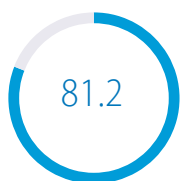
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	71.6	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	8.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	2	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3.2	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	14.3	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	64.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	27.3	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.6	●	Palma ratio	1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.5	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	6.1	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1.6	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	29	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	9.2	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	22.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	9.9	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	93.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0.4	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	2.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	19	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	41.6	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	169.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	93.6	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.6	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	11.9	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	43.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.5	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.7	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	39.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	63.5	●
PISA score (0 -600)	495.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	63.8	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	22.7	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	101.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.2	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	43.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	13.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	10.7	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.5	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.3	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	55	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.1	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	6.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	88	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	49.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	171.1	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	19.6	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	100	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	1.41	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	75.5	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	9.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	36	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	90.6	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	122.1	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.5	●			

SWITZERLAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

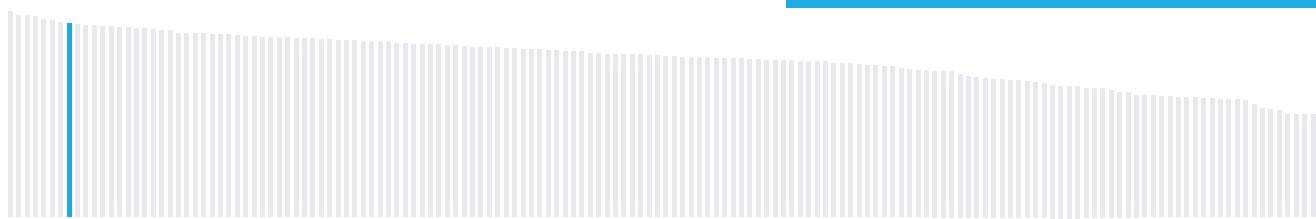
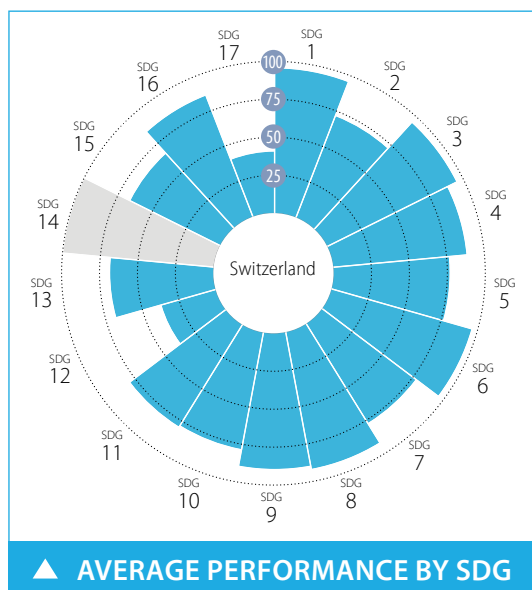


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

8 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	8/153	US\$ 56,517	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	4/133	75.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	16/155	86.9	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	2/157	93.9	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	1/134	83.0	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	7/149	72.6	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



SWITZERLAND

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	87.2	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	8.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	2.6	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	7.6	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	147.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.4	●	Gini index (0-100)	31.6	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.7	●	Palma ratio	1.1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.1	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	12.6	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.7	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	23.4	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	7.4	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	26.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	9.1	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	95.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	18	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	3.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	34.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	58.4	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	2.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	432.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.8	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	92.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	5	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	20.4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	28.6	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.8	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	13.4	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	41.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
PISA score (0 -600)	506.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.7	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.1	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	82.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	32	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	16.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	1.6	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.5	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	84	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	8.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	83	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.5	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	6.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	86	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	22.7	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	169.5	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.5	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.7	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	80.2	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.52	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	8.3	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	3	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	88	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	72.6	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	97.6	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.5	●			

TURKEY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

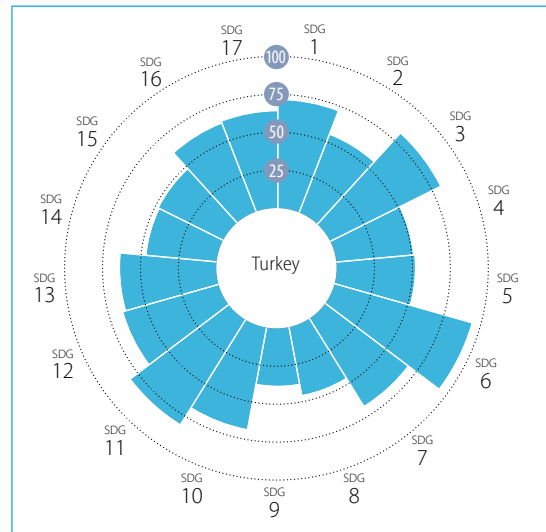


Regional average score

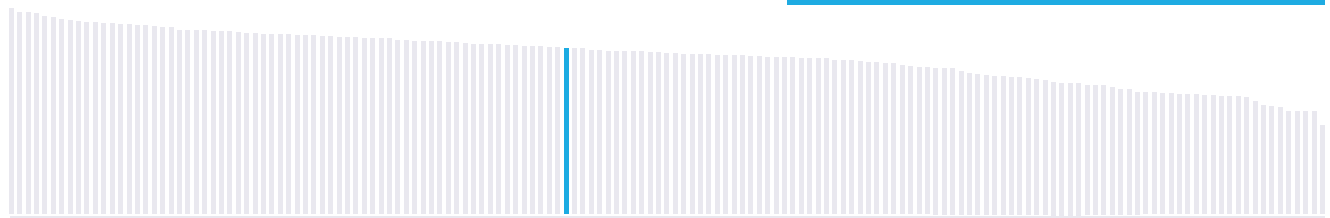


SDG Global rank

67 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	53/153	US\$ 19,460	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	69/133	53.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	92/157	67.7	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	63/157	76.7	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	53/134	62.7	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	136/149	45.8	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



TURKEY

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	33.5	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	17.2	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.4	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	3.5	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	0.6	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	29.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	40.2	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.8	●	Palma ratio	1.8	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	8.6	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	35.6	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	7.1	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.5	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	na	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	18	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	18.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	31.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	4.3	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	22.4	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	8.9	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.2	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	25.2	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	26.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	35.2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	97.4	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.8	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	79.3	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	23.8	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	8.1	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.9	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	7.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	91.7	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	18	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	50.4	●
PISA score (0 -600)	424.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	66.5	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	20.8	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	40.2	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	79.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	41.4	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	6.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	3.3	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	94.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	4.3	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	18.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	179	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	6.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	61	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	95.9	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	98.8	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	41	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	12.8	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	13.7	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.2	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	60.8	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	50.2	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	28.8	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.1	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	53.7	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	64.1	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	50.9	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5	●			

UNITED KINGDOM

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

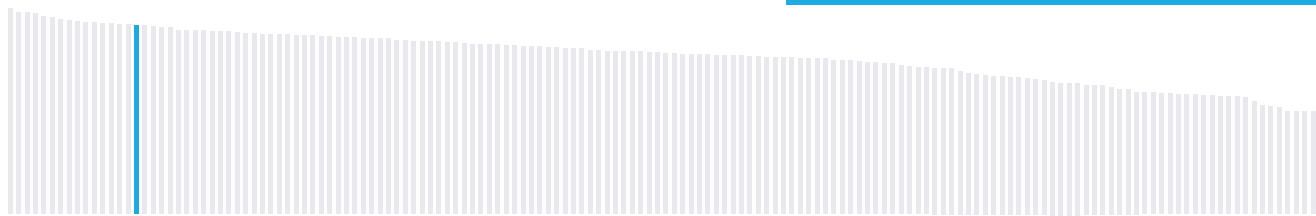
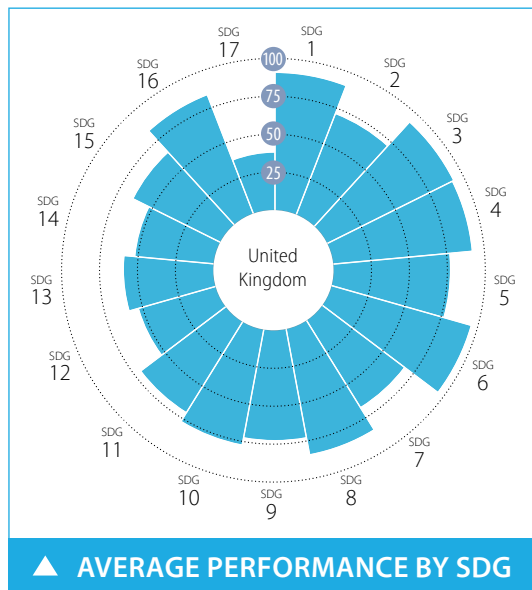


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

16 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	22/153	US\$ 38,509	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	18/133	68.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	12/157	87.4	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	14/157	91.0	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	7/134	78.4	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	46/149	63.4	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



UNITED KINGDOM

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	97.8	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	10.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.5	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.7	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	9.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	26.9	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	32.6	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.7	●	Palma ratio	1.5	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.5	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	7.6	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	12.2	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2.4	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	28.4	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	10	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	23.5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	12	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	96.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	26	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	2.9	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	20.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	50.9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.3	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	94.6	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.8	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	19	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	14.6	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.9	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	13.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.5	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	93	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	43.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	64.2	●
PISA score (0 -600)	499.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	55.7	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	70.8	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	7.4	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.2	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	81.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	29.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	16.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	8.7	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.2	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	147	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	9.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.9	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	6.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	81	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	4.4	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	102.3	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.3	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.8	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	72.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.7	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	13.7	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	5	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	92	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	63.6	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	87.8	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.2	●			

UNITED STATES

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

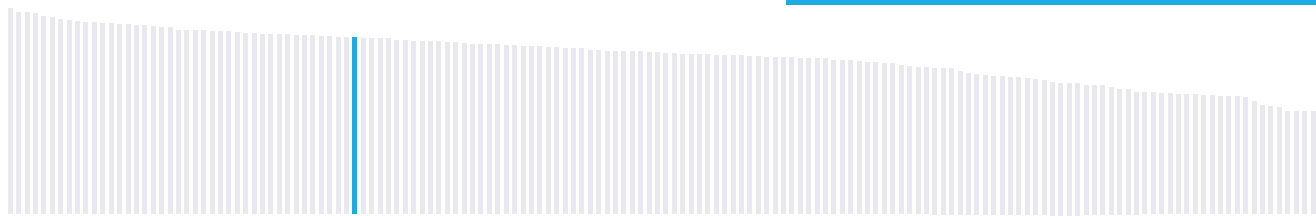
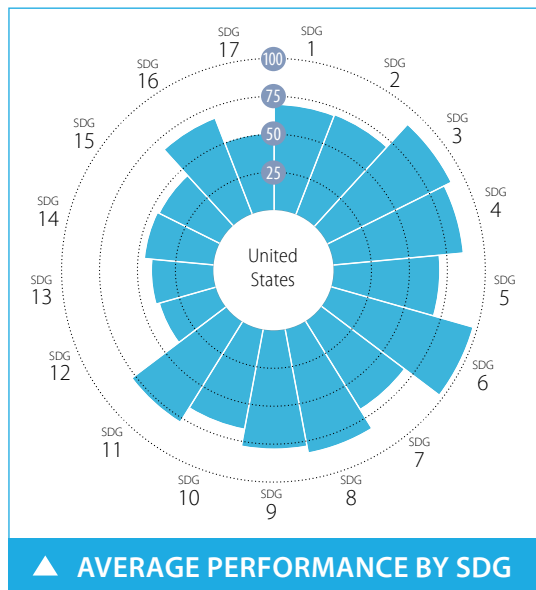


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

42 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	9/153	US\$ 52,704	US\$ 38,362
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	18/133	68.0	66
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	26/157	84.7	84.5
Human Development Index (2016)	10/157	92.0	88.7
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	3/134	81.4	71.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	96/149	56.9	67.1

SDG DASHBOARD



UNITED STATES

Performance by Indicator

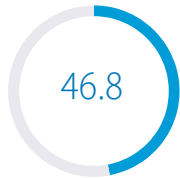
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	99.1	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	17.5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1.3	●
SDG2			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.7	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed)	9.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	●	Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population)	44.9	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.5	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	33.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	41.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.6	●	Palma ratio	1.8	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.3	●	PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	8.1	●
SDG3			SDG11		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	14	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	8.3	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	3.6	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.5	●	Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)	25.4	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	3.2	●	SDG12		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	22.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	14.3	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	12	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	34.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	10.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	56.4	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	21.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.2	●	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	1.7	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	●	SDG13		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	93.1	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	16.4	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.8	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8	●
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	12.9	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO ₂)	0.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.8	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	13.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	85.4	●
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	44.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	74.6	●
PISA score (0 -600)	487.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	55.1	●
SDG5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	51.6	●
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.2	●	SDG15		
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.2	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	81.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.4	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	18.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	10.4	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.2	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	13.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	716	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	5.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	76	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.5	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	74	●
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	7.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
SDG8			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	148.5	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0	●	SDG17		
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	0	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	22.4	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	97.9	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.17	●
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	69.4	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	14.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	2	●
SDG9			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	60	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	74.6	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	109.2	●			
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.7	●			

AFGHANISTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

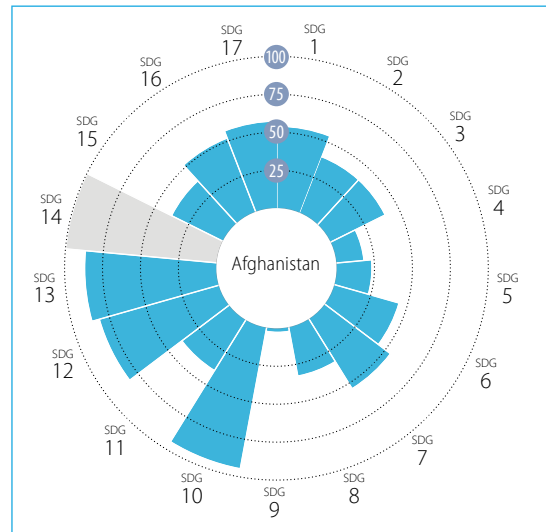


Regional average score

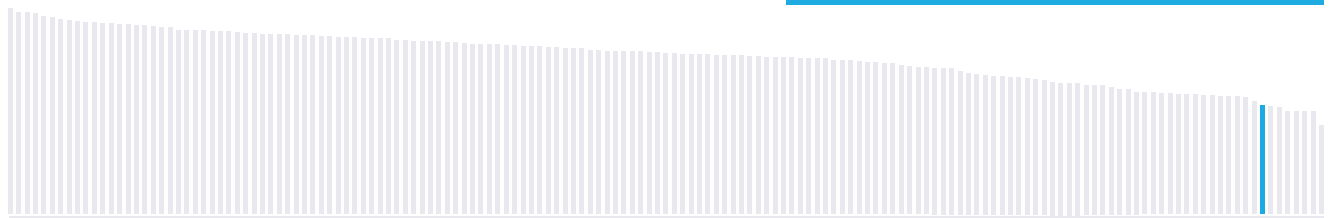


SDG Global rank

150 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	135/153	US\$ 1,808	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	110/133	42	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	155/157	37.5	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	141/157	47.9	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	147/149	29.2	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



AFGHANISTAN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	37.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	na	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	28.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.9	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	26.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	na	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	59.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.6	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	27.8	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	46.1	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	31.2	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	396	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.5	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	91.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.3	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	189	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.03	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	30.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	113	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	6.4	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	15.5	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-44.8	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	52.3	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	71.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	38.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	33.6	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	3.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	58.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	57.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	27.1	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.1	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	20.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.84	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.01	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.05	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	55.3	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	31.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	6.6	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	31	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	74	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	16.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	36	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	na	●
Access to electricity (% population)	32	●	Property Rights (1-7)	na	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	19.5	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	37.4	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	15	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-7.4	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	29.4	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	12.2	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	8.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	7.2	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	8.3	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	6	●			

ALBANIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

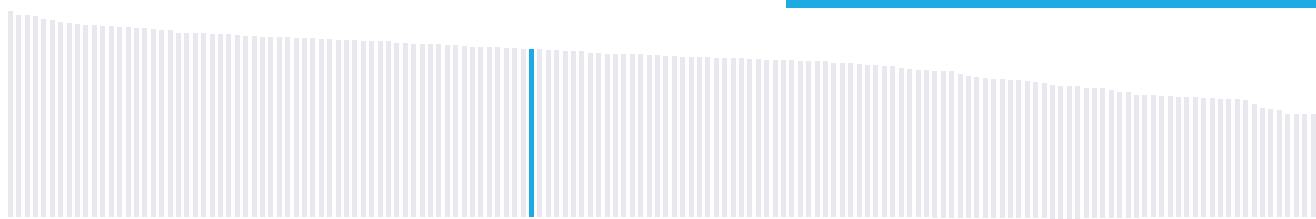
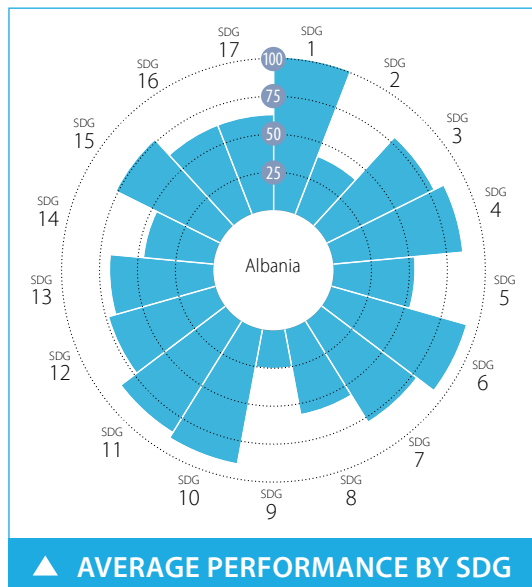


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

63 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	81/153	US\$ 11,015	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	97/133	45	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	59/157	74.4	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	66/157	76.4	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	77/134	57.9	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	53/149	62.7	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



ALBANIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	4.8	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.15	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.6	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	29	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.97	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	17.1	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	86.2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	19	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.77	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	18.8	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	171	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	15.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.8	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.8	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	15.6	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	21.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-24.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.3	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	75	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.1	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	93.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	53.5	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	75.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	28.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	97	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	68.3	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.5	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	95.1	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.4	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	93.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.85	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.05	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	6	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.17	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	62.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	189	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.7	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	5.1	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.5	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	48.4	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	98.6	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	16.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	39	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	63.3	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	40.6	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.3	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

ARMENIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

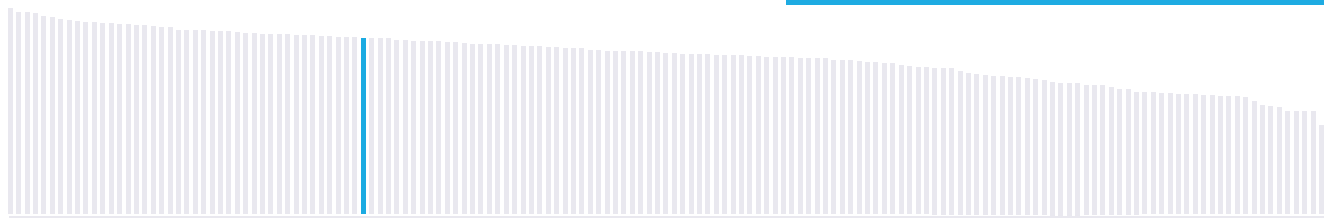
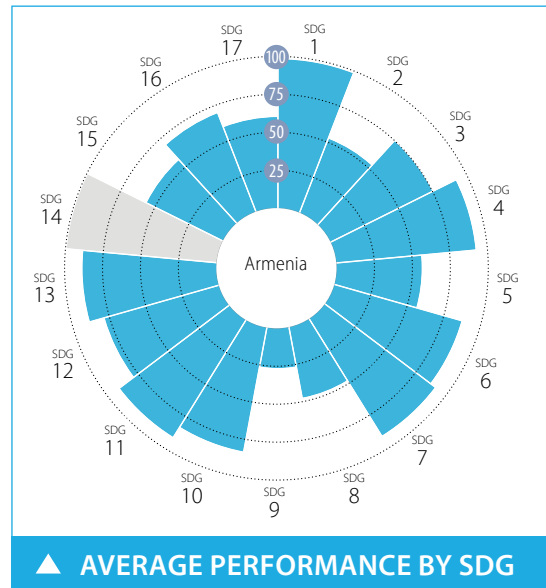


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

43 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	95/153	US\$ 7,907	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	107/133	43	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	37/157	81.6	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	74/157	74.3	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	76/134	58.2	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	103/149	55.6	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



ARMENIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.8	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.2	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	31.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	21.2	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.7	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.4	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.7	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.6	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	41	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	11.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	29.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	125	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	18.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	8.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.9	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	22.5	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	82.1	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	59	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.9	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	74.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.6	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	89.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	37.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	164	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	7.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	83	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	92.5	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	33	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.6	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	3.9	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21.8	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.7	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	16.8	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.6	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	58.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	41.3	●			

AZERBAIJAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

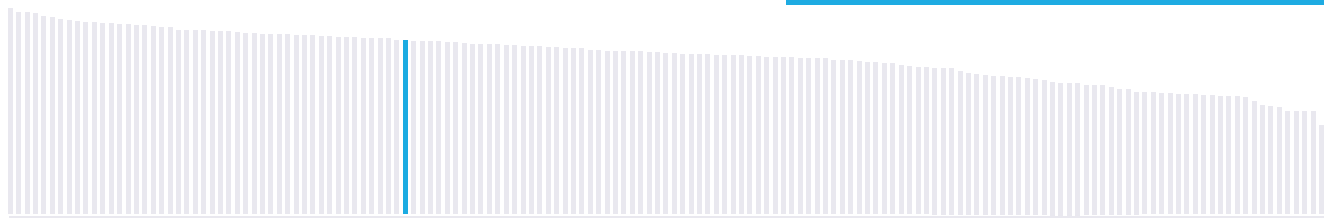
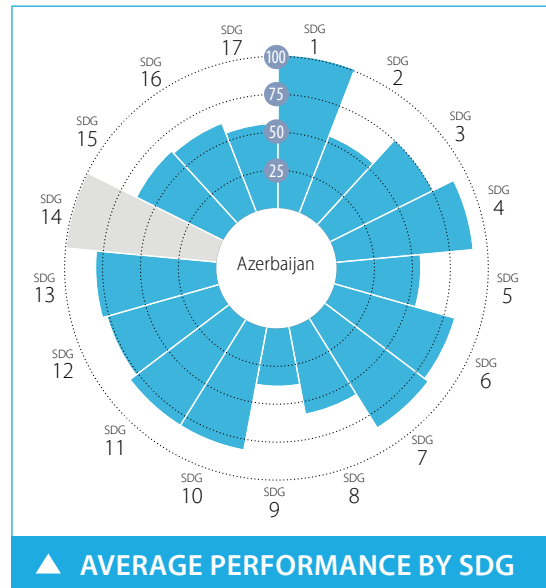


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

48 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	58/153	US\$ 16,699	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	69/133	53	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	31/157	83.8	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	69/157	75.9	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	35/134	65.1	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	126/149	51.0	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



AZERBAIJAN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.8	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.6	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	18	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.5	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	31.8	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	25.6	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.2	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	89.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	31.7	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	69	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	23.3	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	68	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	10	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.7	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	11.9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	61	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-68.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	97.2	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.8	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	76.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	100	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	69	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.4	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	86.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.5	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	89.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.8	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.6	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	87	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.5	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	89.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	413	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	34.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	77	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	5.5	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.1	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	92.7	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	93.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30	●
SDG8			SDG16		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.2	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	6.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	30.7	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.1	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.5	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	77	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.2	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	60.9	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

BELARUS

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

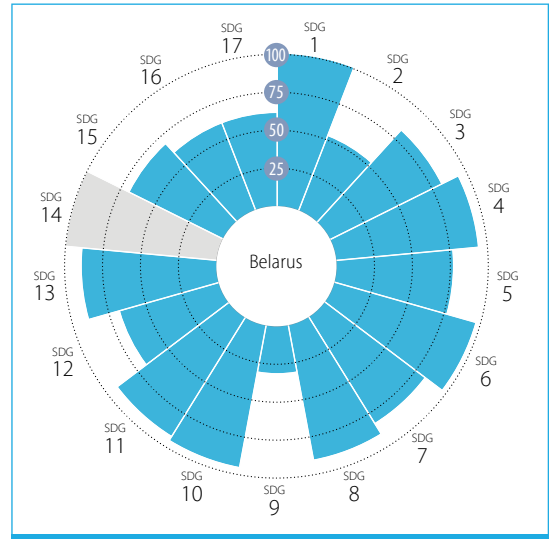


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

21 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	59/153	US\$ 16,662	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	77/133	52	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	35/157	82.3	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	48/157	79.6	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	99/149	56.0	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



BELARUS

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	na	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	17.3	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.4	●	Gini index (0-100)	27.2	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.7	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	17.9	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.6	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.9	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.7	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	55	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	26.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	104	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	13.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.2	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	17.6	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	89.3	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	12	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	29	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.2	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	79.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	5.2	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.7	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	94.3	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.6	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	335	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	58	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	na	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	na	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	99.5	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	65.9	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	1.4	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	75.9	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.7	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	0.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.7	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	62.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	61.8	●			

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

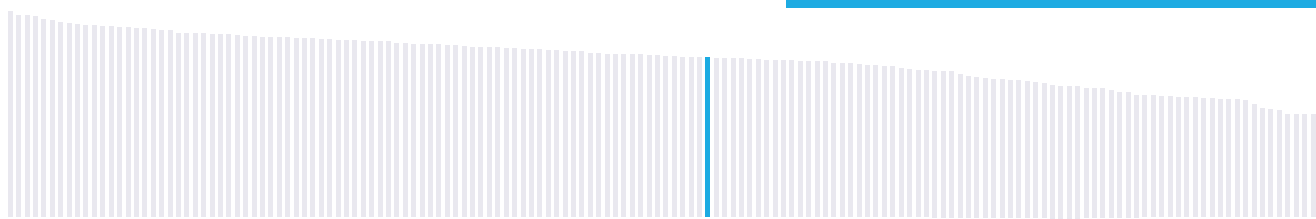
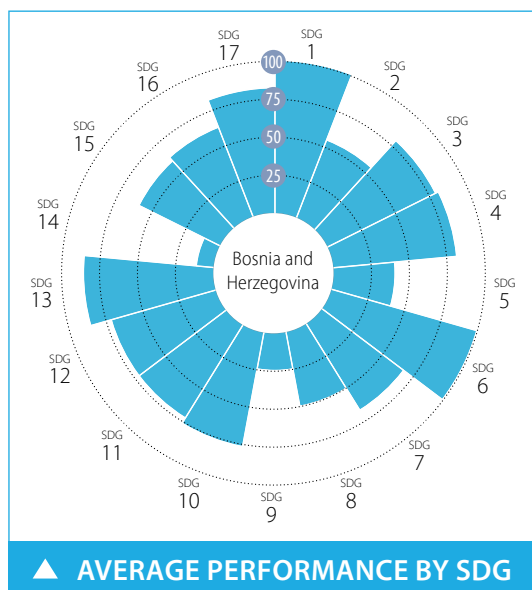


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

84 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	87/153	US\$ 10,119	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	77/133	52	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	110/157	63.3	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	71/157	75.0	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	104/134	54.2	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	58/149	61.7	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.9	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.9	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4	●	Gini index (0-100)	33.8	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	45.3	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	93.1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	37	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.6	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	224	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	17.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-10.9	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.6	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	16.5	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	8.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-19.2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.9	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.7	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	78.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.2	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	79.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	40.6	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	74.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	32.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	73	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	59.6	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.5	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	94.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.8	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	na	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.3	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	41.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	78	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.8	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.5	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	5.3	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.1	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	59.6	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.5	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	25.8	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	39	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	65.1	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	33.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0.8	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	20	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

BULGARIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

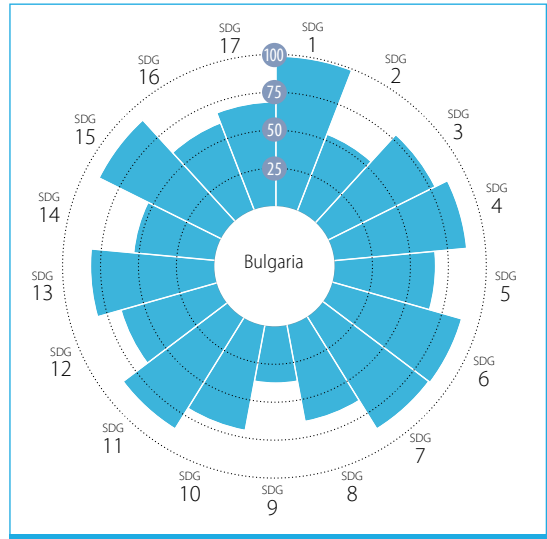


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

40 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	57/153	US\$ 17,000	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	87/133	48	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	33/157	83.4	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	52/157	79.4	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	48/134	63.4	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	29/149	67.1	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



BULGARIA

Performance by Indicator

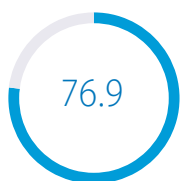
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1.4	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.9	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	6.7	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.2	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	36	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	27.5	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.6	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.4	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	24	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.3	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10.7	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	24.1	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	60.8	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	175	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	98.2	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	8.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-31	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.4	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	20	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	36.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-200.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.7	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.4	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	78.7	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.8	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.4	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	42.7	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	40.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	36.3	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	96.4	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	81.1	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.6	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.4	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.6	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	86	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	28.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	2.1	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	7.2	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	88.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	151	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	56	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.5	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	71.7	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	8	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	41	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	56.7	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	81.3	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	14.5	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.5	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

CROATIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

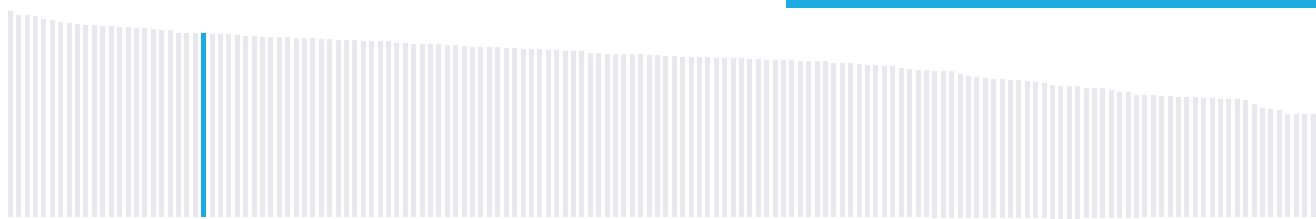
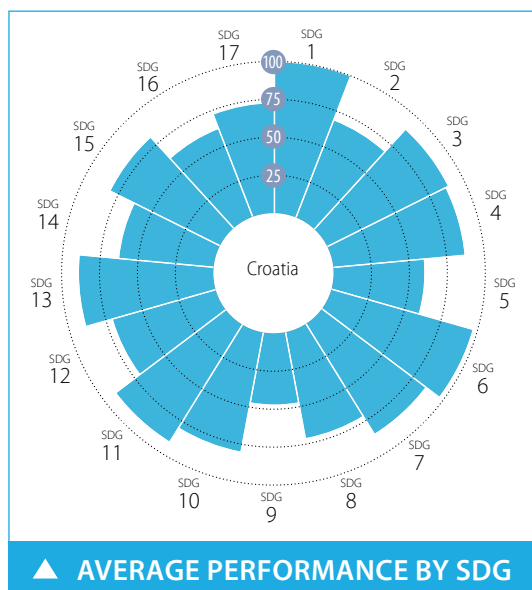


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

24 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	50/153	US\$ 20,664	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	15/157	87.0	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	41/157	82.7	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	71/134	59.3	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	26/149	67.3	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



CROATIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.7	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	6.8	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	32.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	21.2	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.6	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	13	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	16.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	90	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.2	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	9.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	53.5	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.4	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.1	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	69.3	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.5	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	88.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	64	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	40.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	7.9	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	44.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.2	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	96.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	76.5	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	1.9	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.6	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	97	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	89	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	5.6	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	73	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	91.7	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	na	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	49	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	0	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	89.2	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	13.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	69.8	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	75.4	●			

CYPRUS

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

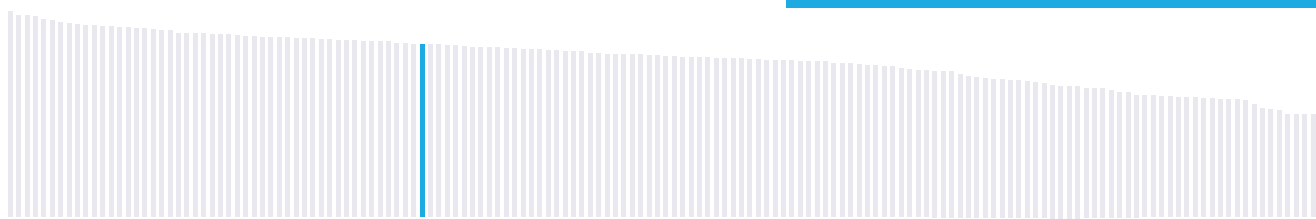
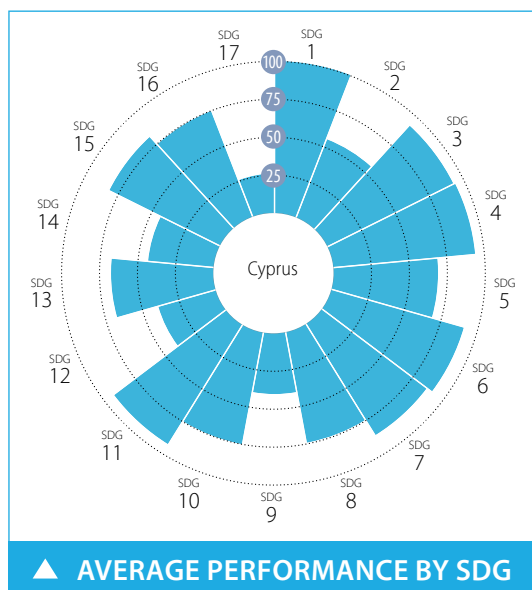


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

50 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	33/153	US\$ 30,383	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	53/133	58	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	40/157	80.2	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	29/157	85.6	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	80/134	57.6	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	67/149	60.1	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



CYPRUS

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.8	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	34.3	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.7	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	17.9	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	2.1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	16.3	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	6.2	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.9	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	29.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	9.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	23.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	20	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	48	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	5.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	170.5	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.3	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	4.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	90.9	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.8	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.9	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	95.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	60.1	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	48.4	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	83.3	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.8	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	97.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	78.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	1.7	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	na	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	17.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	94	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	14.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	76	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.3	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	55	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.4	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	0	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	88.4	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	71.7	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	4	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	54.8	●			

GEORGIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

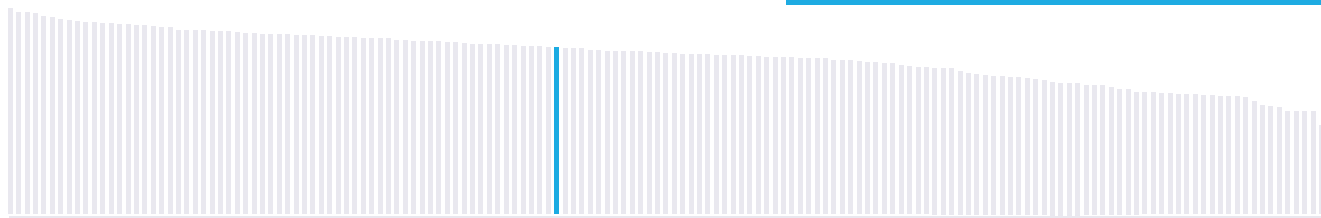
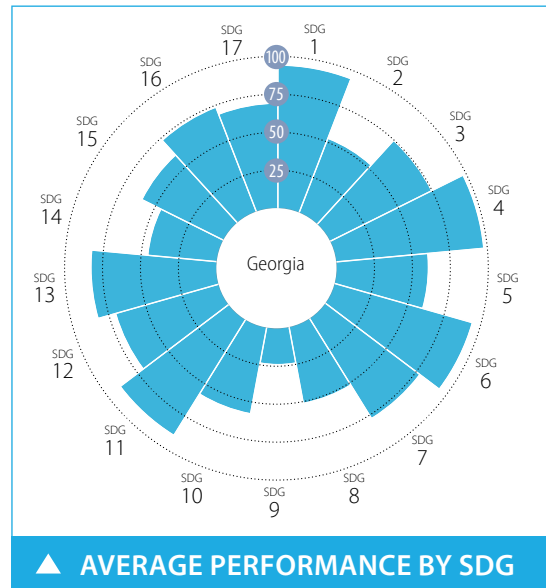


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

66 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	89/153	US\$ 9,016	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	104/133	44	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	103/157	65.0	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	62/157	76.9	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	56/134	61.8	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	80/149	58.9	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



GEORGIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	8.9	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.6	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	40.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	19.7	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.2	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	36	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.2	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.7	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.9	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.6	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	99	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	21.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.5	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	292	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	14.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	11.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	35.5	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.4	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	38.3	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	83	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	82.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	54.8	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	77.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	46.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.3	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.3	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	75.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.3	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	86.3	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	225	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	5.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	78	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	53.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	57	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	1.9	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	18.4	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	47.5	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11.6	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.8	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	45.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	50.5	●			

KAZAKHSTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

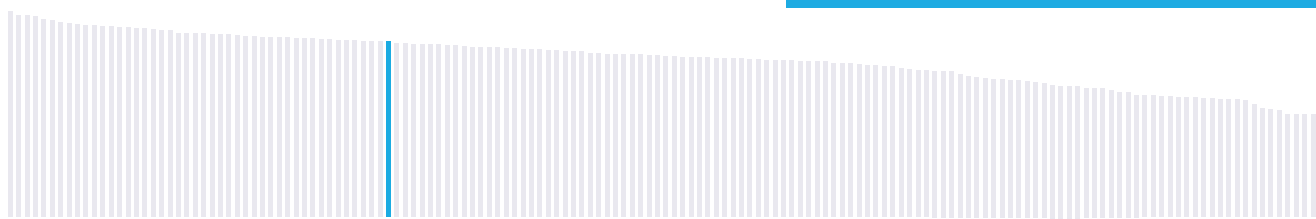
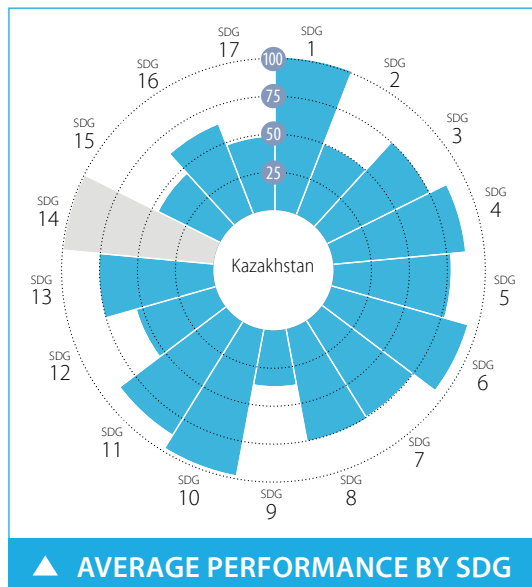


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

46 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	45/153	US\$ 23,522	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	62/133	55	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	67/157	73.3	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	52/157	79.4	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	51/134	63.0	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	71/149	59.6	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



KAZAKHSTAN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	36.1	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.4	●	Gini index (0-100)	26.3	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	17	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	90.5	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.7	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	89	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	15.6	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	155	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	33.9	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-52	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	93	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	47.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-13.6	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.3	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	27.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	15.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.4	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	87.7	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	87.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	26.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.3	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.4	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	86.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	92.9	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	97.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.4	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	18.4	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	234	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.3	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	90.1	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.7	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.7	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	2.2	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	59	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.4	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.2	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.8	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	72.9	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	60	●			

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

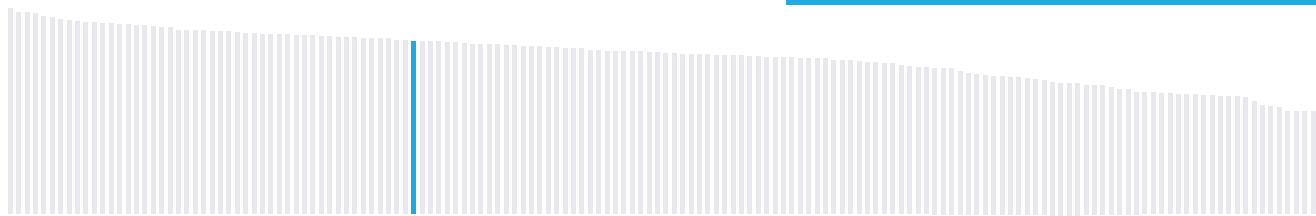
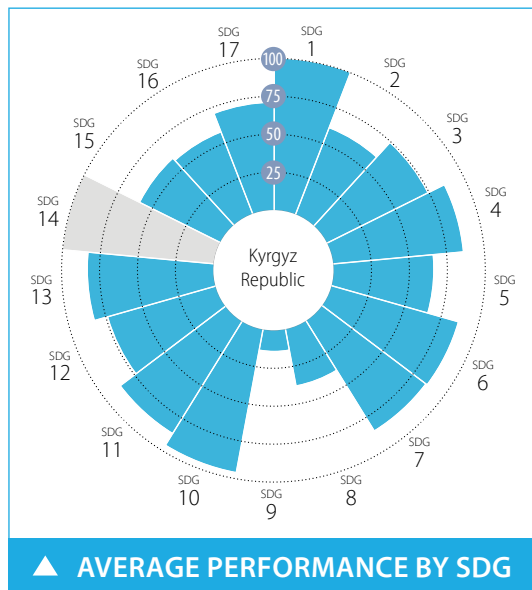


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

49 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	121/153	US\$ 3,225	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	86/133	49	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	68/157	73.1	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	101/157	66.4	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	107/134	53.5	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	116/149	54.1	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.8	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.9	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	14.4	●	Gini index (0-100)	26.8	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.3	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	16.1	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	87.7	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	76	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.3	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	144	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	28.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	19.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	22	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.9	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	39.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	84.2	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	35	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	102.1	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.1	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	70.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.2	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	90	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	93.3	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	32.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	166	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●
Access to electricity (% population)	99.8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	73.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	97.7	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	25.8	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	20.9	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.3	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	7.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.7	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	30.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	31	●			

LITHUANIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

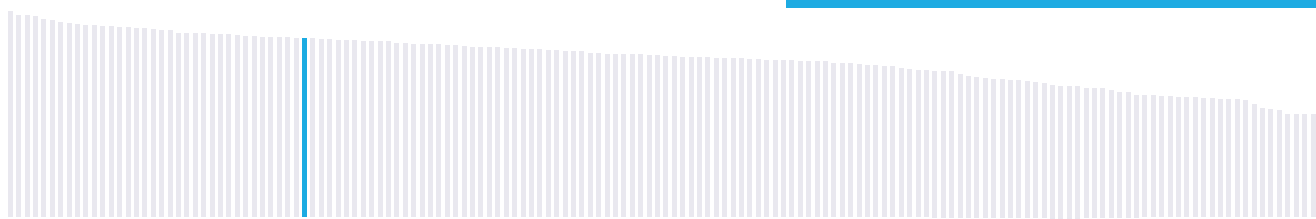
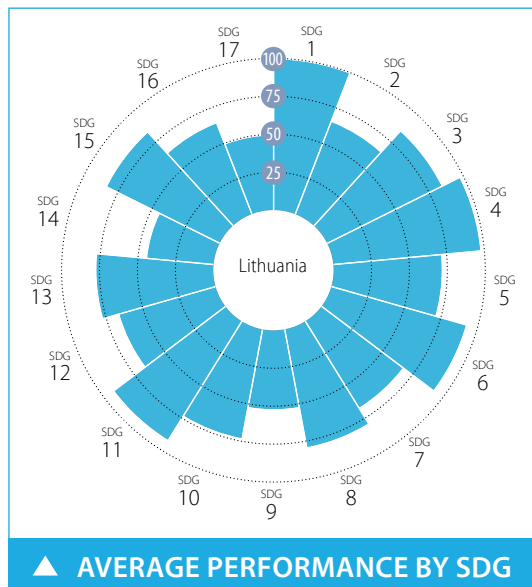


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

36 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	38/153	US\$ 26,971	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	46/133	59	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	23/157	85.5	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	33/157	84.8	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	33/134	65.7	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	37/149	65.3	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



LITHUANIA

Performance by Indicator

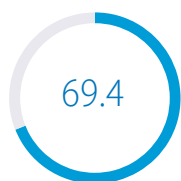
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.7	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.3	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	22.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.9	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4	●	Gini index (0-100)	35.2	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	18.6	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.2	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	56	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.1	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	11.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	22.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	46.8	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	73	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	10.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.6	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	44.4	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	10.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	32.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	85.8	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.7	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	12.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	81.2	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	44.5	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	30.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	99.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.2	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	82.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	9.1	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	96.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	5.5	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	92.4	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	268	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	9.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	6.4	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	59	●
SDG8			SDG18		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	0	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	85.5	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	9.2	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.3	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	71.4	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	74.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

MACEDONIA, FYR

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

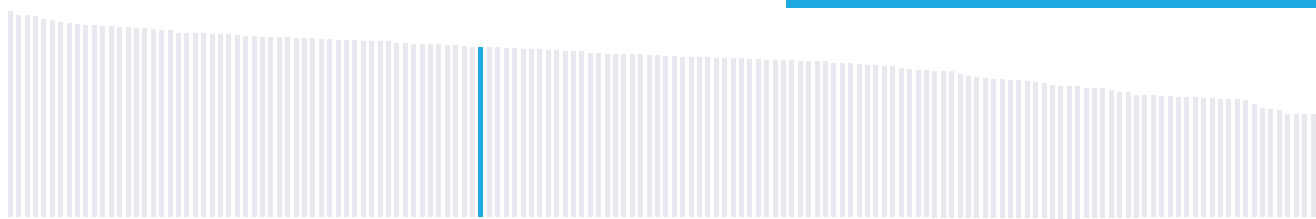
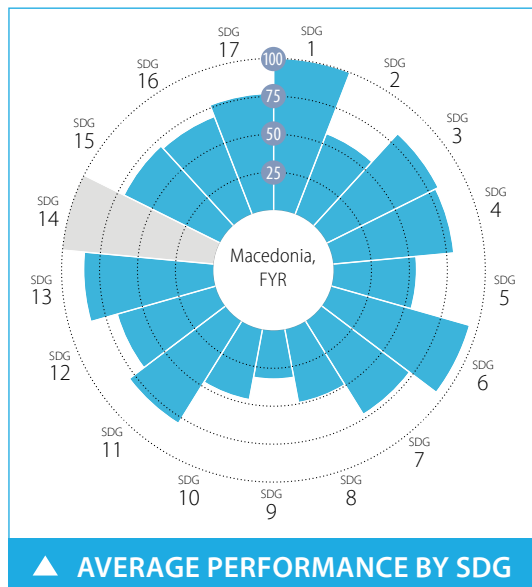


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

57 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	76/153	US\$ 12,732	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	69/133	53	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	50/157	78.0	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	72/157	74.8	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	65/134	60.4	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	na	na	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



MACEDONIA, FYR

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.7	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	44.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.9	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	39.4	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.7	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.5	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.1	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	13	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.4	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	22.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-10.9	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	129	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	17.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	9.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67.5	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	17.3	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	77.9	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	88.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.6	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	75.1	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	90.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	63.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	33.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.4	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	90.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.6	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	16.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	147	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	70	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	66.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.7	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.4	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	12.5	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	78.6	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	26.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.4	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	70.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56.2	●			

MALTA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

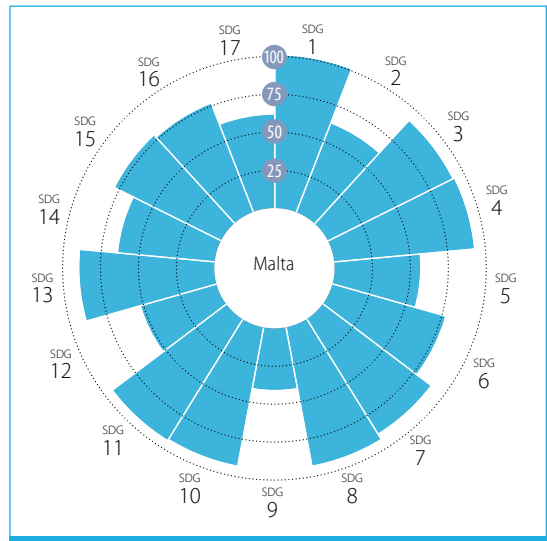


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

22 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	29/153	US\$ 32,720	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	23/133	66	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	9/157	88.5	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	29/157	85.6	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	38/134	64.6	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	na	na	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



MALTA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.6	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	28.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	15.4	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	14.6	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	8.8	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	68.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	32.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	11.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	31	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	47.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	5.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	255.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.7	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	16.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.6	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	na	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	83.5	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.6	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	46.1	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	47.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	6.6	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	30	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	93.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	57.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	na	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.4	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	67.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	135	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	13.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	78	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.9	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	55	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	na	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	11.8	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	0	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.5	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	76.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	63.2	●			

MOLDOVA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

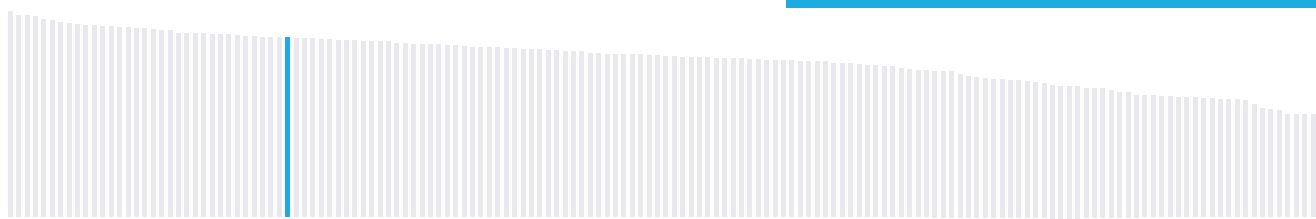
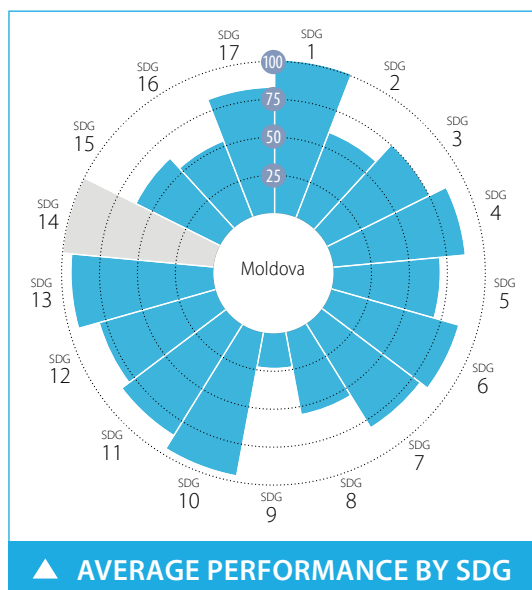


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

34 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	113/153	US\$ 4,742	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	58/133	56	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	55/157	76.7	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	89/157	69.9	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	97/134	55.2	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	na	na	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



MOLDOVA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	14.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	26.8	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	16.7	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	85.7	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	23	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.9	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.8	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	152	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	26.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.5	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	115	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	1.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	12.5	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-150.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.9	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	22	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	79.1	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.3	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	40.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	101.1	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.8	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	84.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.8	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	1.1	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	88.4	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	76.4	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.2	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	8.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	188	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	91.4	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.4	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	16.3	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.8	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.8	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	49.8	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	51.9	●			

MONTENEGRO

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

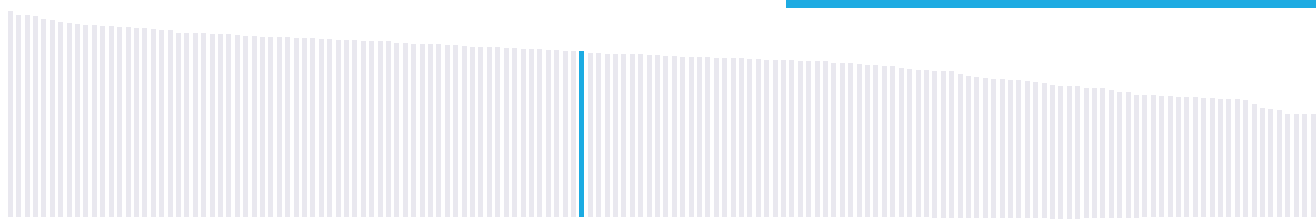
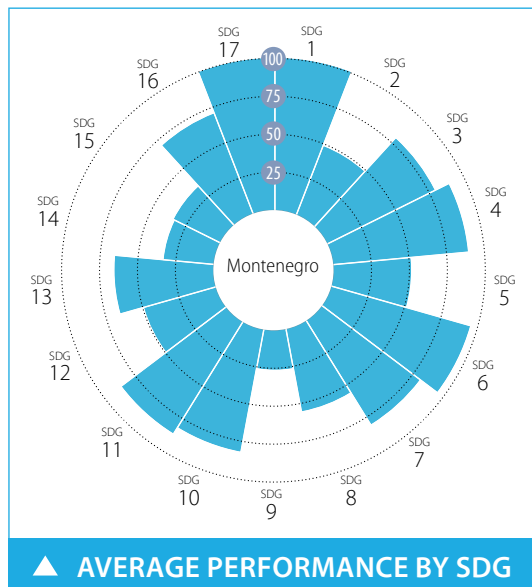


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

69 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	65/153	US\$ 15,254	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	69/133	53	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	47/157	78.9	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	44/157	80.7	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	79/134	57.9	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	56/149	62.3	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



MONTENEGRO

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.3	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20	●	Gini index (0-100)	31.9	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.5	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	22.7	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.2	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.1	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	21	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.7	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	22.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-10.9	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	124	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	11.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	329.3	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67.9	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	12	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	64	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	79.4	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.6	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	60.1	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	36.8	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	82.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	89	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	74.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	23.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	1.8	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	na	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.7	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	95.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.2	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	na	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	174	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	5.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	73	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	61.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.4	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	na	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	12.5	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	67.5	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	17.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	64.6	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	43.7	●			

ROMANIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

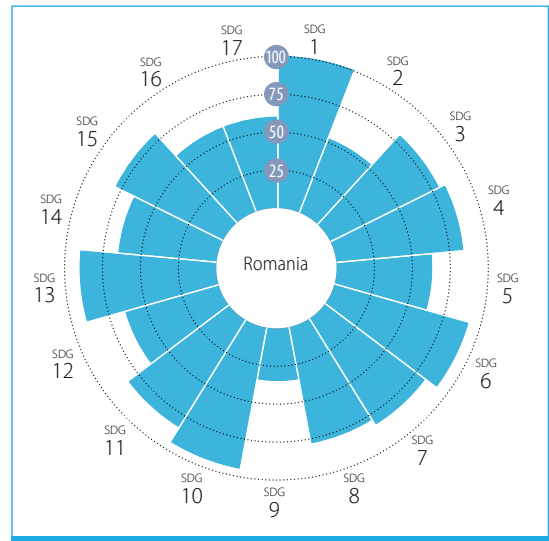


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

35 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	51/153	US\$ 20,484	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	39/133	60	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	34/157	83.2	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	46/157	80.2	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	59/134	61.4	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	31/149	67.0	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD

ROMANIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	51.5	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	na	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	na	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.2	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.1	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.4	●	Gini index (0-100)	41.6	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	15.8	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	93.9	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.6	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	80	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.9	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.7	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	29.9	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	72.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	110	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	39.7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	18.9	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-10.5	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.4	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	30	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	22.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.7	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	12.5	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.7	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.7	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	12	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	95.4	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	91.5	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	64.7	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98.7	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	2.2	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	79.5	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.2	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	96.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.4	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	72.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	5.4	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	4	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	9.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	99.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	475	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.4	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.4	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	71.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.7	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	73.4	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	71.3	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	231	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.2	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	10.9	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

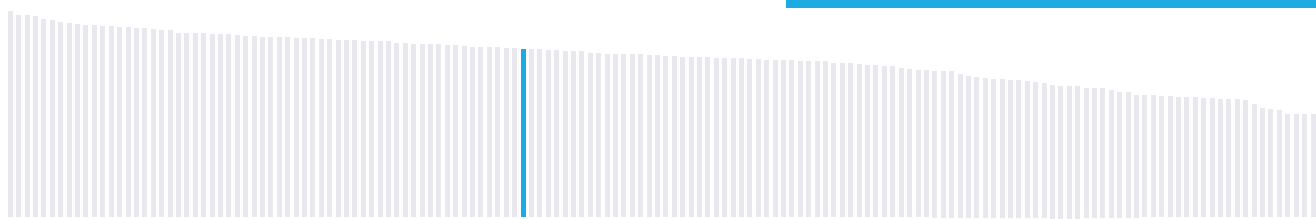
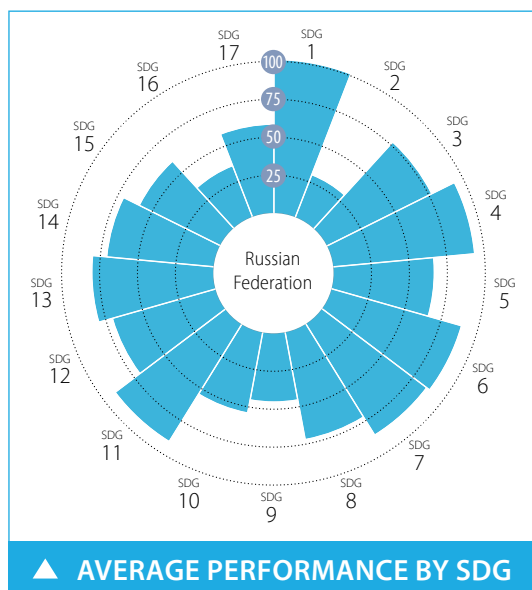


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

62 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	43/153	US\$ 24,124	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	46/133	59	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	32/157	83.5	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	45/157	80.4	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	41/134	64.5	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	140/149	38.4	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	51.5	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	na	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	na	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	41.6	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.4	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	15.8	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	93.9	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.9	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.6	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.7	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	80	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	72.7	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	39.7	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	29.9	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-10.5	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	110	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	30	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	18.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.4	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	22.7	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	12.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.7	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.7	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.7	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	95.4	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	91.5	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	12	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	64.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	2.2	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.2	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.4	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	79.5	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	5.4	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	96.9	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	72.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	9.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	475	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	99.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.4	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	231	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	71.2	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.2	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	10.9	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	73.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	71.3	●			

SERBIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

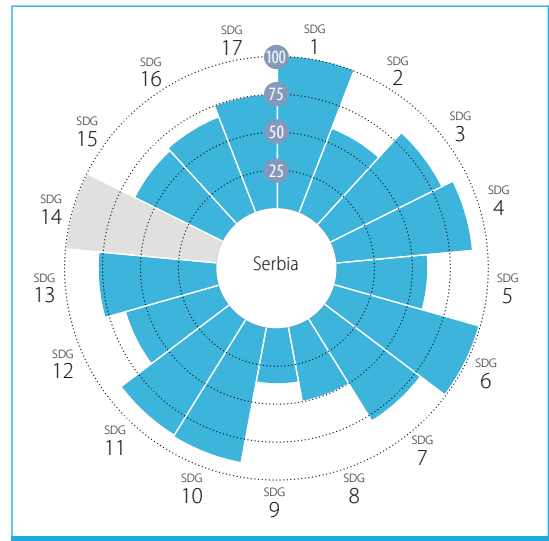


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

37 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	73/153	US\$ 13,278	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	53/133	58	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	48/157	78.7	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	58/157	77.6	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	87/134	56.7	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	47/149	63.3	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



SERBIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	4.3	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.9	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.5	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6	●	Gini index (0-100)	29.1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	20.8	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.7	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	21	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	24.5	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	137	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	7.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-10.9	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67.7	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	18.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98.4	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.3	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.8	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	68.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	90.4	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	73	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.1	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	96.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	1.2	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.6	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.3	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	68.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	148	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	76	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-17.8	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	9.5	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.2	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	85.5	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.4	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	16.5	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	na	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	65.3	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	71.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	8.4	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.8	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.7	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

TAJIKISTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

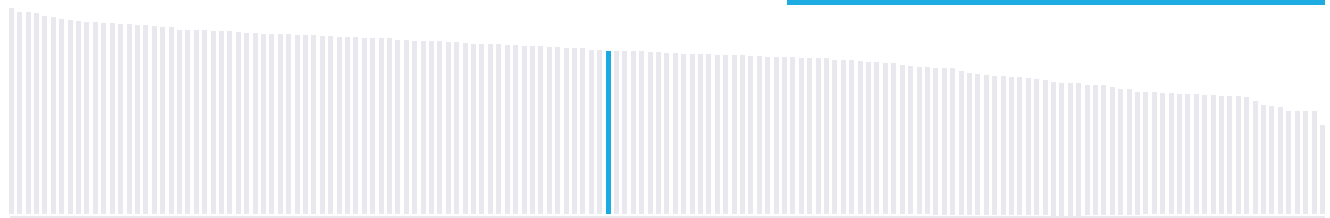
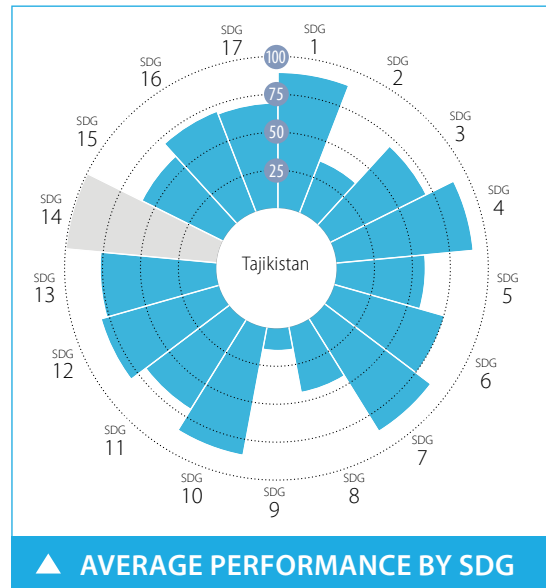


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

72 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	126/153	US\$ 2,661	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	81/133	51	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	69/157	73.1	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	108/157	62.7	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	74/134	58.8	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	114/149	54.1	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



TAJIKISTAN

Performance by Indicator

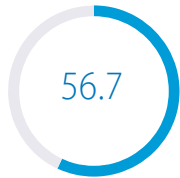
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	15.4	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	33.2	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.9	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	13.6	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	30.8	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	32	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	41.3	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.5	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	82.6	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.8	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	87	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.9	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	28.8	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	18.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-3.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	3.5	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	37.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-98.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	86.4	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	75.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.7	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	45.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	85.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.6	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	76.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	73.8	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.4	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	95	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	121	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	51.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	78	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.3	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.3	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	68.6	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	88.4	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	25	●
SDG8			SDG17		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-7.6	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	10	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	16	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	10.8	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.9	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	19	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	12.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

TURKMENISTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

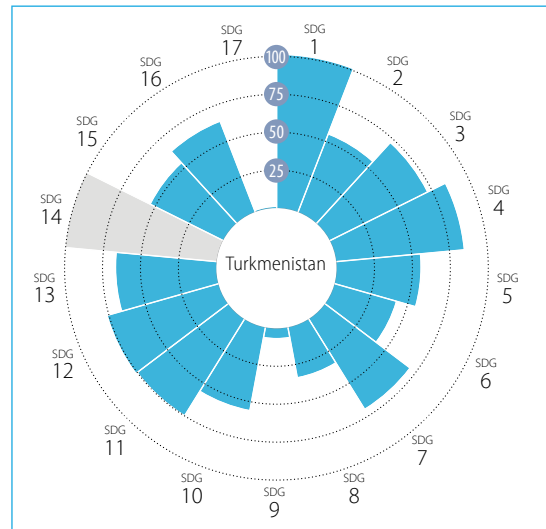


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

117 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	62/153	US\$ 15,527	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	46/133	59	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	81/157	70.2	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	93/157	69.2	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	99/149	56.0	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



TURKMENISTAN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	na	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.9	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	40.8	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.8	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	26.7	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	na	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	42	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.6	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	51.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.9	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	70	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.8	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	40.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-3.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	73	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	24.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	17.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-208.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.8	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	16	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	12.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	82.2	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	29.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	na	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.1	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	60.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.8	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	na	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	na	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	4.3	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	112.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	583	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	6.8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	81	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	na	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	na	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	95.5	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	22	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	2.2	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.1	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	8.6	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	15	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	na	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	na	●			

UKRAINE

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

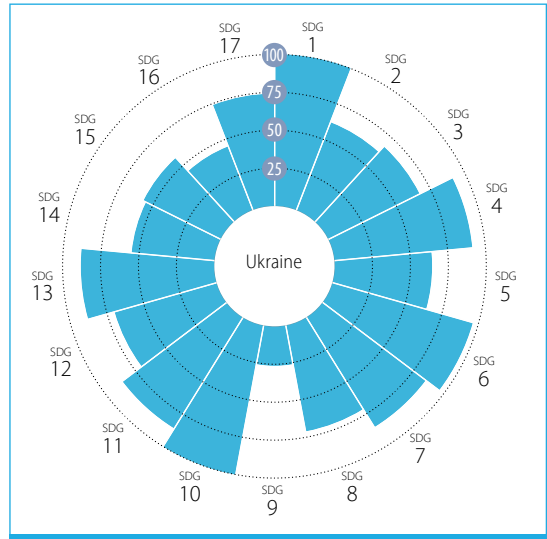


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

39 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	97/153	US\$ 7,457	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	116/133	40	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	44/157	79.7	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	74/157	74.3	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	82/134	57.2	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	144/149	34.3	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



UKRAINE

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	29.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.1	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.4	●	Gini index (0-100)	24.1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	24	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	16.6	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.5	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	86.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	91	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.7	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	28.2	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	139	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	31.7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	na	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-10.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.3	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	23.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-6.1	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	23	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	6	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	79.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.3	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.8	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	90.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	59.6	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	33.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	68.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	99.5	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	32.5	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	79.7	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	96.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.9	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	95.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	8.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	5.7	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.9	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	4.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	96	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	305	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.1	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.9	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	2.4	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.1	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	58.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.8	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	8.9	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	49.3	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.1	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	81	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.8	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	20.5	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

UZBEKISTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

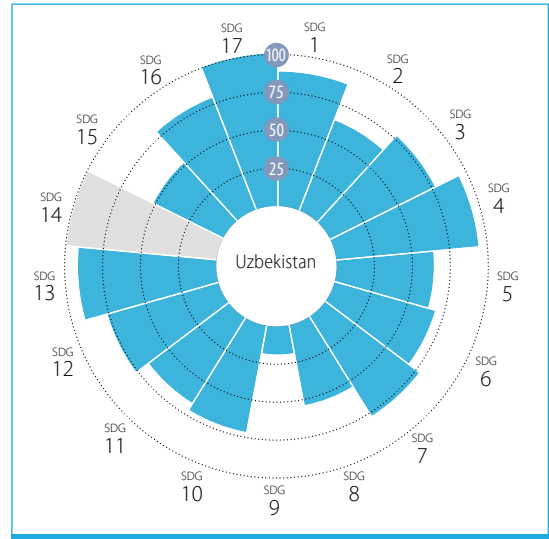


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

45 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	106/153	US\$ 5,717	US\$ 14,570
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	46/133	59	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	109/157	63.7	76.0
Human Development Index (2016)	88/157	70.1	75.4
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	59.8
Global Peace Index (2016)	102/149	55.7	56.2

SDG DASHBOARD



UZBEKISTAN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	16.6	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	na	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	15.5	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	35.3	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	36	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	33	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.4	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	na	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.1	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	79	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	31	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	11.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-3.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.4	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	19.9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	17.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-21.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.9	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.4	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	88.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.7	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	12	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	100	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	20.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	96.4	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	63.5	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.1	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	87.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.8	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	100	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	100.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.2	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	87.8	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	150	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	92	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	na	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	Property Rights (1-7)	na	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.9	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	8.9	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	21	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	42.8	●	Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	28.7	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	3.3	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

BANGLADESH

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

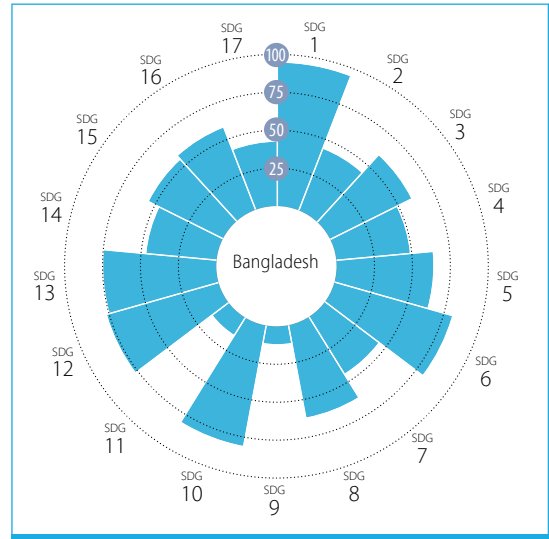


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

120 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	122/153	US\$ 3,137	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	93/133	46	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	152/157	41.8	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	115/157	57.9	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	103/134	54.2	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	78/149	59.1	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



BANGLADESH

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	8.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.8	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	6	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	16.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	3.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	32.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.4	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	87	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	32.3	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	176	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.3	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.4	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	37.6	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	225	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	68	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	13.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.4	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	82.6	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	42.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52.4	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.5	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	91.7	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	36.7	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	5.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	38.8	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	83.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	2.4	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	25.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	89.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.8	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	68.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	3.5	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	86.9	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	60.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	43	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	4.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	82	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	62.4	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	10.9	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	37	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	26	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	4.3	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	34.5	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.8	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	4.1	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	14.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	13.5	●			

BHUTAN

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

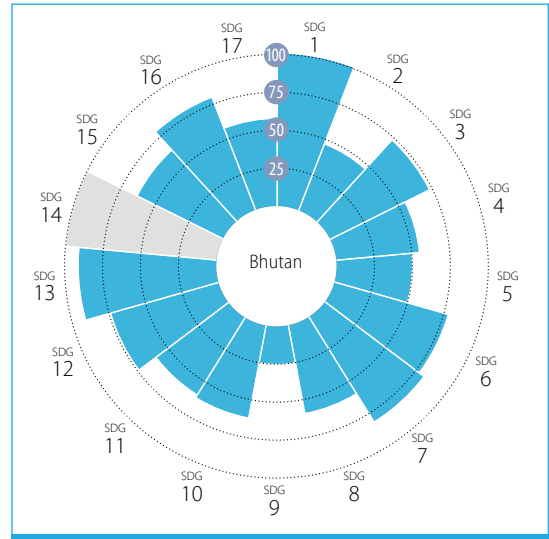


Regional average score

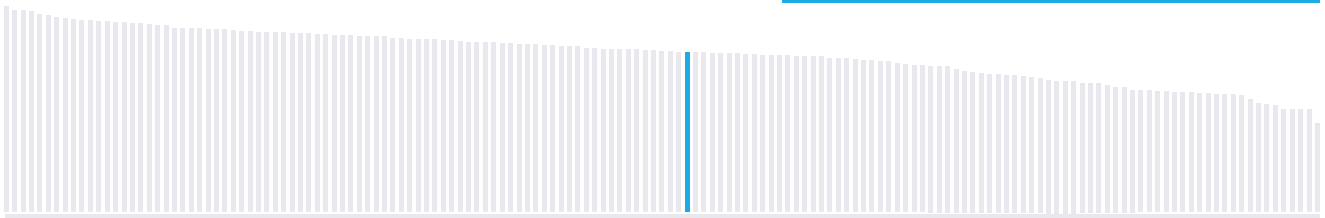


SDG Global rank

83 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	96/153	US\$ 7,861	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	102/157	65.0	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	111/157	60.7	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	94/134	55.3	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	13/149	71.1	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



BHUTAN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.9	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.6	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.9	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	38.8	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.1	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	54.1	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	79.9	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	148	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.3	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	32.9	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.7	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	155	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	20.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	60	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	15	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	15.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	39	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.2	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	20.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	74.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	73	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	85.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	3.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	92	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.9	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	51.1	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.3	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	86.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.5	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	50.4	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.4	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	145	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	15.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	62.7	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.9	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	65	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	na	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-10.9	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	2.9	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	38.9	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.5	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2.4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.3	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	39.8	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56.4	●			

CAMBODIA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

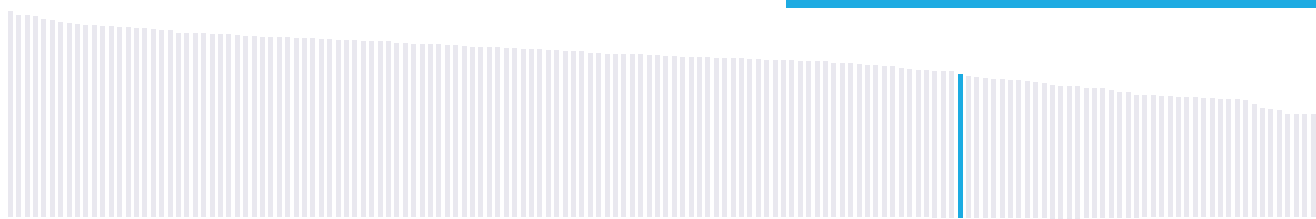
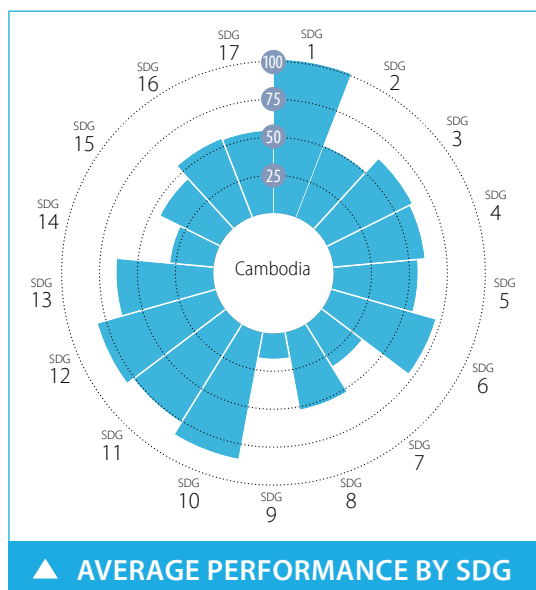


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

114 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	120/153	US\$ 3,278	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	97/133	45	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	130/157	51.2	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	118/157	56.3	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	86/134	56.8	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	97/149	56.8	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



CAMBODIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	14.2	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.2	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	3.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	30.8	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	23.9	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	75.3	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	161	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.8	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	28.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	380	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.6	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	71	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	17.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-92.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.1	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	52.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	89	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.4	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	58	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	83.7	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	88.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	52.9	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	4.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	60.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	91.5	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	42.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	67.1	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	90.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	18	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	75.5	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	42.4	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	106	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.2	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	56.1	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	11.4	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	73.3	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	21	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	19.3	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	15.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.7	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	0.3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.6	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	19	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	42.8	●			

CHINA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

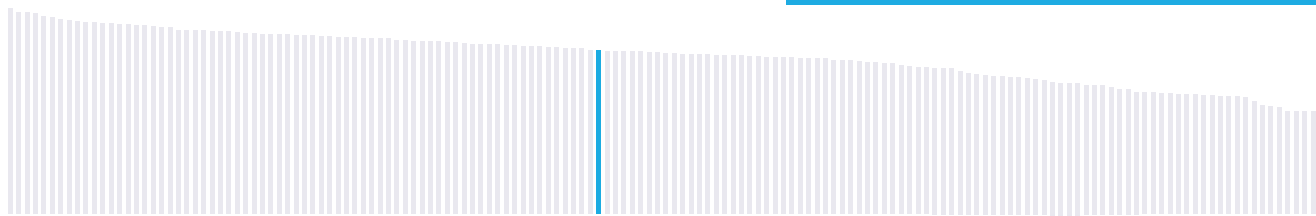
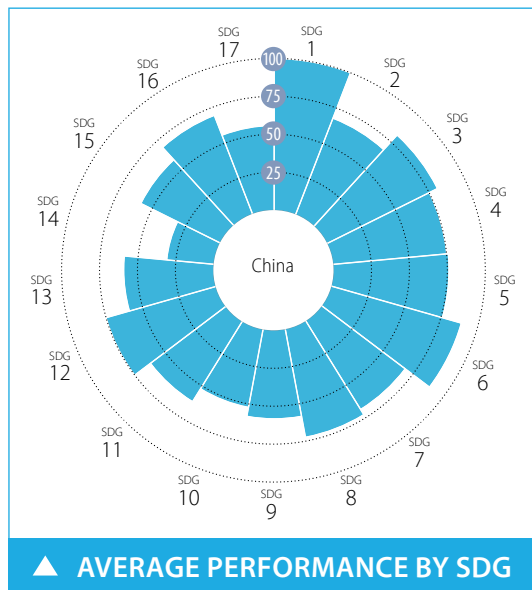


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

71 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	71/153	US\$ 13,572	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	69/133	53	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	101/157	65.1	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	80/157	73.8	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	26/134	70.7	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	112/149	54.2	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



CHINA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.7	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.7	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	9.3	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	84.4	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.3	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.9	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	42.2	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	57.2	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.5	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	87.2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.7	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	67	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	27.9	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	163	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	25.5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	18.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-5.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.5	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	22.8	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-12.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.9	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.6	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	78.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.8	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.8	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	7.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	81.1	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	34.8	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	5.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	90.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.6	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	81.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	23.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4.2	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	95.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.8	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	76.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	121	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	19.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.6	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.2	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	54.9	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	na	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40	●
SDG8			SDG16		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	6.4	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	83.6	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	4.6	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	50.3	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.7	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	1	●

INDIA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

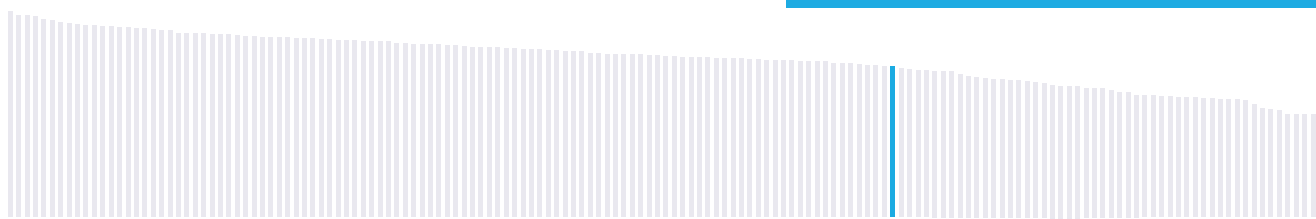
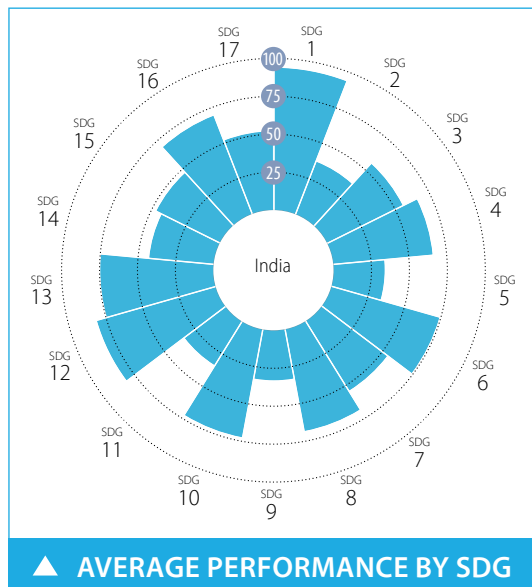


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

116 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	105/153	US\$ 5,733	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	110/133	42	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	126/157	53.6	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	110/157	62.4	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	37/134	64.6	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	132/149	48.7	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



INDIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	9.4	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	57.1	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	15.2	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.7	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.1	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	35.2	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	72.6	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	53.8	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	174	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.7	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	217	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	26.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	130	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	16.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-8.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.6	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	23.3	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	52.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	53.3	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	91.1	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	29.2	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	56.4	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	89.7	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	23.6	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	58.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.2	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	33.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	2.7	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	94.1	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	39.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.2	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	33.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	33	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.2	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.2	●
Access to electricity (% population)	79.2	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	36	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	71.9	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0.1	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	11.8	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	58.6	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.5	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	3.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	11	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	26	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	9.4	●			

INDONESIA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

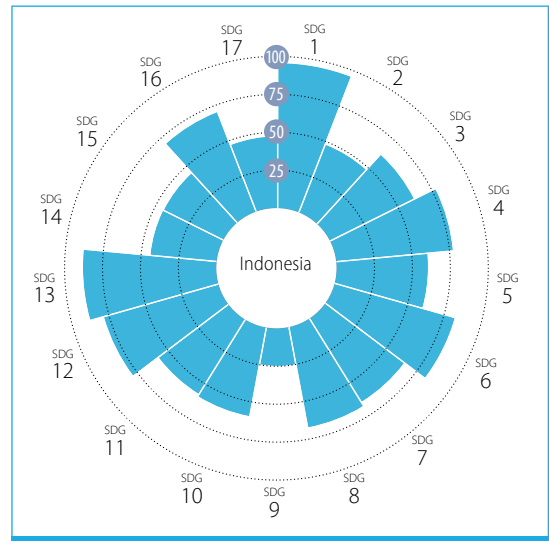


Regional average score

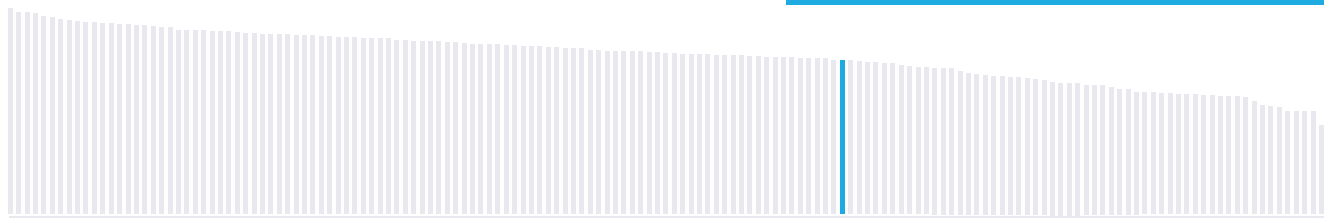


SDG Global rank

100 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	84/153	US\$ 10,385	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	81/133	51	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	99/157	65.9	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	95/157	68.9	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	39/134	64.6	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	41/149	64.0	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



INDONESIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	7.8	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.8	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	32.3	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.5	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	39.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.1	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	15	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	32.5	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	126	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.5	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	395	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.5	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	23.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	84	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	14.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	15.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.1	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	49.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	83.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	69	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	53.6	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.3	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	82.4	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	57.5	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	7.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	59.4	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	22	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	20.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	87.1	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.3	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	61.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	11.5	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	87.4	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	60.8	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	59	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	97	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	59.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	68.5	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0.4	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	6.9	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.1	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.6	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	10.8	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	22	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	42.1	●			

IRAN, ISLAMIC REP.

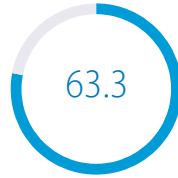
East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

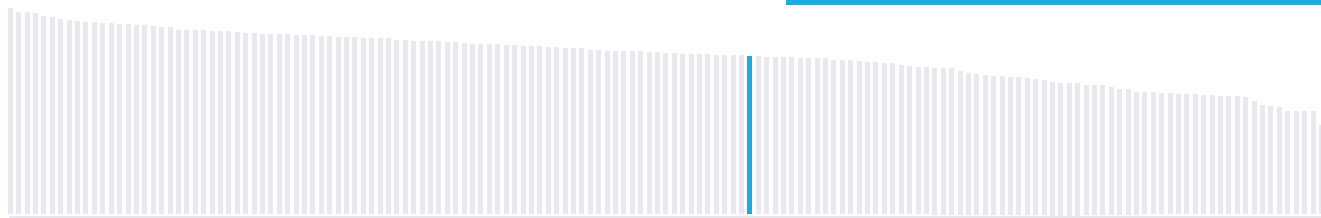
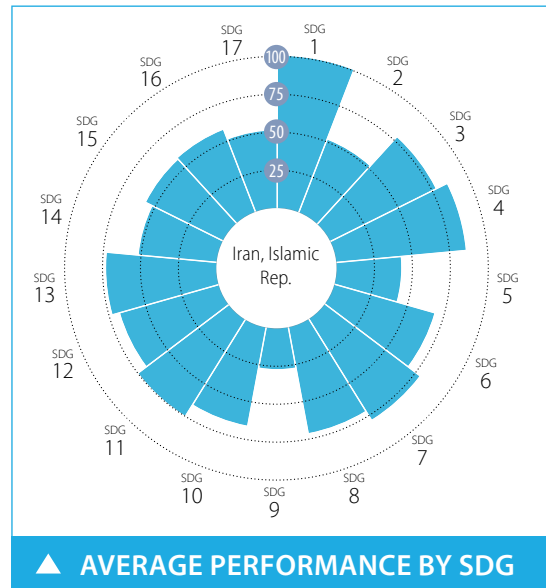


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

89 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	na	na	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	91/133	47	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	97/157	66.3	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	61/157	77.4	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	73/134	58.9	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	125/149	51.8	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



IRAN, ISLAMIC REP.

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	19.1	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.4	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	37.4	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	42	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.3	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.5	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.5	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.4	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	16	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.7	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	22.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-1.5	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	35	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	27.7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	32.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.5	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	26.3	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	96.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.4	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	85.9	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.4	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	88	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	67.3	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	42.5	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	35.4	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	94	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.4	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	22.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	5.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	96.2	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	90	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	4.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	67.8	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	287	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	18.8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●
Access to electricity (% population)	99.4	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	98.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.7	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	1.1	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	11.4	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	92.9	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.8	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11.3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	7.7	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	44.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	20	●			

LAO PDR

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

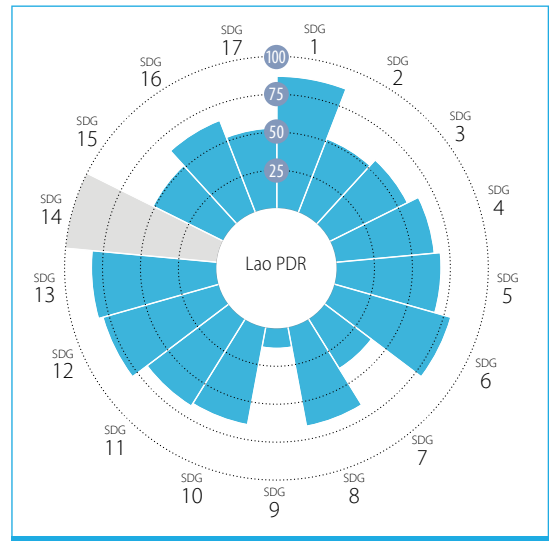


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

107 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	109/153	US\$ 5,345	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	132/157	50.3	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	114/157	58.6	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	90/134	56.2	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	51/149	63.0	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



LAO PDR

Performance by Indicator

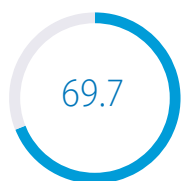
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	19.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.7	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	18.5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.8	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	3.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	37.9	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.5	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	27.9	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	63.9	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	197	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.1	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.7	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	66.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	182	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	24.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	29.8	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	5.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	14.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	57.9	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	63.7	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	41.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.6	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	5.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	90.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	35.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	79.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.9	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	96.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	8.6	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	75.7	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	70.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.3	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	69	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.9	●
Access to electricity (% population)	78.1	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	2.4	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	74.8	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	10.1	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	31.2	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.1	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	1.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.1	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	18.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	14.2	●			

MALAYSIA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

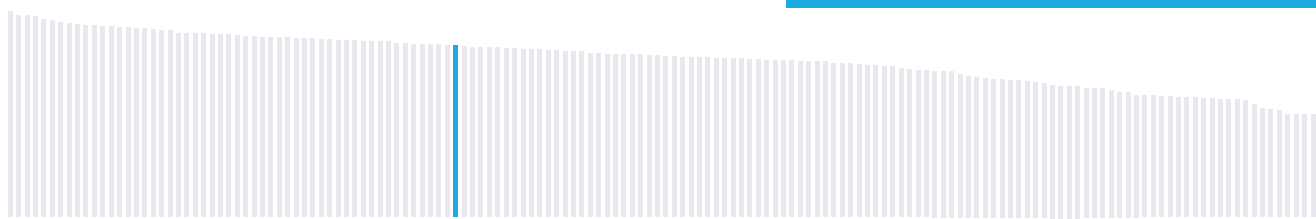
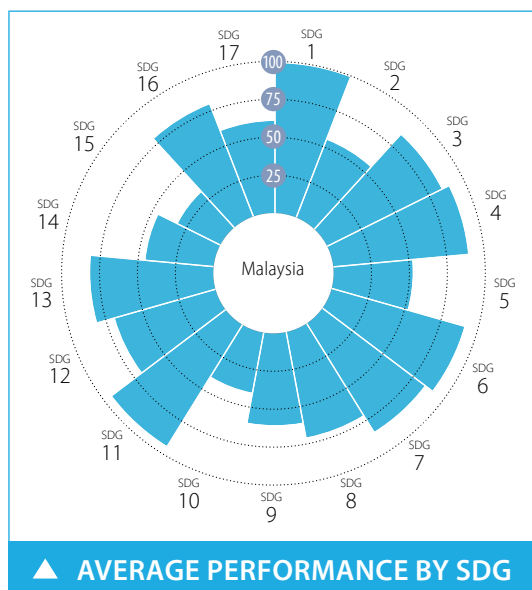


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

54 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	41/153	US\$ 25,312	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	61/157	74.2	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	54/157	78.9	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	23/134	73.8	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	30/149	67.0	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



MALAYSIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1.6	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.5	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	49.1	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.6	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.3	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	na	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	13.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	46.3	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.9	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	15.1	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	40	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.6	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	89	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.6	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	3.2	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	26.7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	65.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.5	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.7	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98.8	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.8	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	85.1	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.1	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	84.5	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	54.6	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	62.8	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.4	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	19.2	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	42.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.3	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	92.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.6	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	58.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	19.1	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.7	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	98.2	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	96	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	132	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	13.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	5	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.3	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	na	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	49	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	84.1	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.3	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	3.3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.8	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	71.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	89.9	●			

MONGOLIA

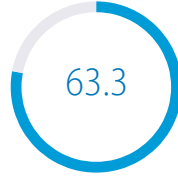
East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

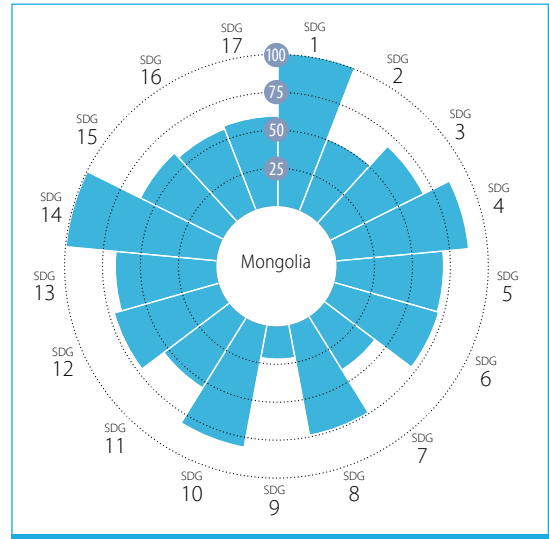


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

95 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	79/153	US\$ 11,478	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	81/133	51	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	105/157	64.4	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	81/157	73.5	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	99/134	54.8	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	49/149	63.2	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



MONGOLIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	20.5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.8	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	16.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	32	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	22.9	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	33	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	44	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.7	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	428	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.3	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	24.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	32	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-1.9	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	132	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	21	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-751.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.1	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	15	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	14.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	83.8	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.5	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	105.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.1	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	81.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	9.4	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	64.4	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	59.7	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	287	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	59	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	85.6	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	36.6	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.3	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	38	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	15.2	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	93.7	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.3	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.7	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	21.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	76	●			

MYANMAR

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

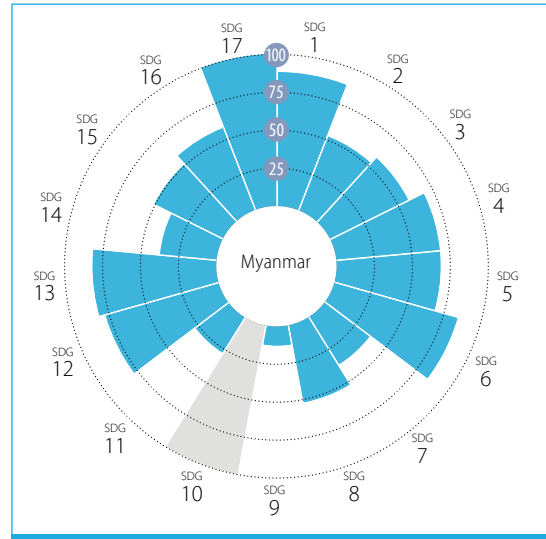


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

110 (OF 157)



▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	110/153	US\$ 4,931	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	93/133	46	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	136/157	49.0	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	120/157	55.6	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	108/149	54.9	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



MYANMAR

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	13	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	4.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	14.2	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2.9	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	178	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	53	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.4	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	18.6	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	365	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.4	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	24.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	45	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.4	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	20.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	16.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	70.6	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.6	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	4.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	85.8	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	50.9	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	42.3	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	13.6	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	91.3	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.6	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	80.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.5	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	79.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.8	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4.7	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.1	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	52	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	7.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	120	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	76	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.3	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	27	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	72.4	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	0.8	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	21.8	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	29.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

NEPAL

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

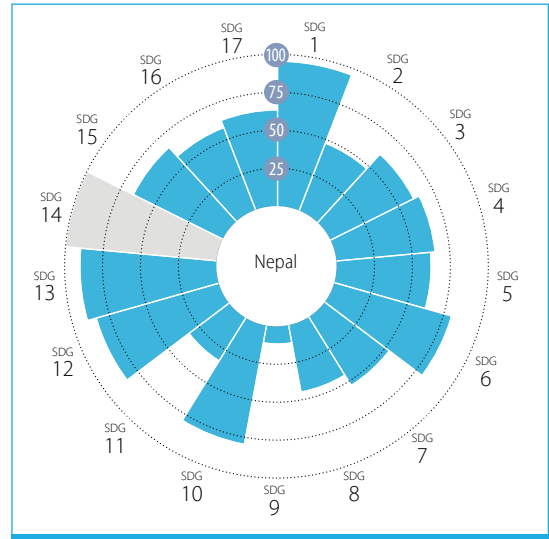


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

105 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	129/153	US\$ 2,312	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	81/133	51	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	133/157	50.2	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	119/157	55.8	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	95/134	55.3	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	73/149	59.5	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



NEPAL

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	7.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.6	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.3	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	3.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	32.8	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.7	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	70.9	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	49.9	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	258	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.2	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	35.8	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	156	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	21.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	1.2	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	6.5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	17	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-46	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.2	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	71.3	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	55.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52.2	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	4.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	89.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	37.1	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	65	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.5	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	91.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	29.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.7	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	91.6	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	45.8	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	59	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	59	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●
Access to electricity (% population)	84.9	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	20.5	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	58.1	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.1	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	37.4	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	41.1	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.5	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	3.2	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.7	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	17.6	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	21.1	●			

PAKISTAN

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

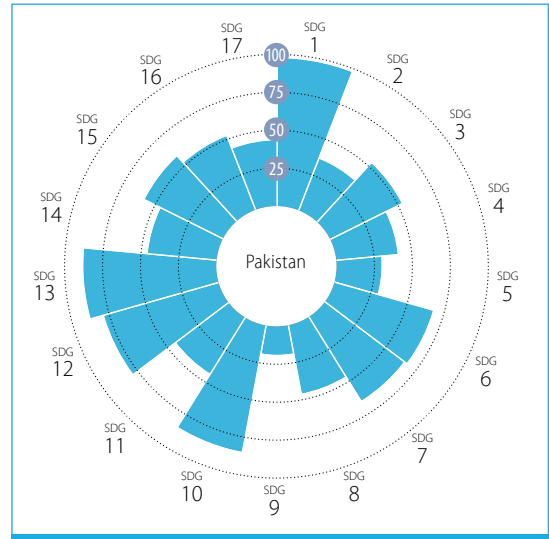


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

122 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	114/153	US\$ 4,706	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	62/133	55	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	128/157	51.4	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	122/157	55.0	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	118/134	49.9	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	142/149	37.1	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



PAKISTAN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	4.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	22	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	22.7	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	45	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.4	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	30.7	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	178	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	63	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	45.5	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	60.9	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	81.1	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	270	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	20.5	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	12.8	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	14.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	57.8	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.1	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	38.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-66.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	52.1	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	42.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.5	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	73.8	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.3	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	5.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	76.9	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	73.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	46.3	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	52.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	56.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.9	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	29.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	91.4	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.8	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	63.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	39	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	74.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	57	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.4	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	97.5	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	41	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	33.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32	●
SDG8			SDG16		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.5	●	Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	10.4	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.9	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.1	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	18	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	10	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	13	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

PHILIPPINES

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

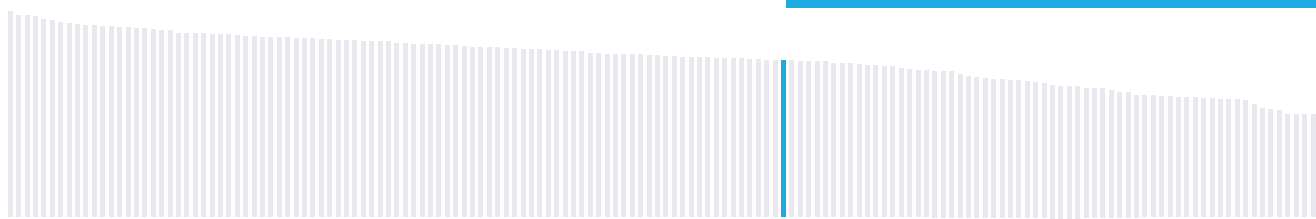
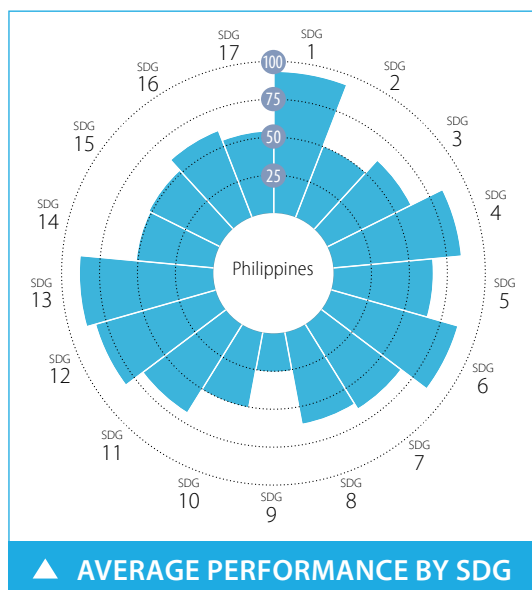


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

93 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	101/153	US\$ 6,938	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	64/133	54	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	64/157	73.7	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	97/157	68.2	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	55/134	62.2	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	130/149	49.8	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



PHILIPPINES

Performance by Indicator

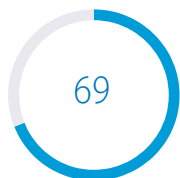
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	10.8	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	13.5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	27.6	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.3	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.1	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	43	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	114	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	22.8	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.6	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	59	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	28	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	322	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	27.9	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0.4	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	10.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8.4	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	62.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	2.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	72.8	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	60	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	58	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.3	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	84.2	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	57.2	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	47.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	44.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	103.5	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	8.6	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	64.2	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	29.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.7	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	91.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.1	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	73.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.6	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	17	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4.1	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.9	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	89.1	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	9.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	45.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	111	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	61	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	11.1	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	37.1	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	90.2	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.9	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	40.7	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	41.6	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.1	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.6	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

SINGAPORE

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

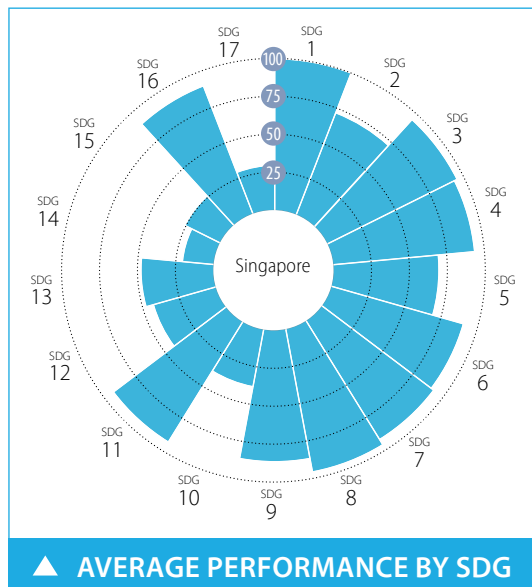


Regional average score

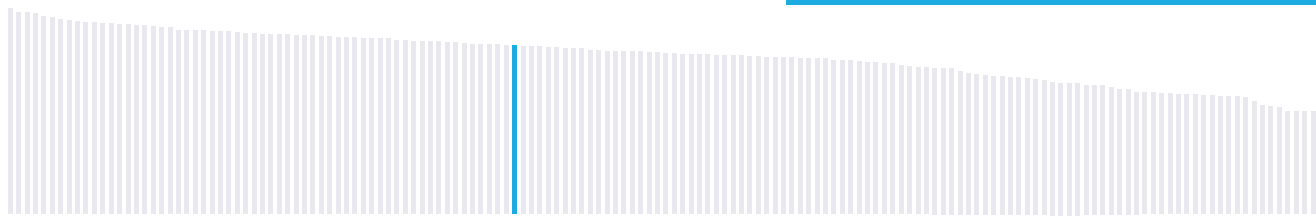


SDG Global rank

61 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	3/153	US\$ 80,192	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	39/133	60	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	14/157	87.0	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	5/157	92.5	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	2/134	81.7	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	20/149	69.3	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



SINGAPORE

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	62.7	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	47.3	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	na	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.2	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	17.7	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	19.6	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	44	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	34.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	10.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	21	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	95.2	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	3.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	748.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.9	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	3.8	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	92.1	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.3	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	83.5	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	47.8	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	38.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	25.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	92.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	76.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	23.8	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	1.6	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.3	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	na	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	230	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	14.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	97	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.9	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	6.3	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	na	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	84	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	6.6	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	31.7	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	0	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	96.5	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.8	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	1.8	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	82.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	3	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	142.2	●			

SRI LANKA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

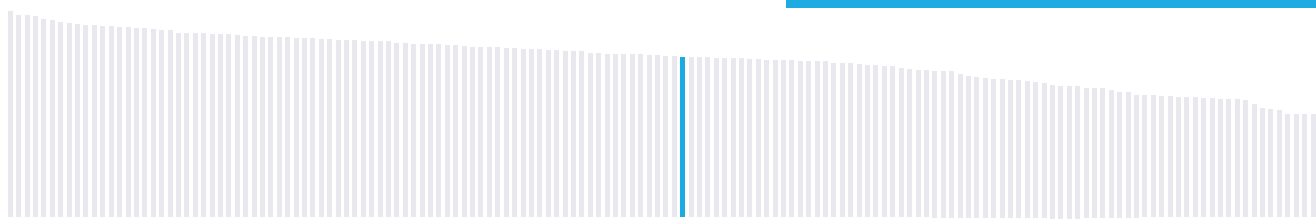
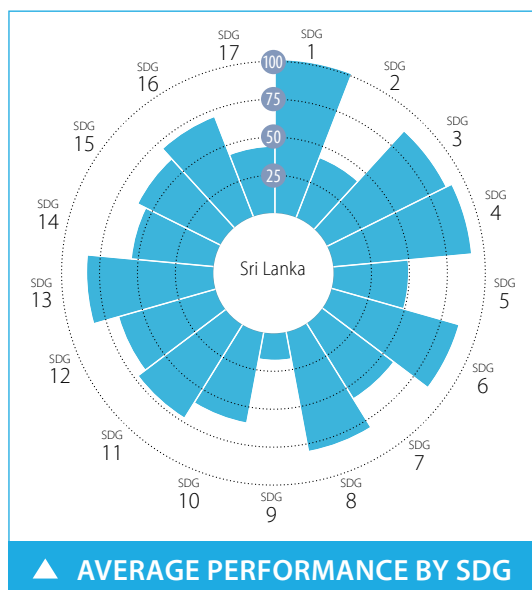


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

81 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	80/153	US\$ 11,048	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	100/157	65.6	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	65/157	76.6	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	68/134	59.9	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	91/149	57.3	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



SRI LANKA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	22	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	5.7	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.7	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.5	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	39.2	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	30	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	26.4	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	72.9	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.8	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	65	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	5.1	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.6	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	17.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	3.9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	14.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-17.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98.6	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	83.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.9	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.4	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	58	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	29.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	50.7	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	90.5	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	12.5	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	46.1	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	5.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.8	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	95.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.9	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	95.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.6	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	24.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	2.9	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	11.6	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	92.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	25.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	132	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.2	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	2.5	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.4	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	85.4	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	97.2	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	36	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	30	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	15.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.1	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	10.1	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

THAILAND

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

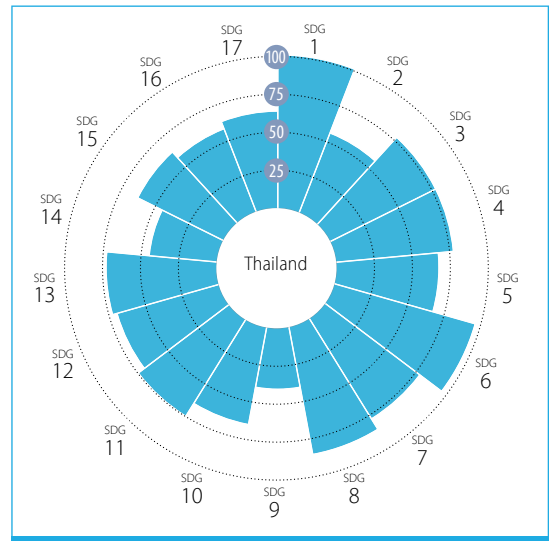


Regional average score

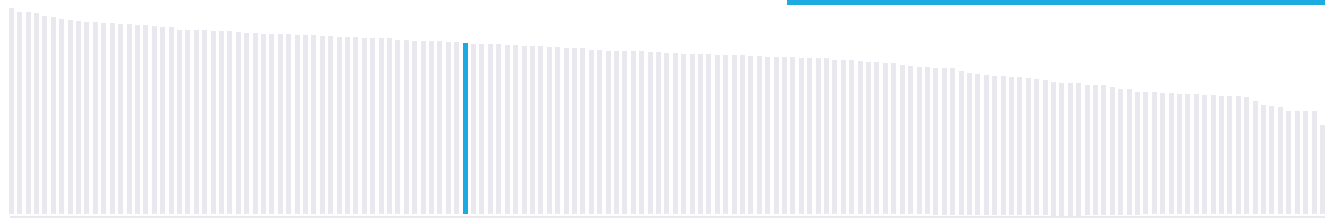


SDG Global rank

55 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	64/153	US\$ 15,347	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	35/133	61	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	86/157	69.5	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	77/157	74.0	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	32/134	66.3	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	117/149	53.8	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



THAILAND

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	38.2	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	37.9	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.1	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	25.8	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	75.9	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	20	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.7	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.3	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.4	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	172	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	11.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	16.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	6.5	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	31.4	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	36.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-30.3	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.8	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	44.6	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.5	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	68.2	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	85.2	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	54.2	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	7.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	62.4	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.6	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	43	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	9.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.7	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	93.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.6	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	79.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	6.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	6.4	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	97.8	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	93	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	13.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	398	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	75.9	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.4	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	4.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	8.3	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	82.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.7	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	0.6	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.5	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	39.3	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	75.3	●			

TIMOR-LESTE

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

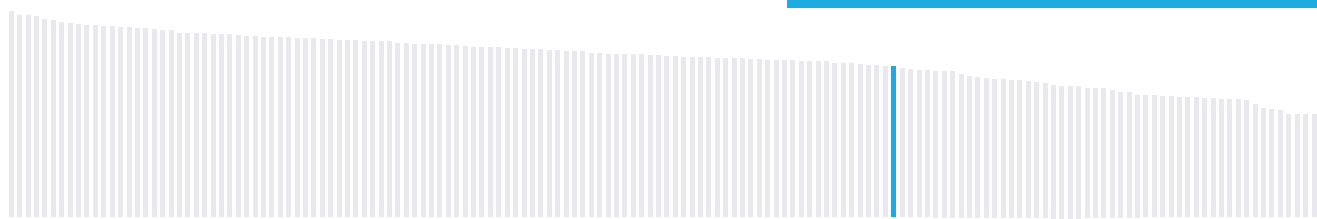
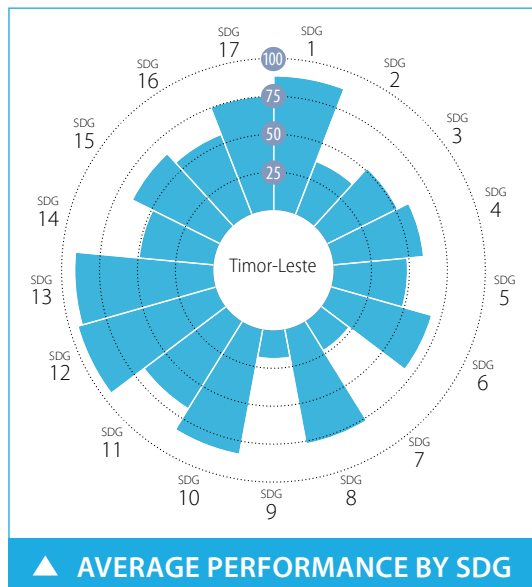


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

106 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	131/153	US\$ 2,253	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	123/157	55.8	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	112/157	60.6	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	55/149	62.4	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



TIMOR-LESTE

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	16.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.9	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	na	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	26.9	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	na	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	50.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	31.6	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.9	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	14.4	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	46.6	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	215	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.3	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	52.6	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.1	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	498	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	na	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	23.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	89.7	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	16.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.1	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	45.5	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	29.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	na	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	55.9	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.3	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	83.5	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	56.3	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	4.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	69.5	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	82.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	8	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	52.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.7	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	67.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	48.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	71.9	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	40.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	14.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	25	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.2	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	45.4	●	Property Rights (1-7)	2.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	6.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	55.2	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.2	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	4.2	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	na	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.2	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	99.9	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	13.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	37.5	●			

VIETNAM

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

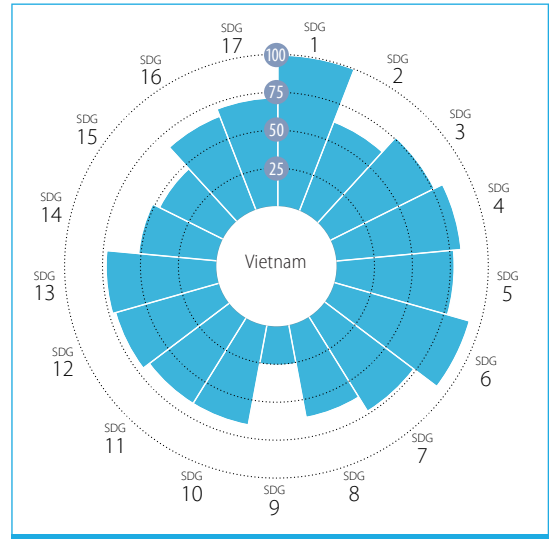


Regional average score

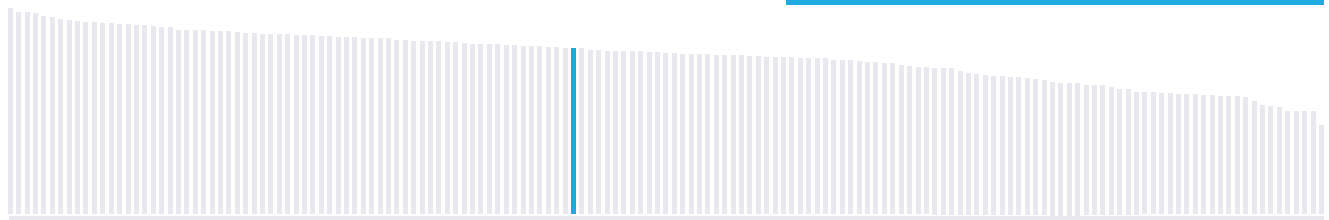


SDG Global rank

68 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	107/153	US\$ 5,667	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	81/133	51	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	118/157	58.5	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	96/157	68.3	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	57/134	61.6	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	57/149	61.9	58.2

SDG DASHBOARD



VIETNAM

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.3	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	3.6	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	37.6	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	54	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	27.3	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.4	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	61.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.7	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	137	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.8	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0.9	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.2	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.6	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.7	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	39.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	93.8	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	67.8	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.8	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	8	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	84.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	44.8	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	21.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	68	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	95.7	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	0.5	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	88.7	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.9	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	97.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.2	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	78	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	9.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	9.1	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	3.2	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	99.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	51.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	145	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	16.4	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.9	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	39.5	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	96.1	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	33	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	52.7	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	39	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.4	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.1	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

ARGENTINA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

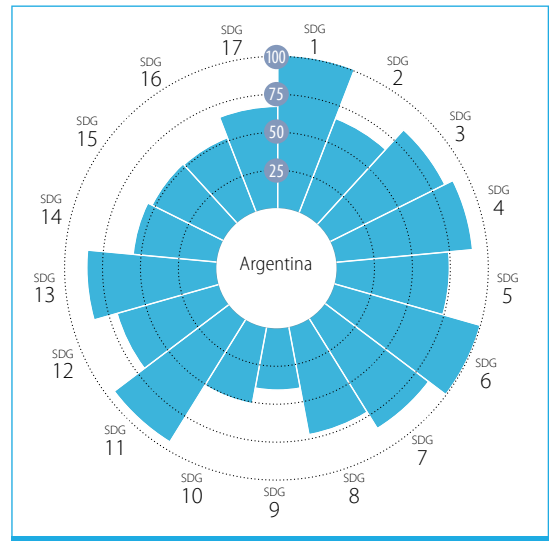


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

41 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	54/153	US\$ 19,102	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	27/133	64.0	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	43/157	79.8	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	41/157	82.7	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	101/134	54.4	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	63/149	60.9	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



ARGENTINA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.9	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	48.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.3	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	42.7	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.3	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	52	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	13	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.3	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.5	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	25	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.5	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	26	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	13.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-1.6	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67.6	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.4	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	63.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-239.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	97	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.5	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	92	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.2	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	93.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	83.1	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	24.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	50.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	97.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	49.4	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	63.4	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	35.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.2	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.1	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	96.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	12.6	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.2	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	99.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	160	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	39	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.5	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	4.4	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.3	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	54.1	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.5	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	36	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	69.4	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	67.3	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.1	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

BARBADOS

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

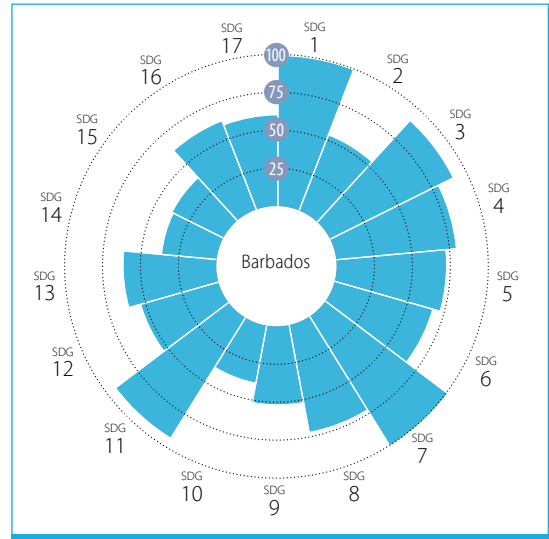


Regional average score

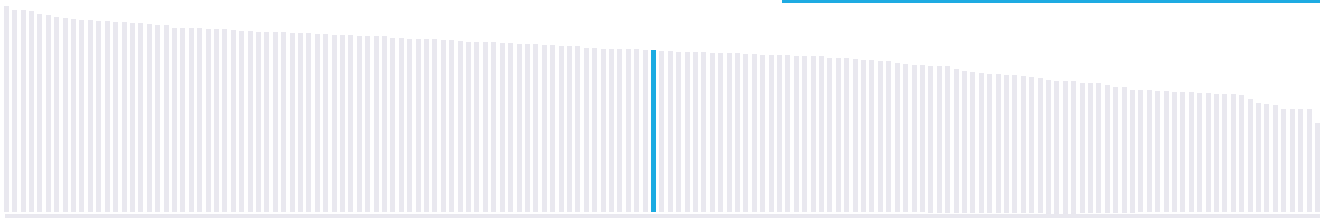


SDG Global rank

78 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	63/153	US\$ 15,408	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	125/157	55.0	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	50/157	79.5	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	69/134	59.8	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	na	na	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



BARBADOS

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	na	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.7	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	31.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	47	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.7	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	14.1	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.4	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	4.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	13.2	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	0	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	na	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	13.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	18	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	33.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	6.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	167.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.8	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	39.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.1	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	na	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	89	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	90.1	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	91	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	65.9	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	17.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	23.4	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	25.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	102.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	85.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	na	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.7	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	96.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	8.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	87.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	521	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	20	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	99.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	98.7	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	61	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	1.9	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	na	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.2	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11.4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	76.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	2	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	54.9	●			

BELIZE

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

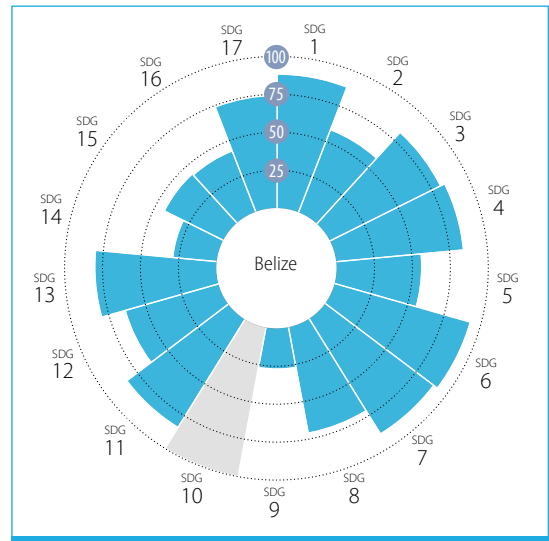


Regional average score

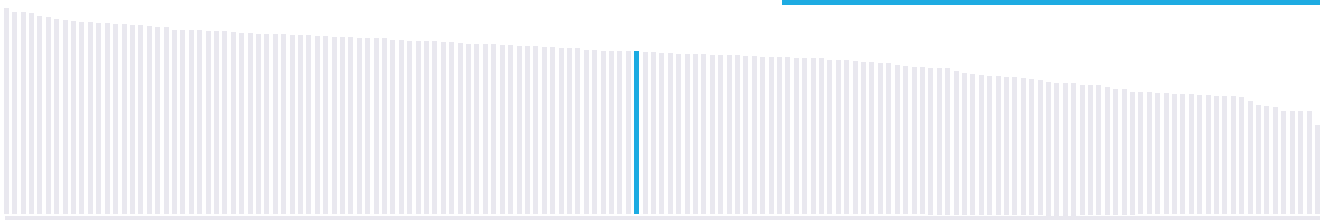


SDG Global rank

76 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	94/153	US\$ 7,968	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	66/157	73.6	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	87/157	70.6	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	57
Global Peace Index (2016)	na	na	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



BELIZE

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	9.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	8.4	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	na	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	6.2	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.3	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.5	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	28	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	23.2	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.3	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	89.4	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.5	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	25	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	2.9	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	14.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	19	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.2	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	15.3	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	65.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-128.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	96.2	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.5	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	86.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.7	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	79.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	88.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	69	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	33.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100.4	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	60	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	3.1	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.3	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	90.5	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	8.8	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	8.4	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	92.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	34.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	85.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	476	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	4.9	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	3.2	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	55.1	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	95.2	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	na	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	41.6	●	Slavery score (0-100)	na	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	30.2	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.2	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

BOLIVIA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

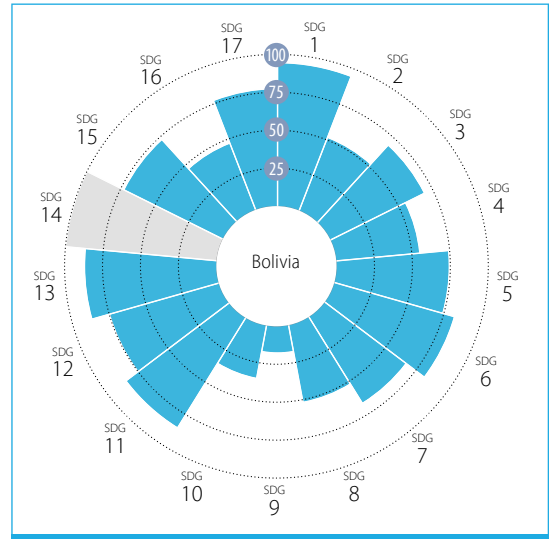


Regional average score

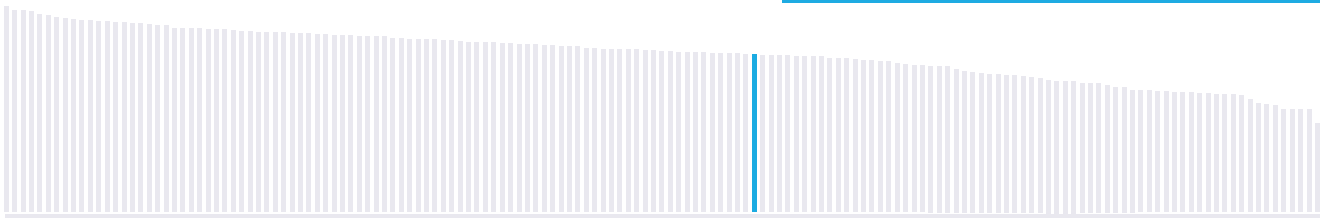


SDG Global rank

90 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	94/153	US\$ 7,968	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	66/157	73.6	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	87/157	70.6	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	57
Global Peace Index (2016)	na	na	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



BOLIVIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	5.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	3	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	15.9	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	48.4	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.9	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	27.1	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.1	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	206	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.6	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	117	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	18.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	52	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	43.4	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	23.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-42.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.5	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	70.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	84.8	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	64.8	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.8	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	49.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	86.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	79.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	53.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	5.3	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	90	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	50.3	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	12.4	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.4	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	122	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	41	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7	●
Access to electricity (% population)	90	●	Property Rights (1-7)	2.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	76.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	75.8	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	33	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	26.4	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	50.4	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.6	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	3.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	45.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	33.9	●			

BRAZIL

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

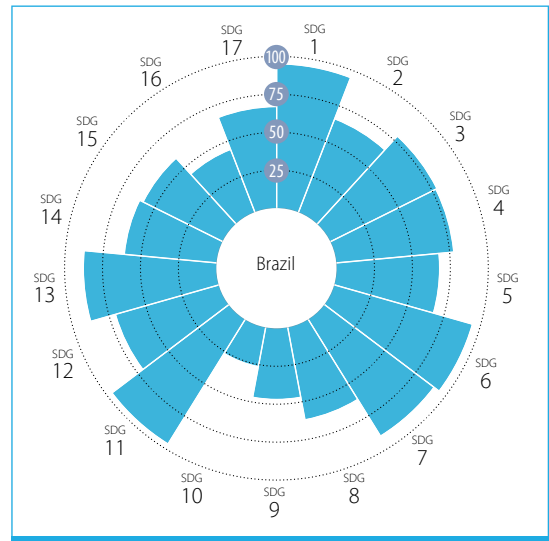


Regional average score

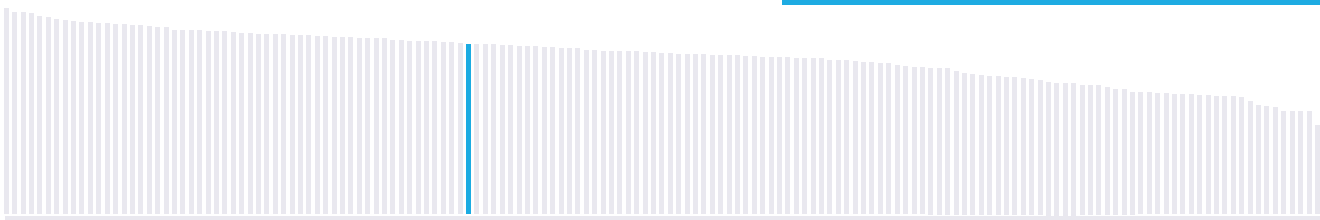


SDG Global rank

56 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	68/153	US\$ 14,533	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	27/133	64	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	46/157	78.9	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	70/157	75.4	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	78/134	57.9	57
Global Peace Index (2016)	98/149	56.5	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD

BRAZIL

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	4.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	3.4	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	52.3	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20	●	Gini index (0-100)	51.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.6	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	11.1	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.7	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	44	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.9	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	41	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	17.6	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	21	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	52.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	23.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-9.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.5	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	66.7	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	78.2	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.4	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	95.2	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	59.8	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	7.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	53.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	17.9	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	13.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.4	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	108.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.6	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	73.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	7.4	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	98.1	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	82.8	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	24.6	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	301	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	36	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	99.7	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	94.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	95.9	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	1.3	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	8.1	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	74.6	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.2	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.1	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	59.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	88.6	●			

COLOMBIA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

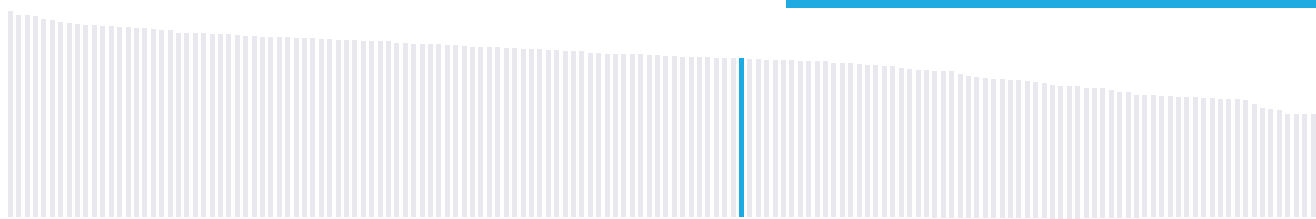
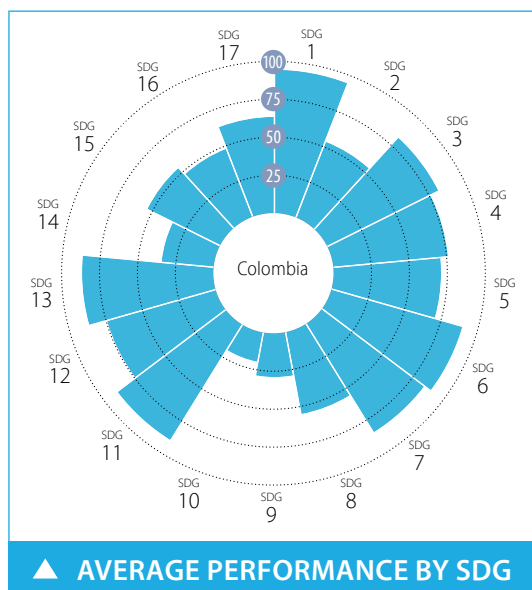


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

88 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	75/153	US\$ 12,988	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	31/133	62	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	57/157	75.9	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	83/157	72.7	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	58/134	61.4	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	138/149	44.7	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



COLOMBIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	6.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	40.6	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	8.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.7	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21	●	Gini index (0-100)	53.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.3	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	17.6	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.1	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	64	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.9	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.3	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	31	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	12.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	12.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	24	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	26.2	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	16.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	32.9	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.2	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	48.7	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	75.1	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.9	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	80.5	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	61.9	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	7.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	33.9	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.7	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	60.3	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	17	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	101.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	70.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	3.5	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	91.4	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	81.1	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	27.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	244	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.2	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	97.8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	85.9	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	96.5	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	9.7	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	48.6	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.9	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	9.9	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.7	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	55.9	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	41	●			

COSTA RICA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

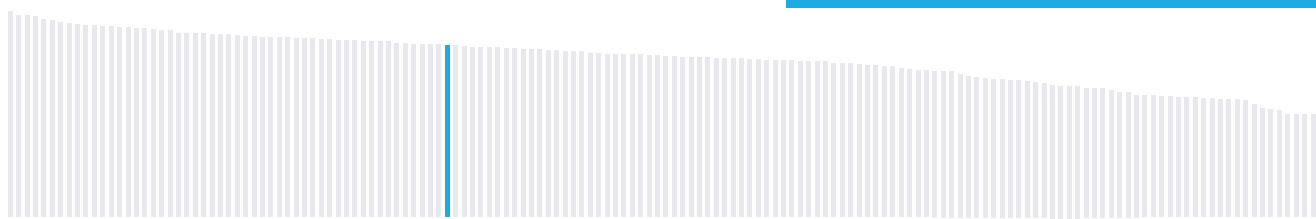
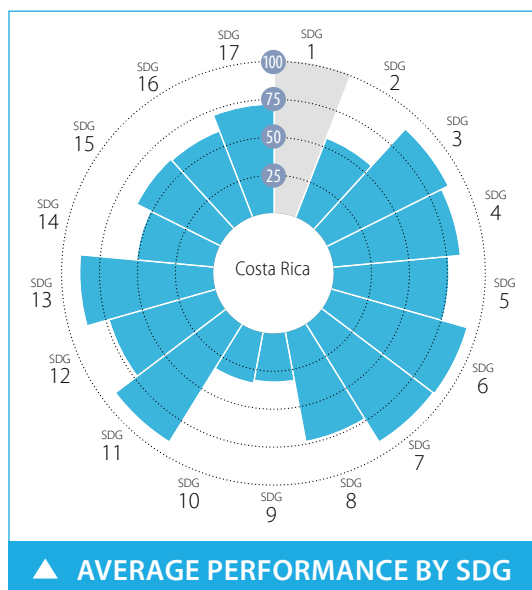


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

53 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	67/153	US\$ 14,647	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	12/133	71	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	42/157	80.0	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	58/157	77.6	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	52/134	62.9	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	33/149	66.0	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



COSTA RICA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	na	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	na	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	48.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.7	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	19.7	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.6	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.4	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.5	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	11	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.9	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	12.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	19	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	13.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-46.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.8	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	56	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	89.6	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.9	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	69.6	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	31	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.3	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	46.8	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	10.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.3	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	59.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	33.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4.6	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	97.8	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	94.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	10	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	314	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	10	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	99.4	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	94.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	58	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	4.1	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	66.7	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.3	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	9	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.5	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	59.8	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	95.5	●			

CUBA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

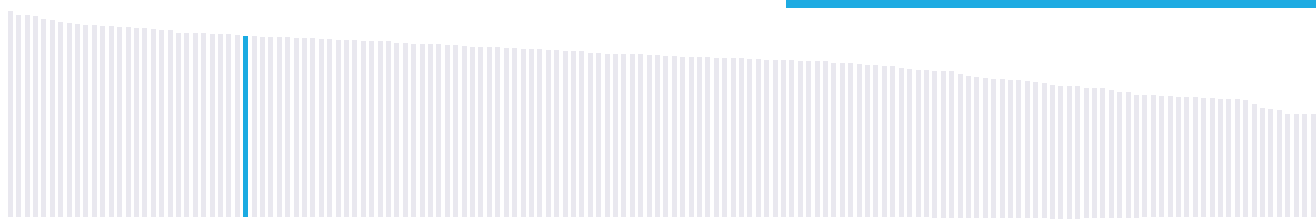
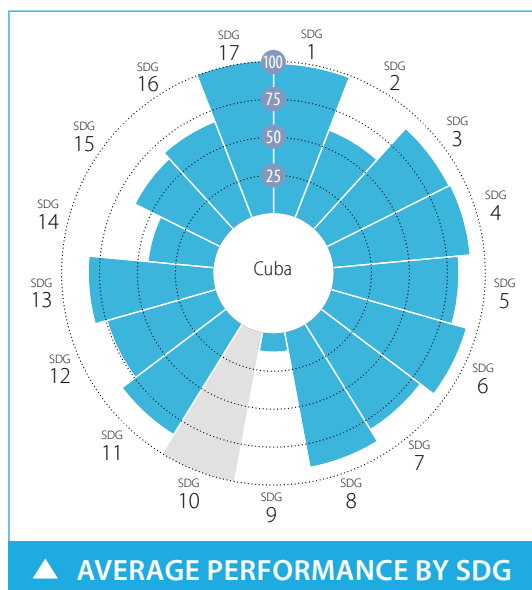


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

29 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	48/153	US\$ 21,017	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	45/157	79.0	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	60/157	77.5	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	80/149	58.9	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



CUBA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1.9	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	na	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.8	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	16.4	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	83.3	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	39	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.5	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	na	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	7	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.3	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	16.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	51	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	17.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	7.5	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-51	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.2	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	45.1	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	89.6	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.5	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	88	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	58.3	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	37.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	53.5	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.3	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	96.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	62.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	48.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4.3	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	94.9	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	93.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	4.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	18.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	510	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	na	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	na	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	93.1	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	47	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	na	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	23.9	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2.9	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	31.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	na	●			

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

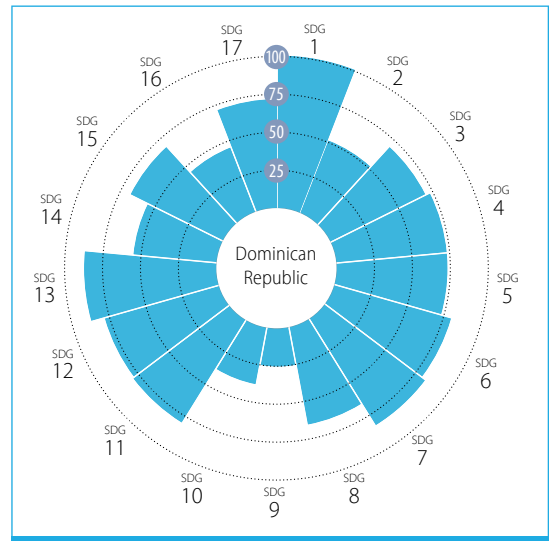


Regional average score

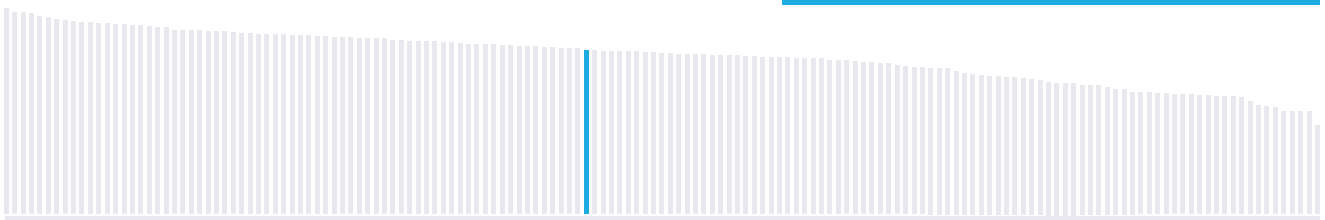


SDG Global rank

70 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	72/153	US\$ 13,372	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	77/133	52	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	58/157	75.3	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	86/157	72.2	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	89/134	56.3	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	93/149	57.1	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

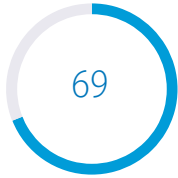
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	12.3	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.9	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4	●	Gini index (0-100)	47.1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	92	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	18.3	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.7	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	75.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.9	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	60	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	14.8	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	40.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	29	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	29.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	15.9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	97.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-45.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	97.7	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.2	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.7	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	7.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	93.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	51.8	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	40.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	105.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	2.2	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	65.5	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.6	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	84.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.9	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	84	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	30.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	8.1	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	6.4	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	98.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	17.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	90.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	240	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	33	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	6.3	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.9	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	12.8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	62.6	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	88	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	14.4	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	51.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	39.6	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.8	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

ECUADOR

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

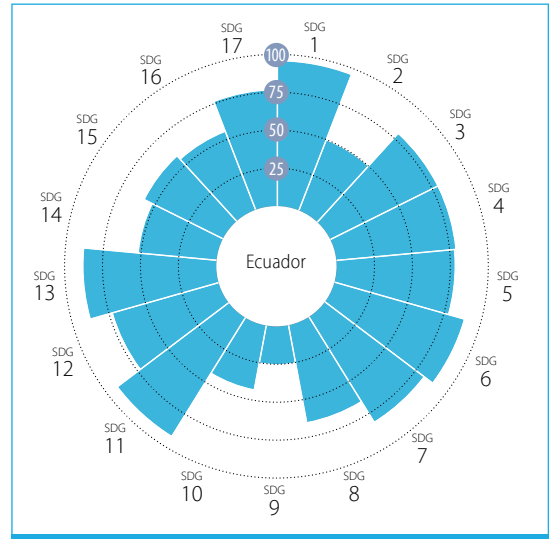


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

60 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	82/153	US\$ 10,777	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	35/133	61	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	95/157	66.6	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	79/157	73.9	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	88/134	56.5	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	72/149	59.6	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



ECUADOR

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	3.9	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	3.6	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	10.9	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.2	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	18.7	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	45.4	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	64	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	12.5	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	92.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.6	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	52	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.1	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	11.9	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	15	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	20.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.6	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	75.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	6.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	93.7	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	84.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.1	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	91.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	93.9	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	68.2	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	24.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	39.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	97.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	47.7	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	66.5	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	41.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.1	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	86.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.9	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	84.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.2	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	3.1	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.3	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	99	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	8.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	96.2	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	162	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.9	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	3	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	55.1	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	92.1	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.4	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	48.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	35.1	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0.4	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.3	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

EL SALVADOR

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

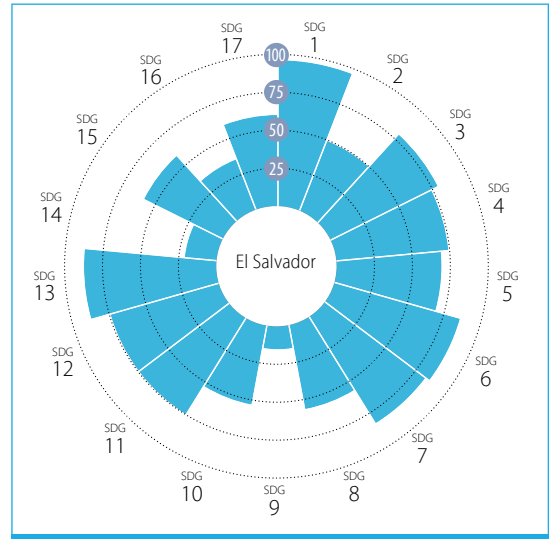


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

99 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	93/153	US\$ 8,096	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	35/133	61	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	91/157	68.1	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	98/157	68.0	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	102/134	54.4	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	104/149	55.3	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



EL SALVADOR

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	3.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	12.4	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	14	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.8	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	41.8	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	54	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	35.5	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.3	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	87.9	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.8	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	43	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.1	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	16.9	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	45	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	21.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.1	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	64.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	4.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	88.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.1	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.4	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	88.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	41.6	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	22.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	19.7	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	90.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	95	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	60.9	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	32.1	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.6	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	93.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	75	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	8.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	5.9	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	8.5	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	95.1	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	64.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	79.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	422	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	28	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.9	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	19	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.7	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	43.5	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	36	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	26.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	19.9	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.2	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.4	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

GUATEMALA

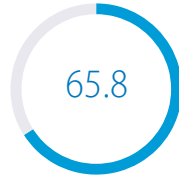
Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

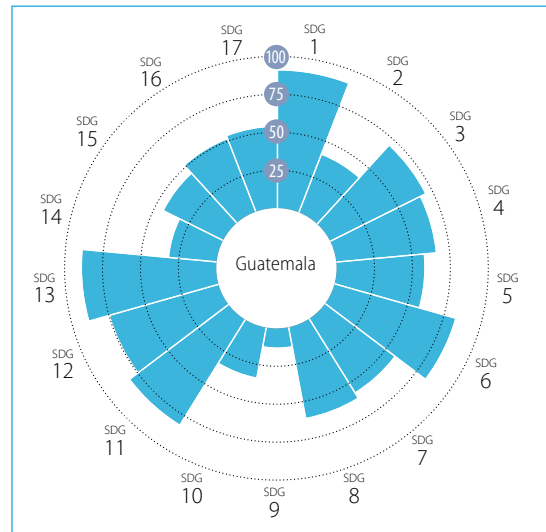


Regional average score

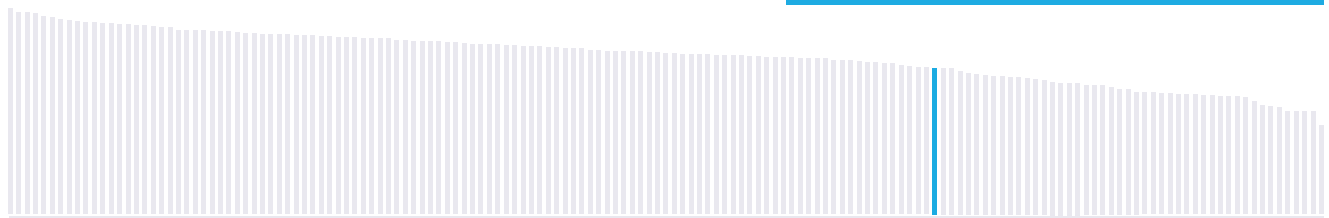


SDG Global rank

112 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	99/153	US\$ 7,253	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	27/133	64	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	84/157	69.6	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	105/157	64.0	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	75/134	58.3	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	109/149	54.6	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



GUATEMALA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	8.8	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	4.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	15.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	18.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	48.7	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.1	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	33.9	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.4	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	88	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.4	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	29.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.5	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	25	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.8	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	13.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	43	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	19	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-84.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.2	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	80.1	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	62.8	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	56.9	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.4	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.2	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	33.1	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	22.1	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	93.3	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	36.6	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	35.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.8	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.6	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	56.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	13.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	12.9	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	92.8	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	63.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	31.2	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	105	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	6.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●
Access to electricity (% population)	85.5	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	36.7	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	96.7	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	2	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	25.8	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	50	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2.4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	10.9	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	27.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	10.1	●			

GUYANA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

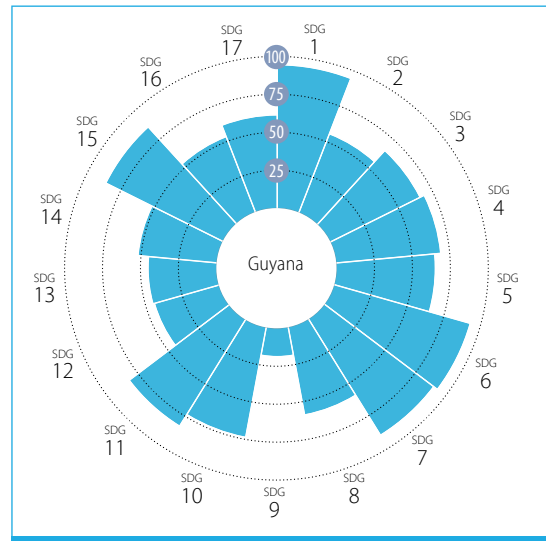


Regional average score

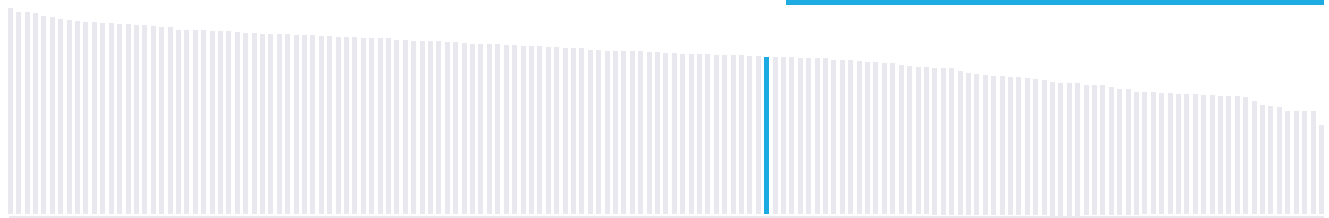


SDG Global rank

91 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	100/153	US\$ 7,064	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	72/157	71.1	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	107/157	63.8	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	89/149	57.9	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



GUYANA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	6.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	10.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	12	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	35	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	14.8	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	75.8	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	229	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.8	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	5.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.1	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	93	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.8	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	28.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	43	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	17.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	87.6	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	92.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	na	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.4	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	74.3	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	95.6	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	81.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	75.4	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	24.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	94.4	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	40.1	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	39	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	101	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	53.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.6	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	98.3	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	83.7	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	20.4	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	259	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	4.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	86.9	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	93.4	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	88.7	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	34	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.6	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	18.3	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	na	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.4	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11.4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	38.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.2	●			

HAITI

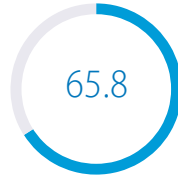
Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

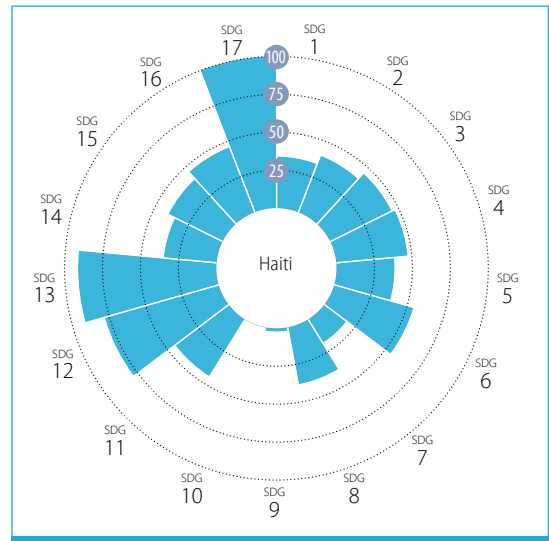


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

152 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	139/153	US\$ 1,651	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	129/133	34	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	148/157	43.3	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	135/157	49.3	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	84/149	58.7	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD

HAITI

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	49.9	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	42.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.7	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	53.4	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.9	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	11.9	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	60.8	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	359	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	22.1	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.4	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	13.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	194	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	23.9	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	113	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	na	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	55.4	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	38.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-18.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	37.3	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	53	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	56.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	5.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	85.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	82.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	43.4	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	52.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	32.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	60.1	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	0	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	85.9	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	0	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.4	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	57.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	27.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	10.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	3.9	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	6.1	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	37.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	10	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	8.4	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	96	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.8	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.6	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	24.4	●	Property Rights (1-7)	2.5	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	20.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	79.7	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	13.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	20	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	12.2	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.2	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

HONDURAS

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

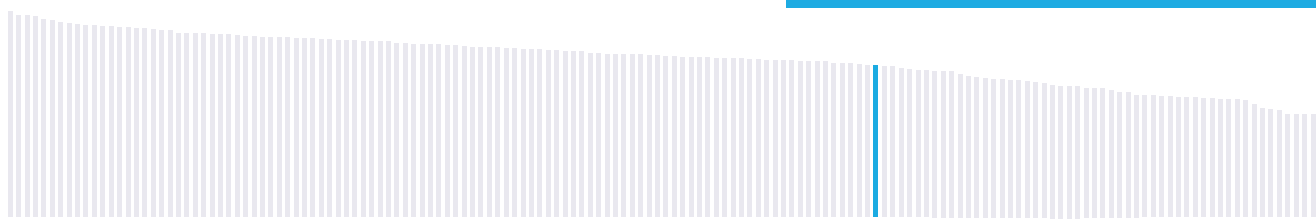
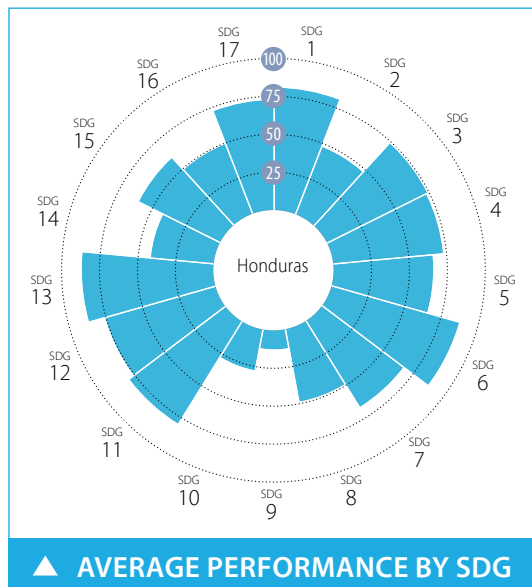


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

104 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	112/153	US\$ 4,785	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	58/133	56	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	84/157	69.6	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	109/157	62.5	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	85/134	56.9	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	104/149	55.3	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



HONDURAS

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	17.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.7	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	10.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	12.2	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	18.2	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	50.6	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	129	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	36.2	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.4	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.4	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	43	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	15.7	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.8	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	53	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	17.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.9	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	11.4	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	64.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-76.1	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	82.9	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	67.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.8	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	59.7	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	23.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	102.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	52	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.8	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	7.4	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	91.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	74.6	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	82.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	153	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	59	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	6.3	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	88.7	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	49.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	93.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30	●
SDG8			SDG17		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-8.3	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	15.3	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	37.6	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.6	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	20.4	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.7	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	17.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

JAMAICA

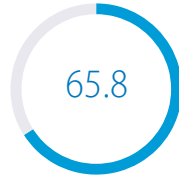
Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

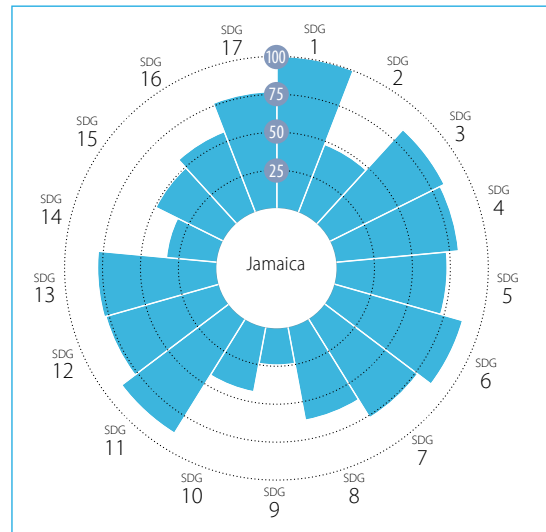


Regional average score

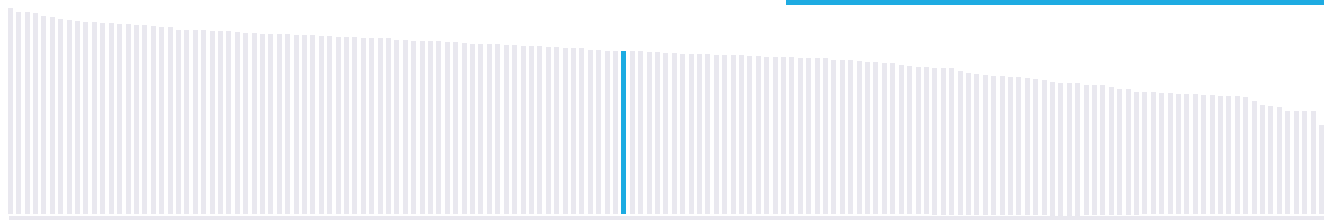


SDG Global rank

74 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	91/153	US\$ 8,333	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	54/157	77.0	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	82/157	73.0	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	72/134	59	57
Global Peace Index (2016)	87/149	58.2	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



JAMAICA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	8.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.7	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	45.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.1	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	16.6	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	90.2	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	89	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.6	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	4.6	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	43	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	17.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	11.5	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	6.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	58.8	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	89	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	87.3	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	44	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	19.9	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.5	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	30.4	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	79.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4.7	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	93.8	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	81.8	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	36.1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	152	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	7.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	97.1	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	87.6	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.5	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.8	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	39	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-9.2	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	3.3	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	84.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.4	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	13.3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	26.7	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	43.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	53.5	●			

NICARAGUA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

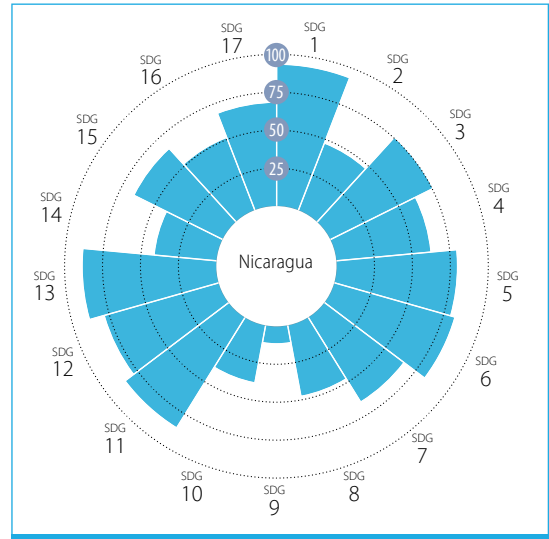


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

97 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	111/153	US\$ 4,884	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	39/133	60	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	106/157	64.2	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	104/157	64.5	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	100/134	54.5	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	65/149	60.5	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD

NICARAGUA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	7.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	16.6	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.1	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	47.1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	150	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	23	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.8	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	91.4	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.1	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	51	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.1	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.7	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	1.6	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	15.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.8	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.2	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	88.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-139	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	88	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	69.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.9	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	81	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	91.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	64.8	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	13	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	27.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	106	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	28.1	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	59.3	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	41.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	87	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.8	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	67.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	11.8	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	4.4	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	81.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	11.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	46.2	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	153	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-8.6	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	14.5	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.2	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	25.9	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	84.7	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.9	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	26	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	19.7	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	7.2	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.5	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.7	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

PANAMA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

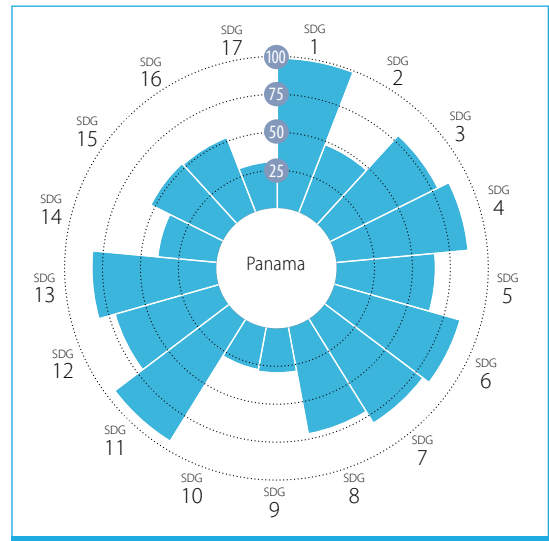


Regional average score

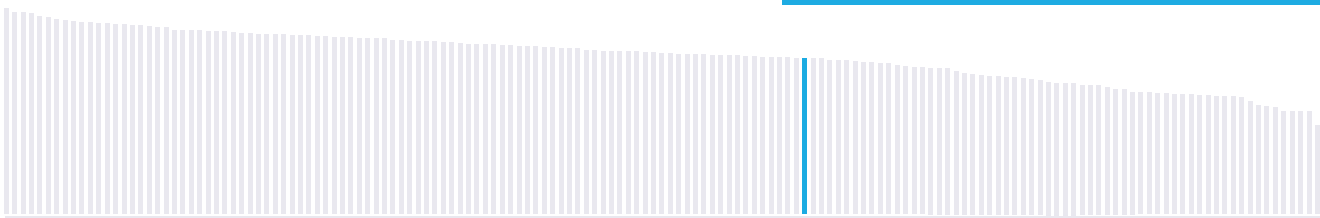


SDG Global rank

96 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	49/153	US\$ 20,885	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	35/133	61	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	51/157	78.0	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	55/157	78.8	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	40/134	64.5	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	48/149	63.3	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



PANAMA

Performance by Indicator

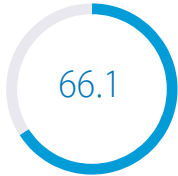
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	9.5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.8	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	50.7	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	94	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	12.6	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.6	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	50	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.5	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	12.5	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0.6	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	10	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.9	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.5	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	73.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	4.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	91.4	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	68.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.1	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.9	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	83.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	64.8	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	25.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	40.8	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	107.7	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	43.5	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	60.1	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	94.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	75	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	5.1	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	8.7	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	91.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	17.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	85.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	411	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	2.9	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	5.6	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.9	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	50.9	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	95.6	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.8	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	38	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	51.2	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	32.7	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.3	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	4	●

PARAGUAY

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

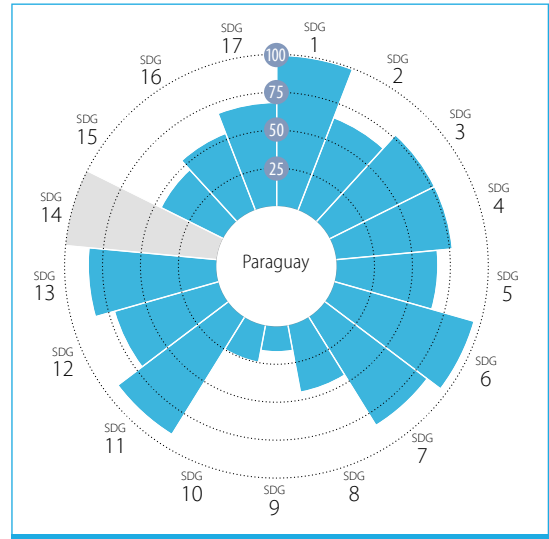


Regional average score

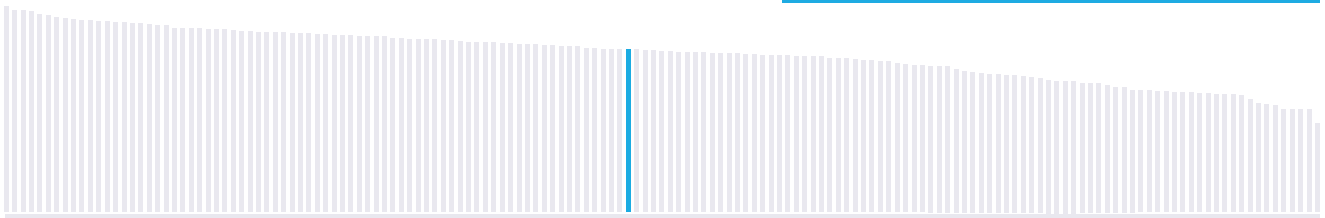


SDG Global rank

75 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	90/153	US\$ 8,639	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	53/133	58	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	79/157	70.4	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	92/157	69.3	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	113/134	52.2	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	75/149	59.3	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



PARAGUAY

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	10.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.9	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	16.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	51.7	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.3	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.4	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	14.3	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	92.9	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	132	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.9	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.5	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.9	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	41	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	18.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	61.4	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	20.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-95.3	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.2	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	56.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	95.8	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	83.9	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.8	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	88.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	18.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	99.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.5	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	65.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	18.4	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	98	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	88.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	8.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	158	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	49	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●
Access to electricity (% population)	99	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	57.6	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	84.5	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.1	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	27.6	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	32.7	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.8	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.7	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	44.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	39.2	●			

PERU

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

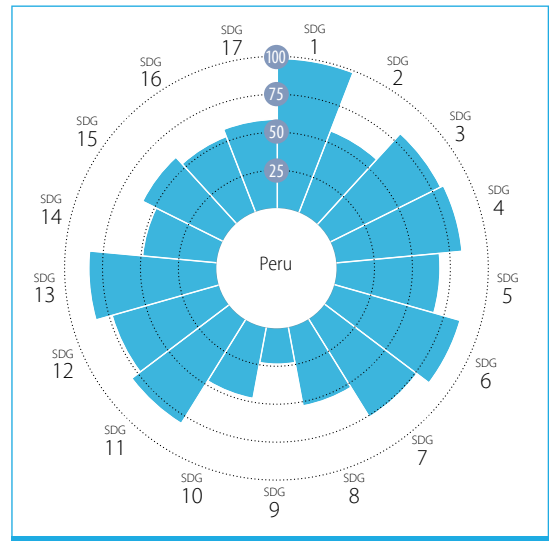


Regional average score

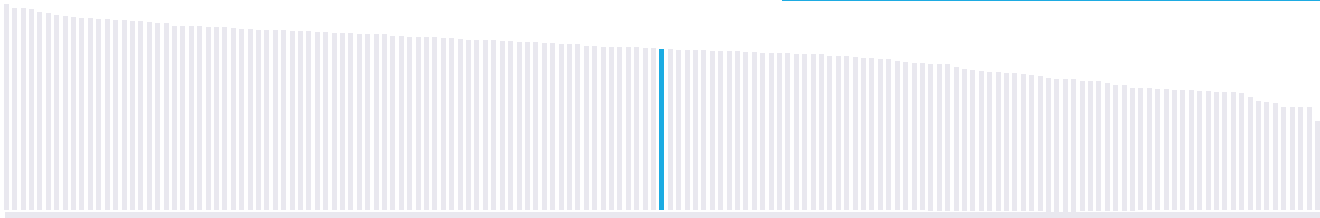


SDG Global rank

79 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	78/153	US\$ 11,768	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	57/133	57	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	70/157	73.0	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	77/157	74.0	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	64/134	60.4	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	80/149	58.9	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD

PERU

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2.4	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.8	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	21.1	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.6	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.6	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	44.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	27.1	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	86.4	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	68	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.9	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.7	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	119	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	34.6	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	40.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	11.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-33.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	30.4	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	19	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	13.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-1.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.7	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	48.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	90	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	77.8	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.7	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	82	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	59.5	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	39.9	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	6.1	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	36.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.7	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	88.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.4	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	81	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	2.5	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	86.7	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	76.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	6.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	242	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	3.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	44	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●
Access to electricity (% population)	92.9	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	65.1	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	96.7	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	4.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	33.5	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	36.4	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.1	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	4.9	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	40.9	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	36.7	●			

SURINAME

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

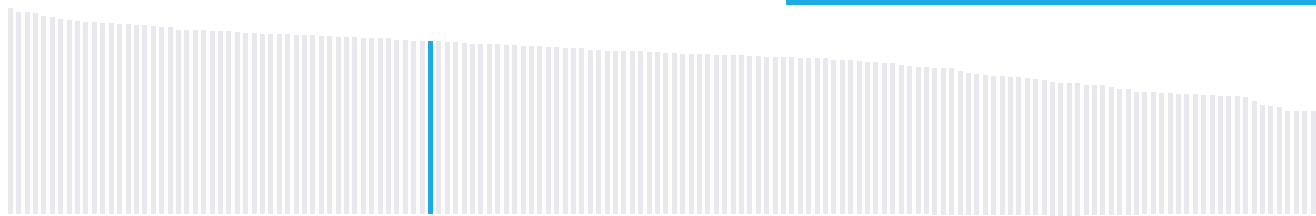
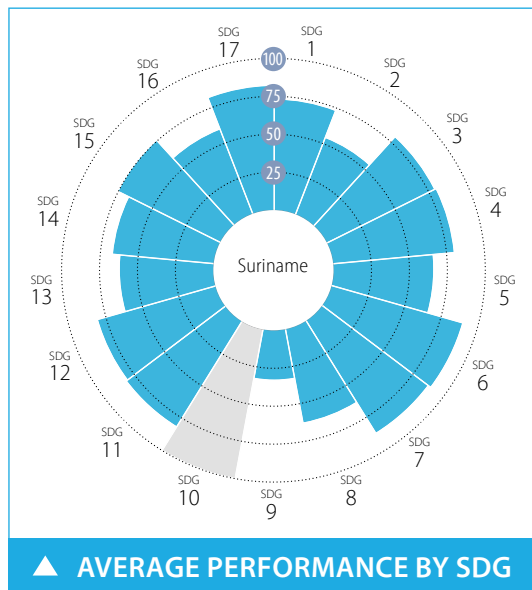


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

51 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	61/153	US\$ 15,687	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	90/157	68.6	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	84/157	72.5	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	na	na	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



SURINAME

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	19.6	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	19.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	na	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.8	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.4	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	15.2	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	76.9	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	155	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.4	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.3	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.5	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	33	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	na	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	13.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	12.6	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	19.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-44.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.1	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	45.7	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	91.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	73.5	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.2	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	96.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	77.8	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	29.9	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	5.2	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.2	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	96.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.4	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	59	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.7	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	94.8	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	79.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	9.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	183	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	88.6	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	98.9	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	45	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	4.1	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	na	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	10	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.5	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	42.8	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	75.9	●			

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

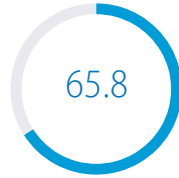
Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

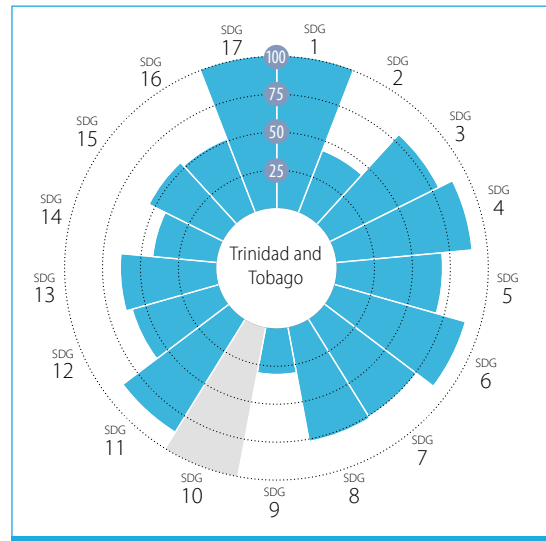


Regional average score

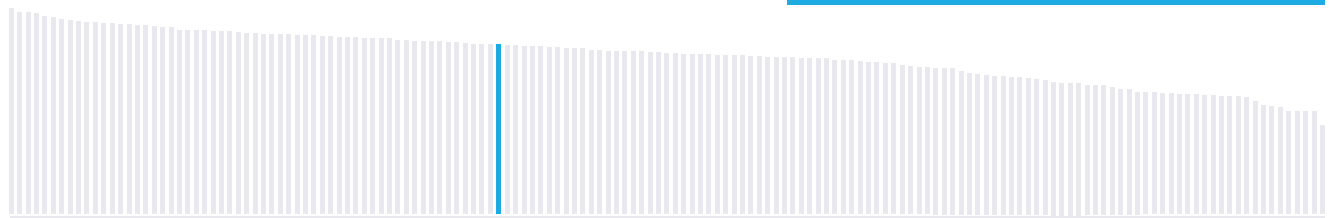


SDG Global rank

59 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	32/153	US\$ 31,284	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	60/157	74.3	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	57/157	78.0	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	91/134	56.1	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	79/149	58.9	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	31.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.3	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.3	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	13.1	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	83.5	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	63	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.2	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	14.4	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	17	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	26.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	28	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	15.5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	14.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-9.3	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.3	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	30.8	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	34.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-7	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	88.6	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.8	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	93.7	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	62.6	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	25.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.6	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	22.3	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	36.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.7	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	70.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	95.1	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	91.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	25.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	8.8	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	281	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	11.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	96.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.5	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.3	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	0.7	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	79	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	3.9	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	69.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	32.2	●			

URUGUAY

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

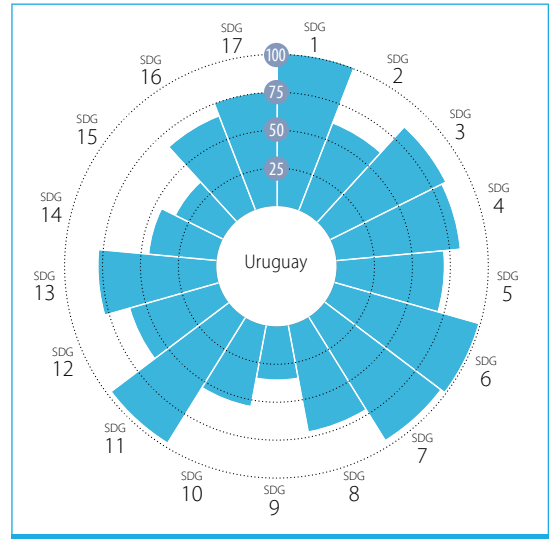


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

47 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	52/153	US\$ 19,952	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	31/133	62	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	63/157	74.0	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	50/157	79.5	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	70/134	59.6	57
Global Peace Index (2016)	35/149	65.5	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



URUGUAY

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	15	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.7	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4	●	Gini index (0-100)	41.6	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.5	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	11.2	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.1	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.1	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	30	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.6	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9.5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.1	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	23	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	16.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.8	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67.9	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	89.2	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	55.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-223.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98.2	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	89.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.6	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.9	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	58.9	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	53.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	106.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	52	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	72.7	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.8	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	96.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	15.4	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.1	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	99.7	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	98.8	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	291	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	6	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	7.9	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.1	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	52.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.8	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	8.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	71	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	64.6	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	77.7	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.9	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

VENEZUELA, RB

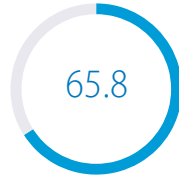
Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

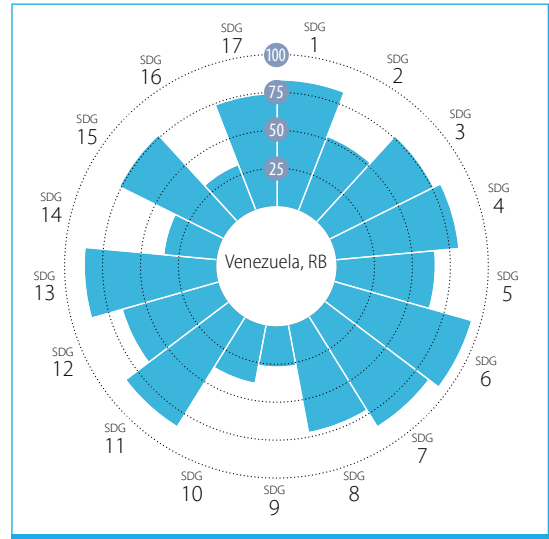


Regional average score

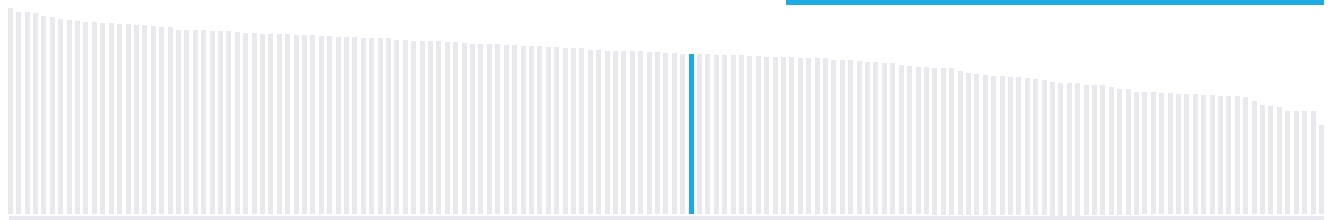


SDG Global rank

82 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	na	na	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	116/133	40	58
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	56/157	76.2	71.4
Human Development Index (2016)	63/157	76.7	71.8
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	126/134	46.7	57.0
Global Peace Index (2016)	134/149	47.0	57.9

SDG DASHBOARD



VENEZUELA, RB

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	8.9	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	16.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	22.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.8	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	46.9	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	95	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	22.9	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.9	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	90.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.9	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	29	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	15.7	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.9	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	40.7	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	na	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.2	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	27.9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	79.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	96	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	74.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.9	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.7	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	89.1	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	63.8	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	22.1	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	107.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.8	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	64.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	2.4	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	93.1	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	62	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	94.4	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	178	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	12	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	3.4	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	1.5	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	99.1	●	Property Rights (1-7)	1.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	93.5	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	80.8	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	17	●
SDG8			SDG16		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	7.7	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	62.8	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.9	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.1	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	61.9	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	43	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

ALGERIA

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

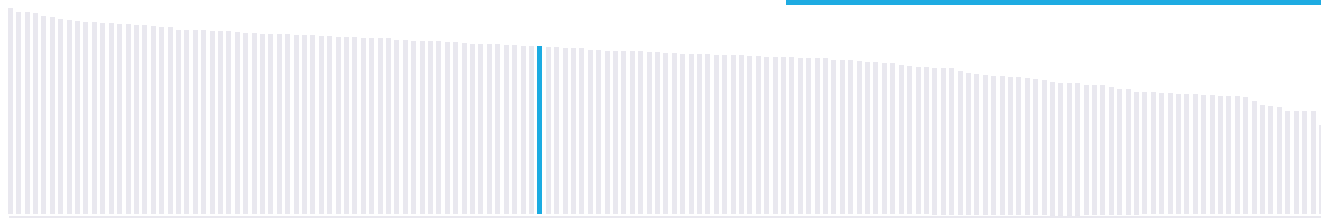
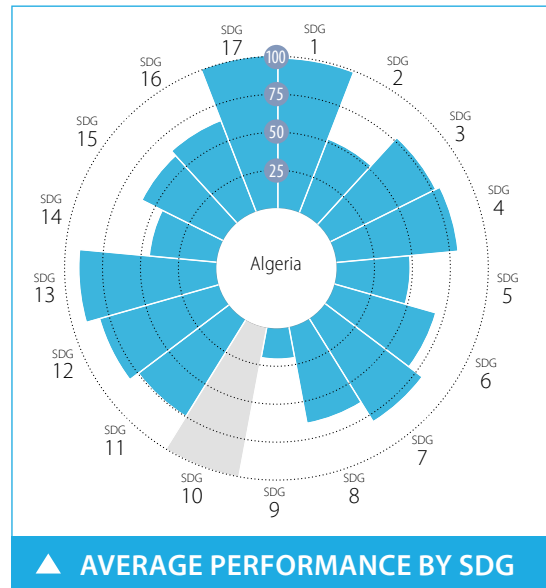


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

64 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	70/153	US\$ 13,795	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	64/133	54	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	80/157	70.3	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	73/157	74.5	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	84/134	56.9	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	101/149	55.7	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



ALGERIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1.9	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.8	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.8	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	140	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	30.9	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.5	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	82.4	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.5	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	75	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	22.1	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	45.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	32	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	23.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.3	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	10.8	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	10.5	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-13.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	96.6	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.5	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	86.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.9	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	7.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	89.5	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	42.6	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	29	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	77.4	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	21.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	83.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.5	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	87.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	162	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	66.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	7.5	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	34	●
SDG8			SDG16		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.7	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	60.9	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11.2	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	38.2	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	37.2	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	40.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

BAHRAIN

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

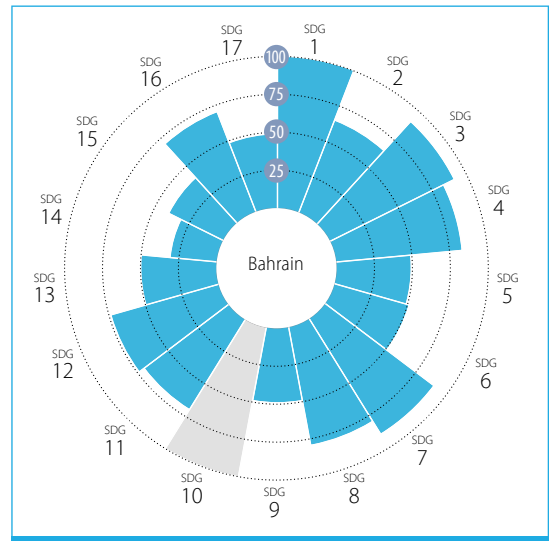


Regional average score

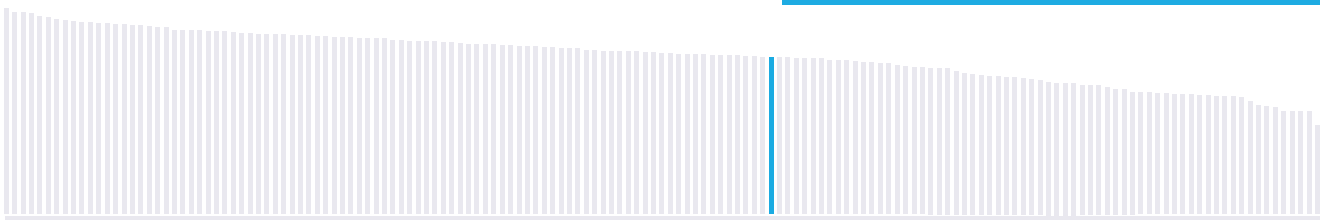


SDG Global rank

92 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	16/153	US\$ 43,754	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	31/133	62	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	82/157	70.1	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	43/157	82.4	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	46/134	63.9	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	124/149	52.0	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD

BAHRAIN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.8	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	15.4	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	35.1	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	na	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	54.4	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	18	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.1	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	12.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	13.3	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	72.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	11	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	25.7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-1.8	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	21.7	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	60.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.5	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	23.7	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-2.4	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	na	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	84.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	57.4	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	43.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	45.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	7.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.5	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	99.2	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	301	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	205.8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	112	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.7	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.3	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	na	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	43	●
SDG8			SDG17		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	4.6	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	83.2	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	1.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.6	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	93.5	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	131.8	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	1	●

EGYPT, ARAB REP.

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

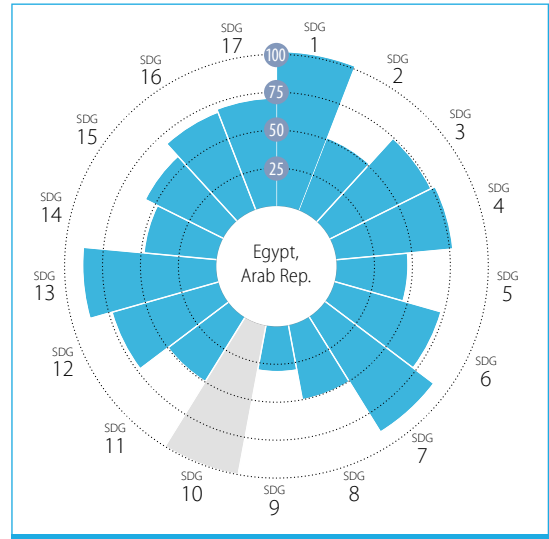


Regional average score

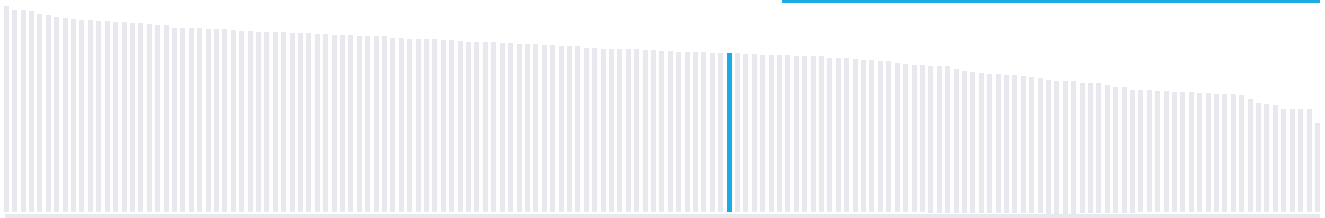


SDG Global rank

87 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	85/153	US\$ 10,250	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	93/133	46	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	96/157	66.5	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	94/157	69.1	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	111/134	52.5	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	133/149	48.5	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



EGYPT, ARAB REP.

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	28.5	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	99.5	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	33	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.8	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.4	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.3	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	15	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.4	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	24.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	52	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	12.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.2	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	51.3	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	91.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	77.4	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	56	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	91	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	51.9	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	7.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	45.4	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	93.3	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	41.4	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	19.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	80.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	31.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.4	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	94.7	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.2	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	126.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	76	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	76	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	99.8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.4	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	34	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0.3	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	7	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	19.5	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	12	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.6	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	35.9	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	50.7	●			

IRAQ

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

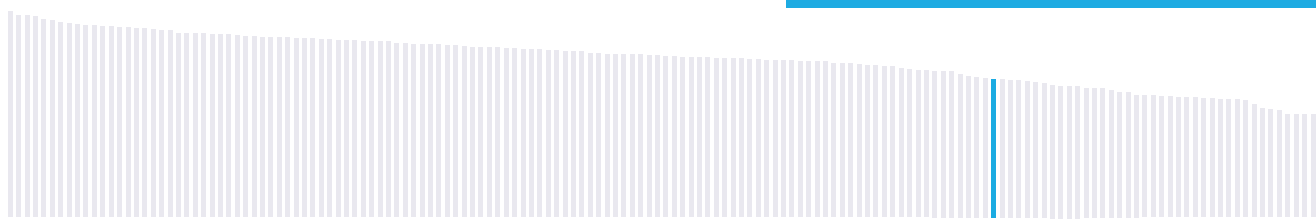
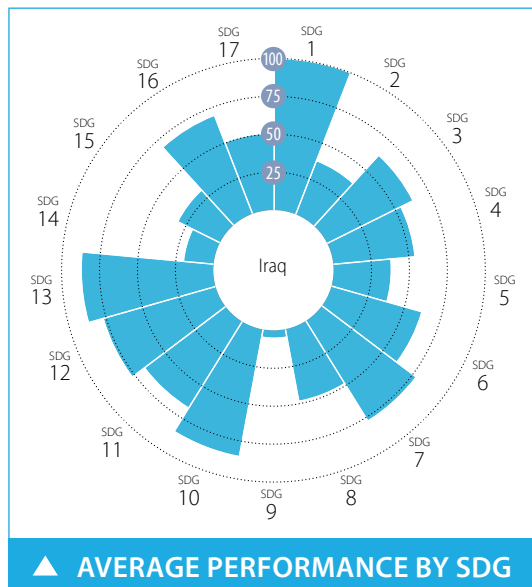


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

118 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	69/153	US\$ 14,459	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	104/133	44	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	107/157	64.0	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	102/157	64.9	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	148/149	28.6	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



IRAQ

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.7	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	na	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.6	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	22.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.6	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	30.9	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	45.2	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	82.9	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	50	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.4	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	32	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.1	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	43	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.7	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	23.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	32	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	20.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-6.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	60	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	84.8	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	90.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.3	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	57	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70.2	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	85.7	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	40.3	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	37.2	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	81.5	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	45.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	69.4	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.1	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	21.5	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	86.6	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	85.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	73.4	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	123	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	18.6	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	64	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	na	●
Access to electricity (% population)	98.8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	na	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	98.9	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.2	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	17	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	4.7	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	12.7	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	16	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	0.9	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	17.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	3.6	●			

JORDAN

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

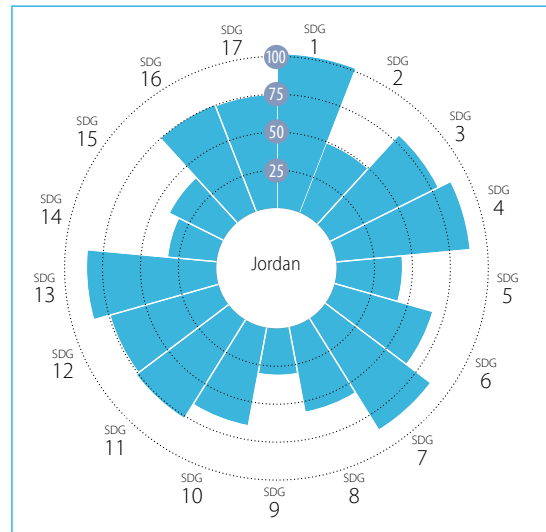


Regional average score

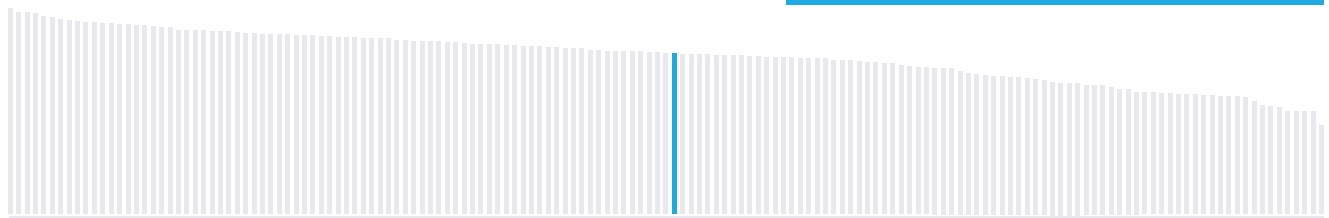


SDG Global rank

80 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	86/153	US\$ 10,240	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	69/133	53	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	71/157	72.2	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	76/157	74.2	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	60/134	61.3	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	90/149	57.5	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



JORDAN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	15.9	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.8	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	30.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	37.6	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	38	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	93.2	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	58	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.9	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.5	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	7	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.6	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	22	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	26.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	38.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	22.6	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	82.6	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	86.4	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	50.6	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	40.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	42	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.7	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	91.4	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.2	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	23.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	96.9	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	98.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.3	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	92.4	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	150	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	16.6	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	82	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.1	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	48	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.9	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	27.1	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	1.6	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	30.1	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	13.2	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.4	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	53.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	35.6	●			

KUWAIT

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

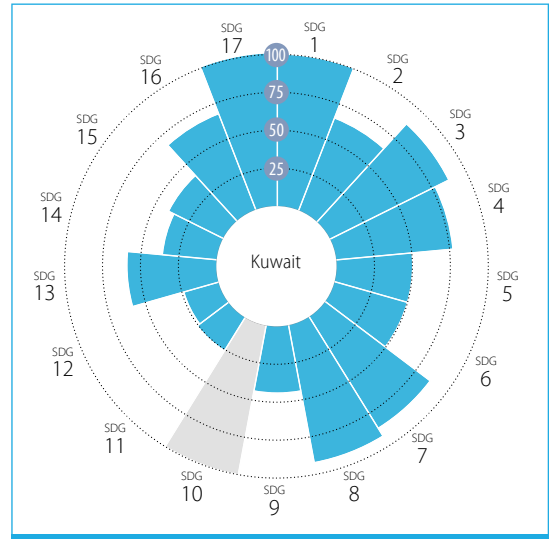


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

102 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	4/153	US\$ 70,107	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	46/133	59	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	104/157	64.4	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	47/157	80.0	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	36/134	64.7	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	50/149	63.2	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



KUWAIT

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	5.2	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.8	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	39.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	21.8	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	65.7	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	na	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	5.7	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.6	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.2	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	22	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.1	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	176.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	11.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-11.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	14	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	95.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	18.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	569.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.7	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	27.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-5	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80.3	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	90.1	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	63	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	7.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	25.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.5	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	38.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	107	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	52.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	1.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	1.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2075	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	92	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	42.6	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	na	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	41	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	8.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	0	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	77.8	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2.4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	82.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	139.3	●			

LEBANON

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

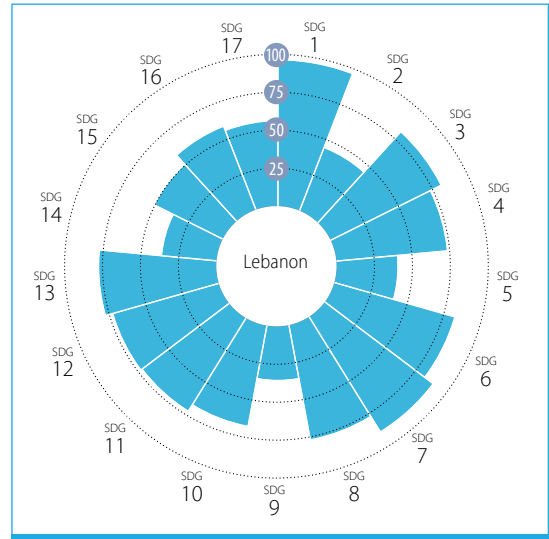


Regional average score

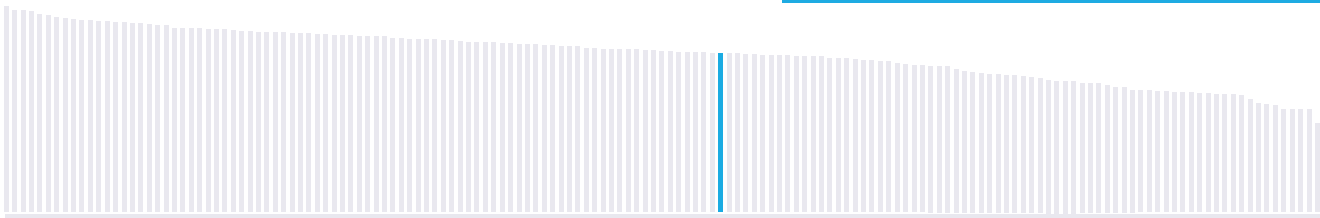


SDG Global rank

86 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	74/153	US\$ 13,089	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	69/133	53	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	88/157	69.1	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	67/157	76.3	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	98/134	54.8	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	137/149	45.0	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD

LEBANON

Performance by Indicator

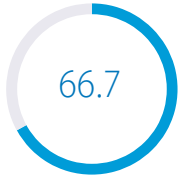
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	4	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	30.8	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	31.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	37	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.4	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	31.8	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	77.1	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.3	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9.4	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	13	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	54.7	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	12.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	30	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	21.4	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	22.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	97.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.7	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	12.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	84.2	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.4	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.1	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	81.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	28.6	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	65.9	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.1	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	46.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	95	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.1	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	33.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	3.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4.2	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	80.7	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	4.3	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	24.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	120	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	17.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.5	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	1.9	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	59.7	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.8	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.3	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	74	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	53.4	●			

MOROCCO

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

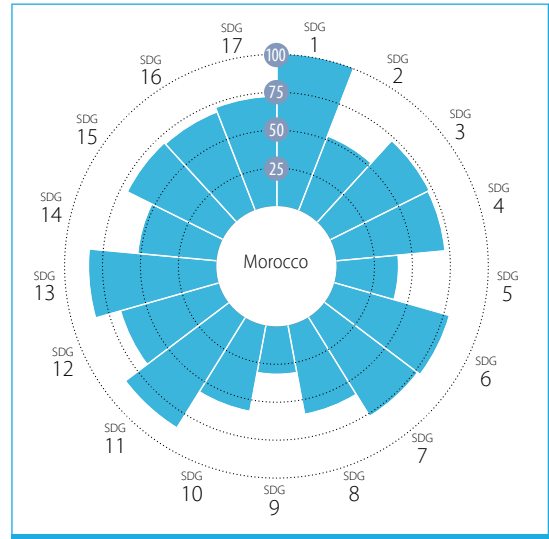


Regional average score

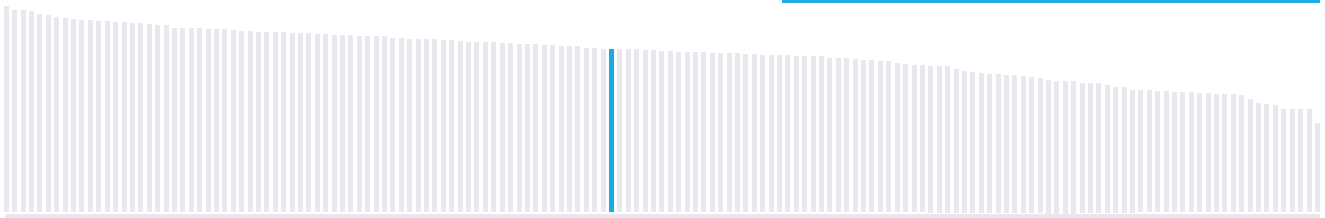


SDG Global rank

73 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	98/153	US\$ 7,365	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	64/133	54	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	62/157	74.2	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	103/157	64.7	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	67/134	60	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	86/149	58.3	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



MOROCCO

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.9	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	40.7	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	22.4	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	91	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	121	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.6	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.6	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.7	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	107	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	22.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	29	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	20.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.1	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	31.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	73.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	77.5	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.4	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.2	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	95	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	53.3	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	5	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	24.9	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	95.1	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	4.8	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	25.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	59.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	35.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	85.4	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	76.7	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	35.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	222	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	76	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●
Access to electricity (% population)	91.6	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	97.1	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	94	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.1	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	8.3	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	47.4	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.2	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	10	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.3	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	57.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	39.3	●			

OMAN

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

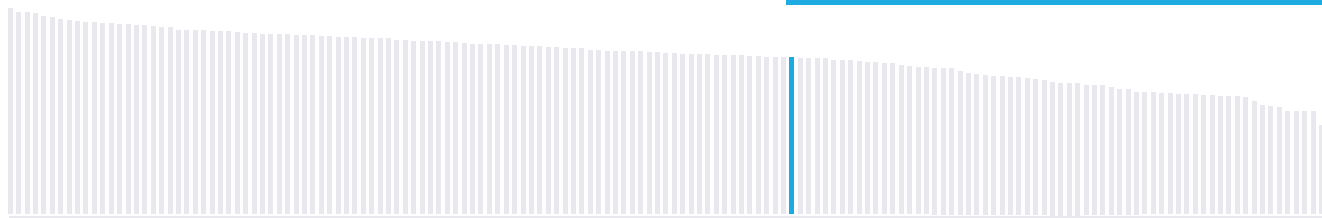
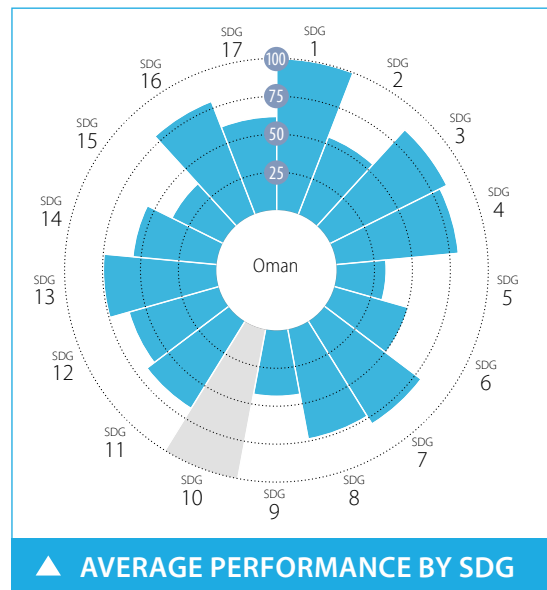


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

94 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	25/153	US\$ 37,541	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	113/157	60.1	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	48/157	79.6	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	63/134	61.1	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	70/149	59.7	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



OMAN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	1.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.9	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.8	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	9.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	30.9	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	11.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	46.7	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.2	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	84.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.6	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	8.4	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.7	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	14	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.8	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	13	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	39.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	25.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.6	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	29.2	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.5	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	23.2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.1	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	15.7	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	84	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-2.9	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.1	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.2	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	64.5	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	62.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	63.8	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	90.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	17.6	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	35.2	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	1.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.5	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	93.4	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	96.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	84.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	97.7	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.7	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	36	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	4.9	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.4	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	0	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.2	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	78.6	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	17.5	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	45	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	74.2	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	78.3	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.6	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

QATAR

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

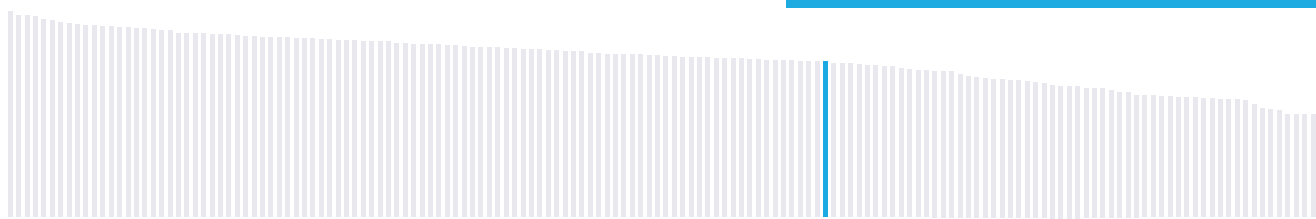
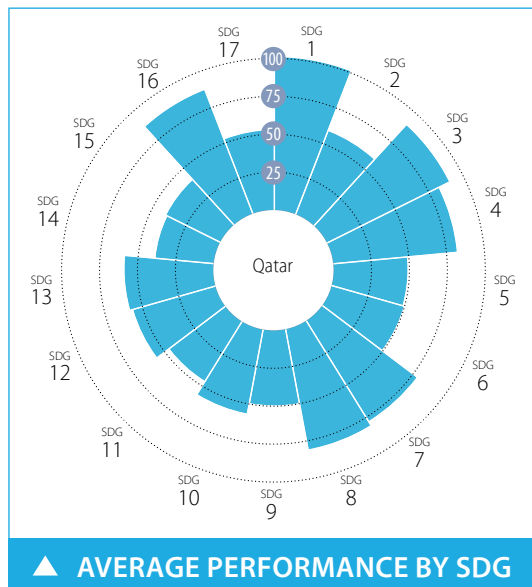


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

98 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	1/153	US\$ 132,938	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	83/157	69.9	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	29/157	85.6	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	16/134	74.7	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	34/149	65.7	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



QATAR

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.4	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	9.9	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	42.3	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	40.4	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	13	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	104.2	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	34	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.3	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	16.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	14.2	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	9	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	15.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	23.8	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67.8	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	42.9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	10.5	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	137.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	40.5	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	82.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-6.5	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	62.8	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	41.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	44.9	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	115	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	53.1	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	0	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.4	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	100	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	98	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	374.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	148.2	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.4	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	53	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.3	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.5	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	0	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	76.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	0.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	61	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	92.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	80	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.7	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

SAUDI ARABIA

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

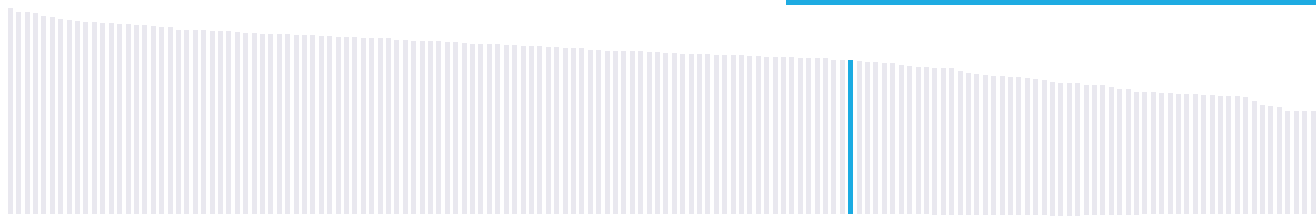
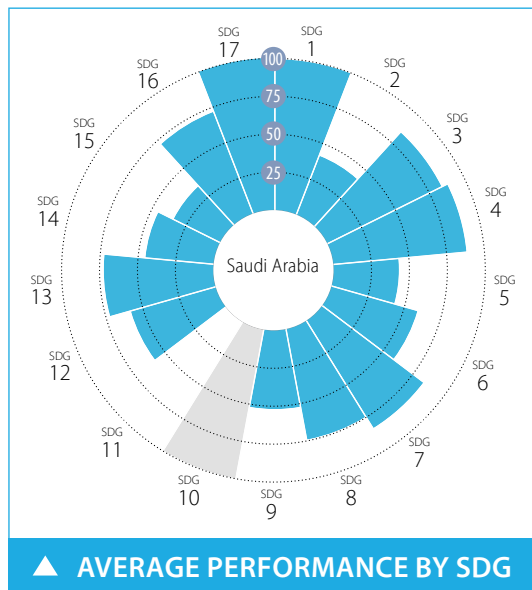


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

101 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	10/153	US\$ 50,284	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	25/133	65	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	89/157	68.6	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	34/157	84.7	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	27/134	69.1	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	121/149	53.2	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



SAUDI ARABIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.6	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.9	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	48	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.3	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.8	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	34.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.9	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	102.9	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	na	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.9	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.5	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	12.5	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	12	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	54.6	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	57.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	16.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-10.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	0	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	39.5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	27.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	130	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.4	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	8.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	17.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	97	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.9	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.5	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.9	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	91.6	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	64.6	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	54	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.4	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	45.3	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	49.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	89.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.4	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	26	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.6	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	97	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	100	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	6.2	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	943.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	161	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	27.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.5	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	na	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	46	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	0	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	73.8	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	69.6	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	111.7	●			

SUDAN

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

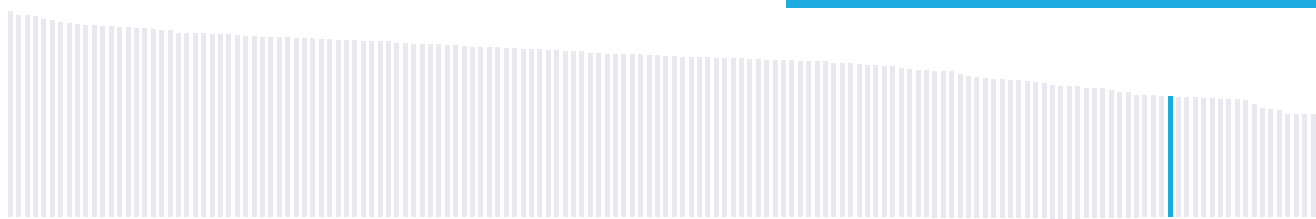
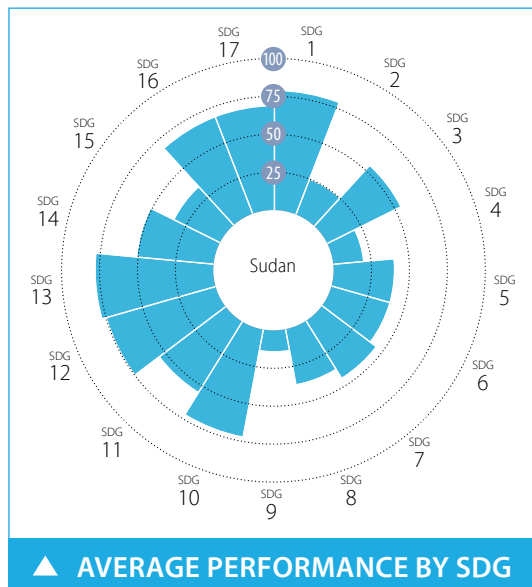


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

139 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	115/153	US\$ 4,121	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	149/157	42.3	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	137/157	49.0	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	143/149	34.6	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



SUDAN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	18.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	na	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	12.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	35.4	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.7	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	42.3	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	na	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	311	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.8	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	88	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	37.7	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	55.9	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	72.1	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	23.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	49.9	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.5	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	88.2	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	53.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	53.3	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	3.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	39.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	70.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	39.7	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	70.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	72.4	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	41.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	na	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	55.5	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	23.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	6.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	71.2	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	50	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	na	●
Access to electricity (% population)	44.9	●	Property Rights (1-7)	na	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	27.9	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	67.3	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	14	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.1	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	24.9	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	19.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.6	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	13.3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	26.6	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	29.4	●			

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

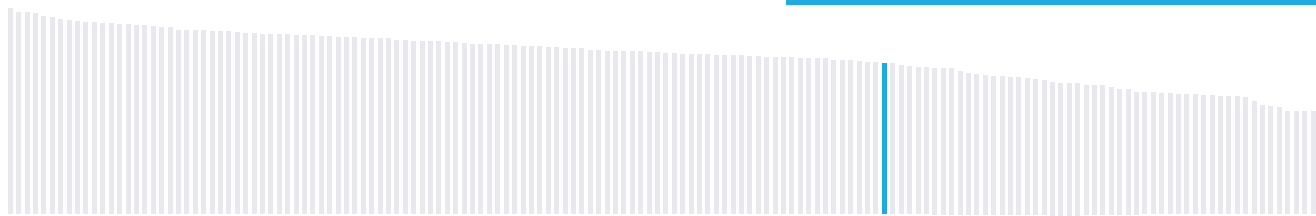
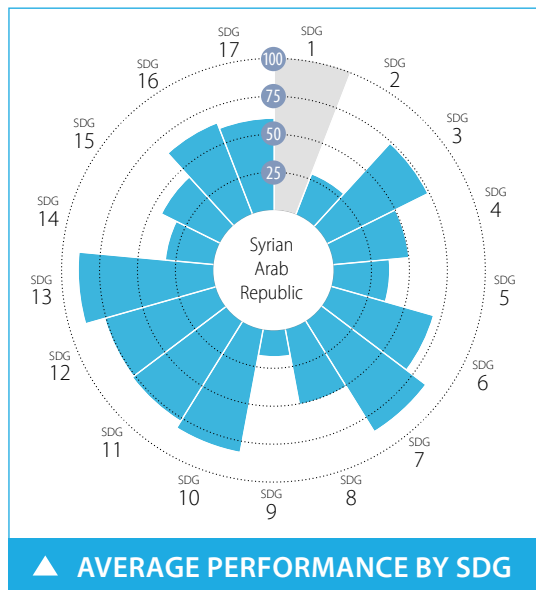


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

115 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	na	na	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	94/157	66.9	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	124/157	53.6	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	149/149	23.9	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	na	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	na	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.7	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	32	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.1	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	35.8	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	91.2	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	68	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.4	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.9	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	na	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	20	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	31	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	na	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	55.9	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	38.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	96.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.5	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	41	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	76	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	91.6	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	66.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	39.6	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	5.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	57.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.4	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	43.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	82.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.3	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	18.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	13.2	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	90.1	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	95.7	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.2	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	84.2	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	60	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	8.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	95.8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.3	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	96	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	13	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	4	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	22.7	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.4	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	14.3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	30	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	10.4	●			

TUNISIA

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

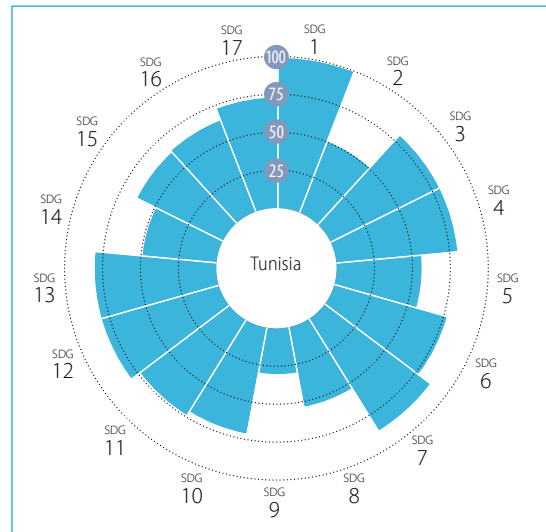


Regional average score

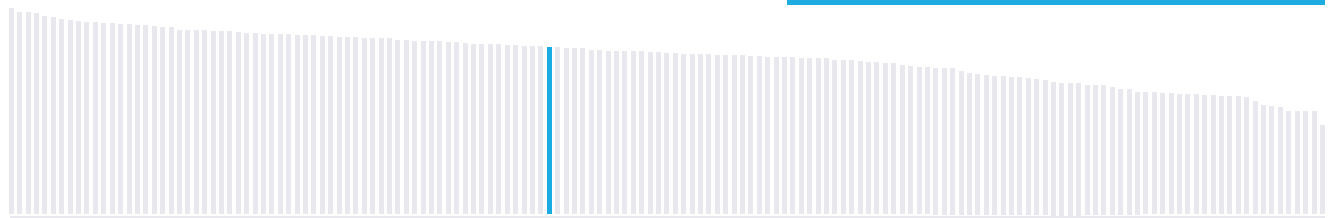


SDG Global rank

65 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	83/153	US\$ 10,770	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	97/133	45	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	53/157	77.3	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	84/157	72.5	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	92/134	56	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	61/149	61.0	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



TUNISIA

Performance by Indicator

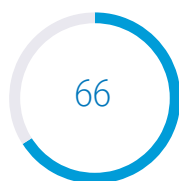
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.6	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.7	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.4	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	35.8	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.8	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	43.2	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.5	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	62	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	37	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	44.1	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-6.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	44	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-25.6	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.7	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	6.8	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	84.1	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.3	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	93.2	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	50.7	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	7.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	36.1	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.4	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	17.8	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.8	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	85.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.4	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	35.5	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	97.7	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	91.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	69.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	212	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●
Access to electricity (% population)	99.8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.3	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	99.2	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	41	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.6	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	2.1	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	33.9	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.2	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	14.8	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.1	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	48.5	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	62.6	●			

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

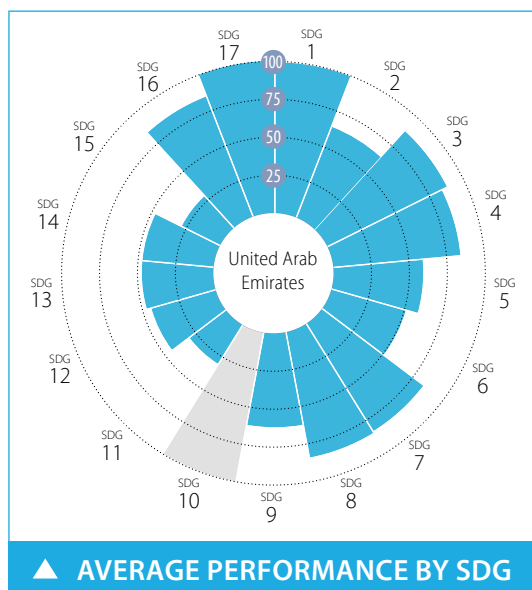


Regional average score

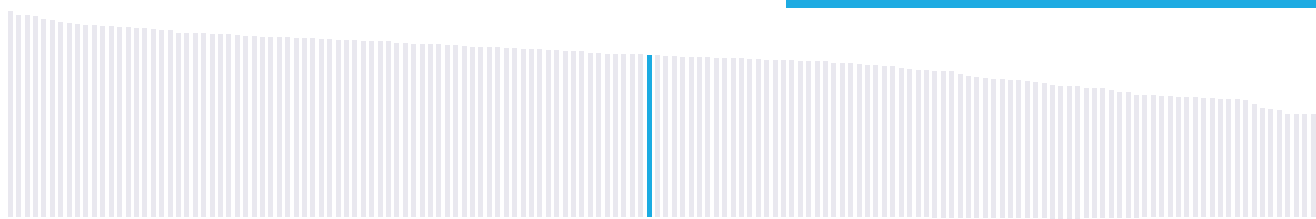


SDG Global rank

77 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	5/153	US\$ 65,717	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	18/133	68	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	87/157	69.4	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	38/157	84.0	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	14/134	75.2	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	59/149	61.4	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Performance by Indicator

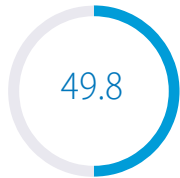
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.9	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	32.5	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	37.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	na	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	16.5	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.2	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	62.2	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	na	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.8	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.2	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	1.6	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	87.1	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	18.9	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	58.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	7.5	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	65.2	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	10.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.3	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	30.1	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	18.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.6	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.8	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.4	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	69.7	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	56.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.5	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	42.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.9	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	121.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	49.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	1.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.6	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	97.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1866.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	229	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	40.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	100	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	100	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	100	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	66	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.9	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	12.5	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	0	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	86.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	3.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	1.2	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	91.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	92	●			

YEMEN, REP.

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

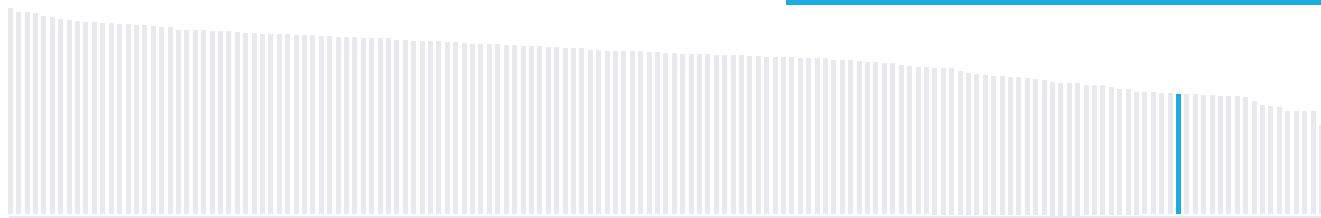
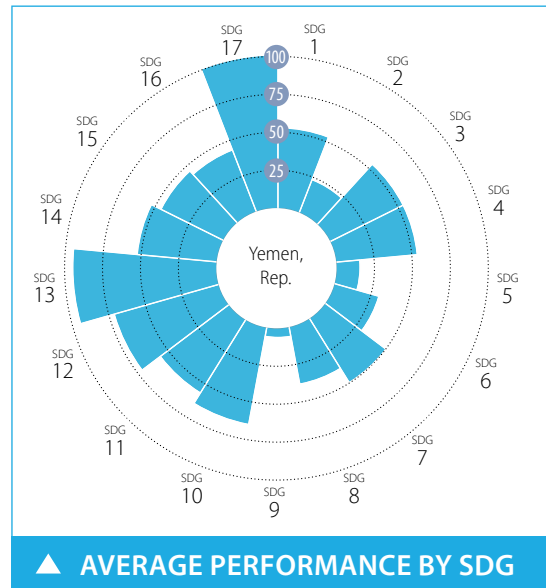


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

140 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	127/153	US\$ 2,649	US\$ 32,472
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	122/133	38	53
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	134/157	49.8	65.9
Human Development Index (2016)	140/157	48.2	71.5
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	134/134	39.1	60.7
Global Peace Index (2016)	146/149	32.0	50.0

SDG DASHBOARD



YEMEN, REP.

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	31.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	34.8	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	26.1	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.2	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1	●	Gini index (0-100)	37.7	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	385	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	40.7	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.1	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	na	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.9	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	48	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	23.1	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	34.7	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	21.5	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	57.7	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	60.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	44.7	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	51.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.8	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.8	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.8	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	3	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	90.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	90.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	65.3	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	57.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	46.8	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	45.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	11.2	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	35.3	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	0	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.1	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	54.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.7	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	53.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	168.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	16.5	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	72	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	6.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	68	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	53	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	51	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	2.8	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.6	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	22.7	●	Property Rights (1-7)	2.8	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	8.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	30.7	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	17.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	14	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	25.1	●	Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	5.9	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

ANGOLA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score



Regional average score



SDG Global rank

136 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	102/153	US\$ 6,938	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	129/157	51.3	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	125/157	53.3	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	92/149	57.2	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



ANGOLA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	27.8	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	34.6	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	14.2	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	29.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	42.7	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.9	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	29.1	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	31.6	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	477	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	48.7	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	156.9	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	370	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.6	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	24.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	104	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	26.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-1.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	45.9	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	161.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	49.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.4	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	55	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	60.2	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	85.2	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	62	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	5	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	30.1	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	72.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	5.7	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	73.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.4	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	na	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.3	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	82.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.8	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	3.1	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	49	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	51.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	9.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	106	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.5	●
Access to electricity (% population)	32	●	Property Rights (1-7)	2.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	44.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	35.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	18	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.7	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	23.5	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	40.5	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.7	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.6	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.6	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	12.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	19.3	●			

BENIN

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

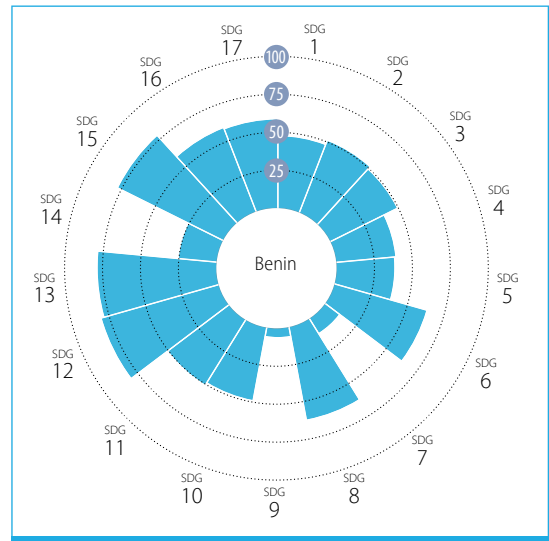


Regional average score

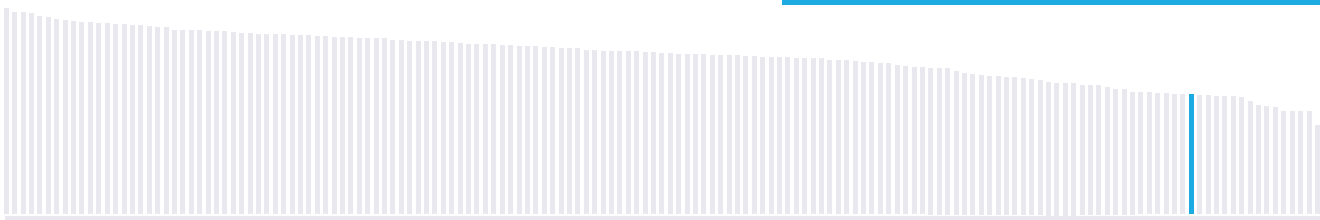


SDG Global rank

142 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	133/153	US\$ 1,932	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	116/133	40	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	145/157	43.7	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	139/157	48.5	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	120/134	49.6	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	68/149	60.0	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



BENIN

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	48.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	27.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	34	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.3	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	43.4	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	405	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	29.1	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.8	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	34.2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	99.5	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	60	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	22.1	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	92	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	27.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	52.5	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.7	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	81.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-23.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	77.2	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	64.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4					
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.9	●	SDG14		
Expected years of schooling (years)	3.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	52.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	88.6	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	78.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	28.9	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	66.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	37.7	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	86.6	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	7.2	●	SDG15		
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	77.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.4	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	19.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	7.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG7					
Access to electricity (% population)	34.1	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	6.2	●	SDG16		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	28.7	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	6.3	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	3.2	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	77	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	15.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	19.9	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	1	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	6.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	84.8	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	4.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	36	●
			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
			Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.4	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

BOTSWANA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

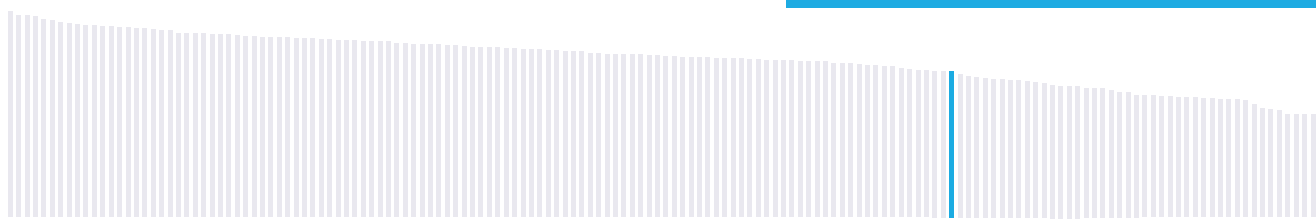
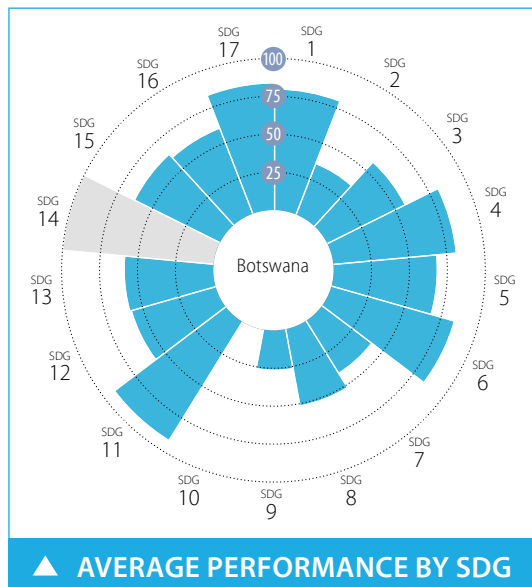


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

113 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	66/153	US\$ 14,876	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	127/133	35	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	76/157	70.7	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	90/157	69.8	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	61/134	61.3	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	28/149	67.2	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



BOTSWANA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	19	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	10.2	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	24.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.4	●	Gini index (0-100)	60.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.4	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	15.4	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.5	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	129	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.9	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.6	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.3	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	356	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	22.3	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	20.9	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	38	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	57.7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	23.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	74.5	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	56.9	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	31	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	94.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	79.4	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	91	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.8	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	25	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	96.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	46	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	88.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	96.2	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	63.4	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	14.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	188	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	8.2	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	38	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	56.5	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	62.5	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	72.2	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	60	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.4	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	3.6	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	9	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	59.8	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	15	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	18.4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	26.4	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	27.5	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	67.3	●			

BURKINA FASO

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

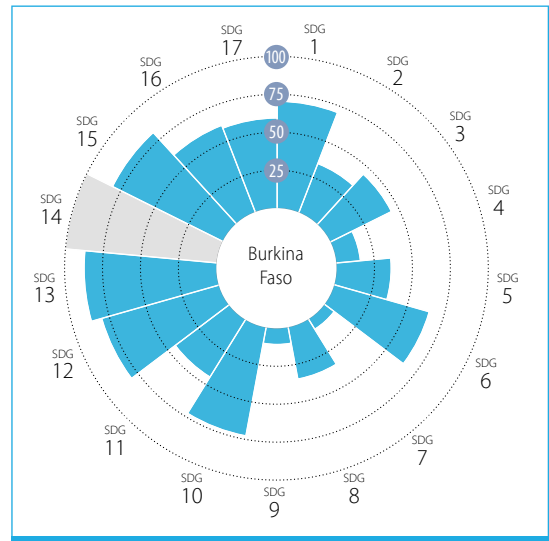


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

138 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	140/153	US\$ 1,593	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	110/133	42	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	144/157	43.7	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	154/157	40.2	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	83/149	58.7	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



BURKINA FASO

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	35.9	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	6.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	20.7	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.4	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	35.3	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	33.6	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	26.6	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	371	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.7	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	88.6	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	52	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.6	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	23.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	96	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	20.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	30	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-89.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	52.6	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	107.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	23	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	65.8	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	69.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	1.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	52.5	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	60.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	49.1	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	63	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	85.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	82.3	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	19.7	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	6.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	34	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	7.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●
Access to electricity (% population)	19.2	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	5.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	76.9	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	42	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	39.2	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	17.2	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.5	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.5	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	11.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	15.4	●			

BURUNDI

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

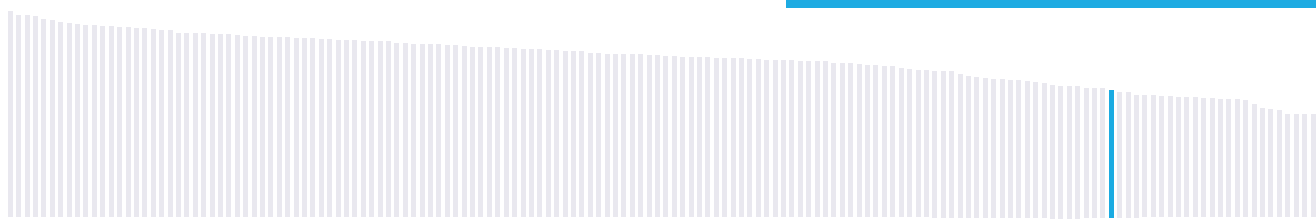
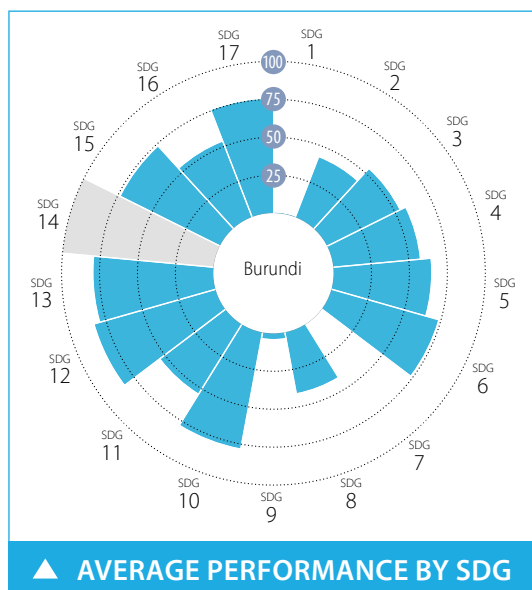


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

132 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	152/153	US\$ 683	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	147/157	43.4	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	153/157	40.4	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	131/134	43.7	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	129/149	50.0	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



BURUNDI

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	78	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	81.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	57.5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2.6	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	33.4	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	712	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	37.1	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.6	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	49.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	81.7	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	122	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.6	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	24.3	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	106	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	na	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	52.2	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	5.7	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	27.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-10.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	60.3	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	65	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	3	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	87.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	59.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.2	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	73.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.3	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	101.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	3.2	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	75.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	4	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	48	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	93	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.2	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	7	●	Property Rights (1-7)	2.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	75.2	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	20	●
SDG8			SDG16		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-7.2	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	26.3	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	9.9	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	1.6	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13	●
SDG9			SDG17		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	4.9	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	7.6	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

CAMEROON

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

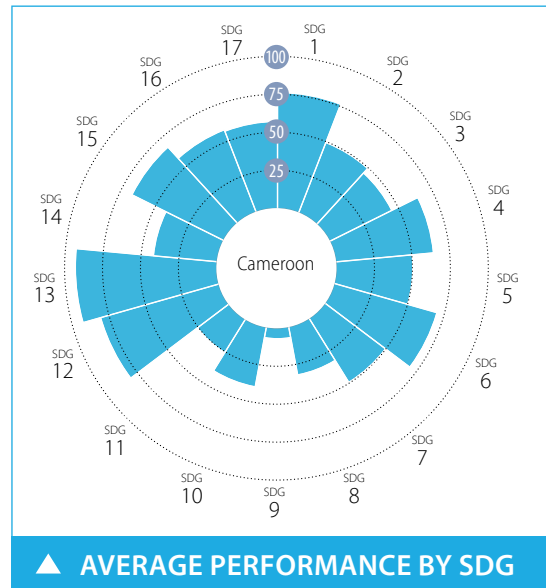


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

130 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	123/153	US\$ 2,926	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	87/133	48	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	122/157	57.1	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	128/157	51.8	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	115/134	51.2	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	122/149	52.9	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



CAMEROON

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	22.4	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	13	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	9.9	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.7	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	11.4	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	46.5	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	596	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	64	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.7	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	27.7	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	87.9	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	212	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	3.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.9	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	90	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	27.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	50.3	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.5	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	102.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-103.8	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	64.7	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	58.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.8	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.4	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	83.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	40.8	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	66.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	51.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	62.3	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	83.2	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.1	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.3	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	75.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.6	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	45.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.3	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	2.1	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	5.1	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	56.8	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	21.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	115	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.6	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	47	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	17.7	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	66.1	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	4.5	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	26	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	20.7	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	4.3	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.1	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

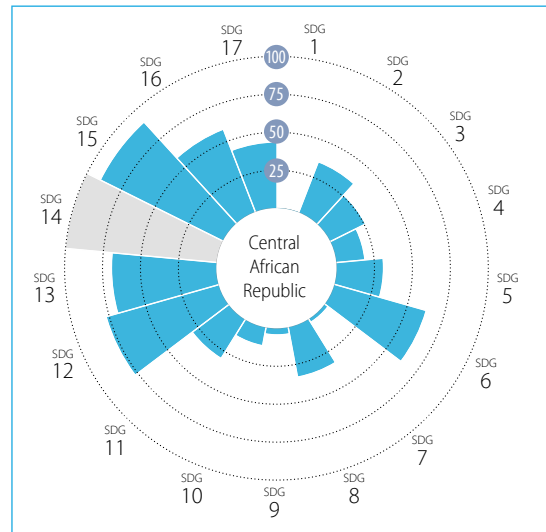


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

157 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	153/153	US\$ 581	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	133/133	27	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	138/157	46.5	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	157/157	35.2	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	145/149	32.9	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	79.7	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	na	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	82	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	47.7	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.7	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.1	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	56.2	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	882	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	38.3	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	42.6	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	4	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	130.1	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	391	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	3.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	18.5	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	96	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	32.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	45.9	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	90.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	53.8	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	47	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	47.7	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2.7	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	70.6	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	4.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	36.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	73.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.4	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	49.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.9	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	85.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	7.2	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	1.2	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	68.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	13.2	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	21.8	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	16	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.4	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	na	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	12.3	●	Property Rights (1-7)	na	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	3.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	61	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	20	●
SDG8			SDG16		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-7.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	28.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	4.6	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.9	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.4	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	4.6	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.4	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	1.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

CHAD

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

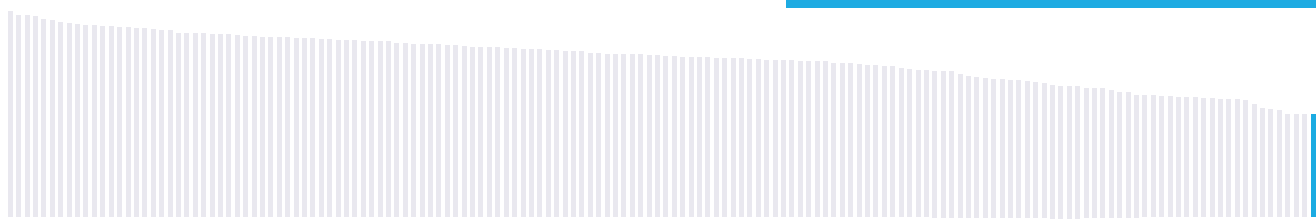
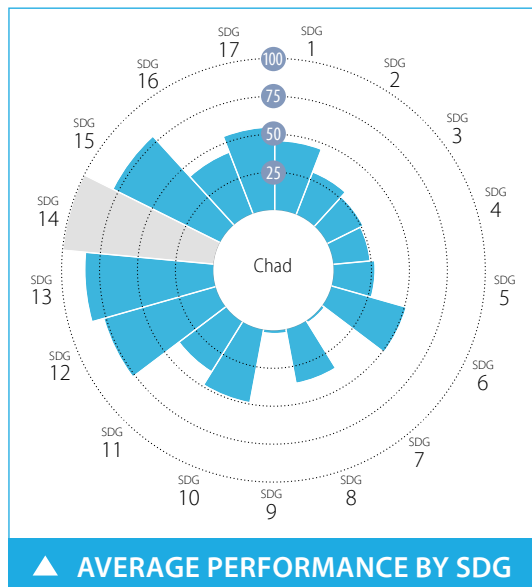


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

156 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	132/153	US\$ 2,044	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	116/133	40	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	154/157	37.8	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	155/157	39.6	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	132/134	42.1	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	127/149	50.7	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



CHAD

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	37	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	1.7	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	39	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	34.4	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	39.9	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.1	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	43.3	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	856	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	39.6	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	39.3	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	24.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	138.7	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	152	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	23.2	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	122	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	46.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	129.8	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	24.3	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	55	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	38.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	79.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	2.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	52.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	90.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	35.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.2	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	80.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	50.8	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	9.2	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	12.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	39	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.1	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	2.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	4.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	12	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	20	●
SDG8			SDG16		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-8	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	26.1	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	9.5	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.8	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.5	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	2.7	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	1.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

CONGO, DEM. REP.

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

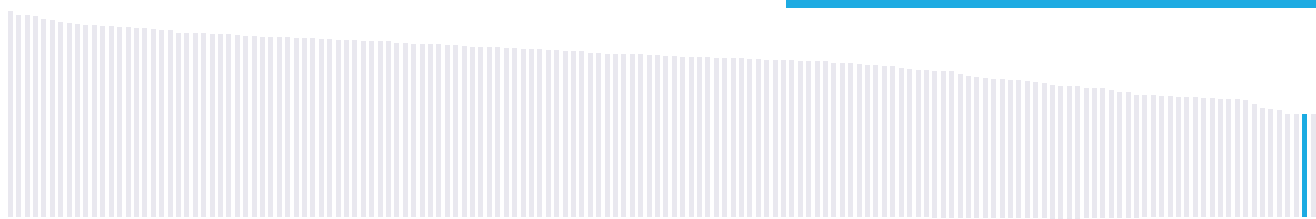
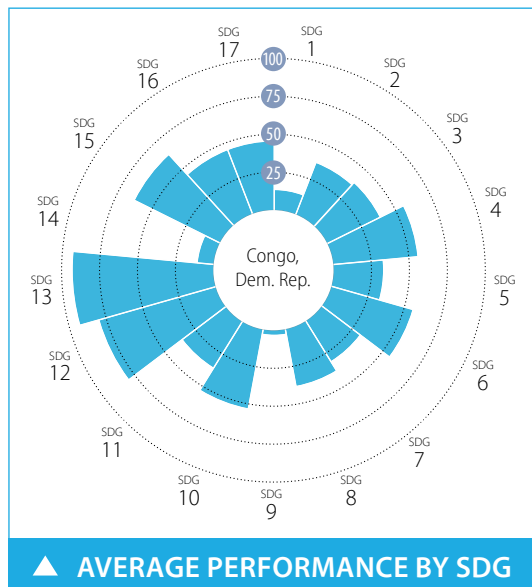


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

155 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	151/153	US\$ 737	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	97/133	45	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	150/157	42.1	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	148/157	43.5	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	125/134	47.0	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	141/149	37.8	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



CONGO, DEM. REP.

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	68.9	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	1.9	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	53	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	na	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per billion PPP\$ GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.08	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.4	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	42.1	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.93	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	693	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m3)	38.7	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.1	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	17	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	98.3	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	324	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.8	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	23.6	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	116	●	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	33.2	●	Net imported SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	51.8	●	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.6	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	122.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	80.1	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79	●	Energy-related CO2 emissions per capita (tCO2/capita)	0	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	57.4	●	Imported CO2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO2/capita)	0.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.1	●	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	75.1	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	86.1	●	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	39.7	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	82.9	●	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	32.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	49.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	96.5	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.7	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	52.4	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.5	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	28.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.89	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.04	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m3/year/capita)	0.5	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.01	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	86	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	12.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	32	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	0.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	39	●
SDG8					
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.7	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour	38.4	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.7	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	14.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	24.6	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	3.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	21	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	3.8	●	Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.6	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	8.8	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

CONGO, REP.

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

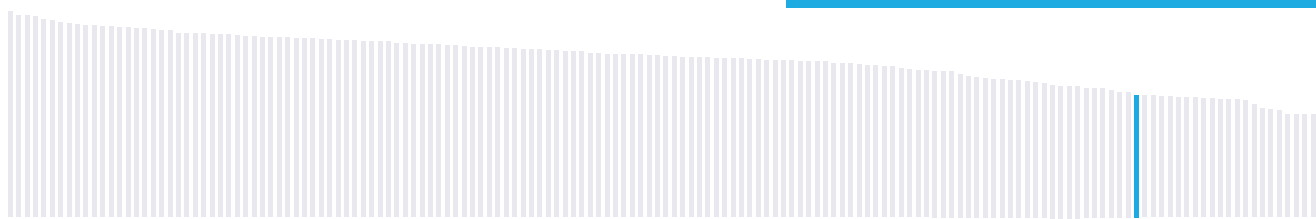
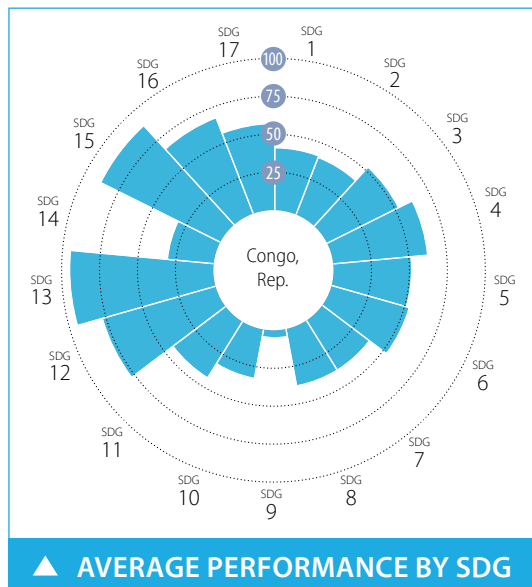


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

135 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	104/153	US\$ 5,993	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	115/133	41	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	115/157	59.6	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	113/157	59.2	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	107/149	55.0	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



CONGO, REP.

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	44.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	na	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	39.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	30.5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	11	●	Gini index (0-100)	48.9	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.9	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	42.3	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	36.7	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	442	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	45	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	2.5	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	379	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	2.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	90	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8.7	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	26.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	56.6	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	116.1	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	92.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.4	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	66.3	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	86.1	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	91.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	49.3	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	37.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	80.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	64.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	81.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	93.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	7.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	1.6	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	76.5	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	15	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	10.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	27	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	na	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	na	●
Access to electricity (% population)	43.2	●	Property Rights (1-7)	na	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	24.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	95.9	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	20	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	23.3	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	23.8	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.4	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11.2	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.4	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	7.6	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	na	●			

COTE D'IVOIRE

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

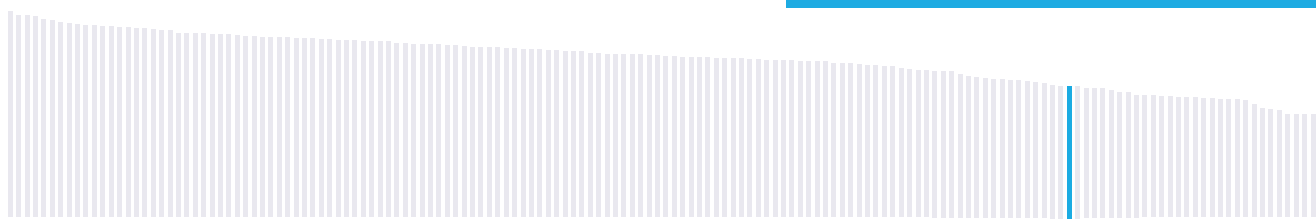
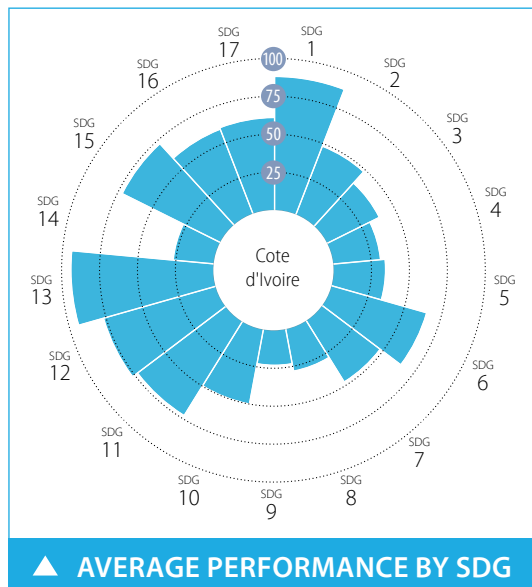


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

127 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	118/153	US\$ 3,300	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	97/133	45	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	114/157	59.9	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	143/157	47.4	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	96/134	55.2	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	110/149	54.4	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



COTE D'IVOIRE

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	17.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	13.3	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	29.6	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.6	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	43.2	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.3	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	19.8	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	65.8	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	645	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37.9	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	92.6	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	159	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	2.6	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	23.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	90	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	47	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	135.6	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	59.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	59.7	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	75.3	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	79.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	41.4	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	5	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	29.8	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	50.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	22.2	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	67.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.7	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	64	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.4	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	64.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.2	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	11.1	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	81.9	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	22.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	11.4	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.8	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	52	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	8	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	51	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	61.9	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	19.1	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	65	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	34	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-14.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	26.4	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.4	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	9.3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.4	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	21	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	40.4	●			

DJIBOUTI

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

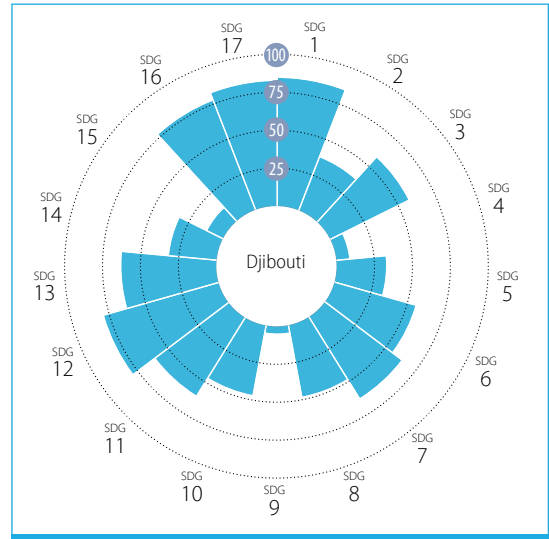


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

141 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	119/153	US\$ 3,279	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	143/157	45.3	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	144/157	47.3	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	113/149	54.2	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



DJIBOUTI

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	18.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	na	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	4.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	15.9	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.5	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	44.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	39.1	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	65.2	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	229	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.4	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	65.3	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	378	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.9	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	18.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	40	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	17.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-34.6	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	55.8	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	21.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	87.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61.5	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	90.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	53.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	52.3	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	4.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	47	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	na	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	57.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	na	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	53.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	1.4	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	90	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	47.4	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	6.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	68	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	77.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	na	●
Access to electricity (% population)	46.7	●	Property Rights (1-7)	na	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	84.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	91.7	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	7.7	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	16.6	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	15.1	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.6	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	11.9	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	5.6	●			

ETHIOPIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

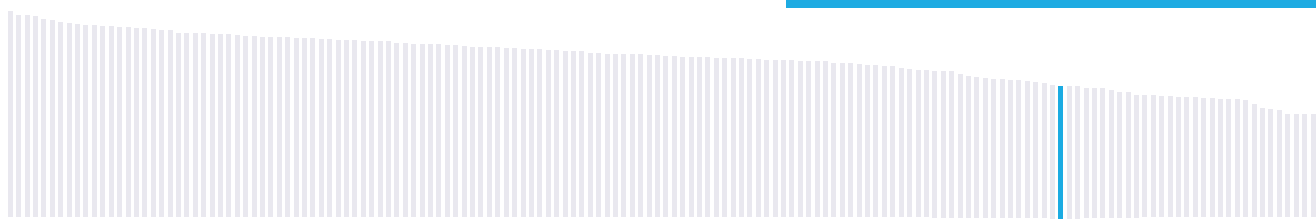
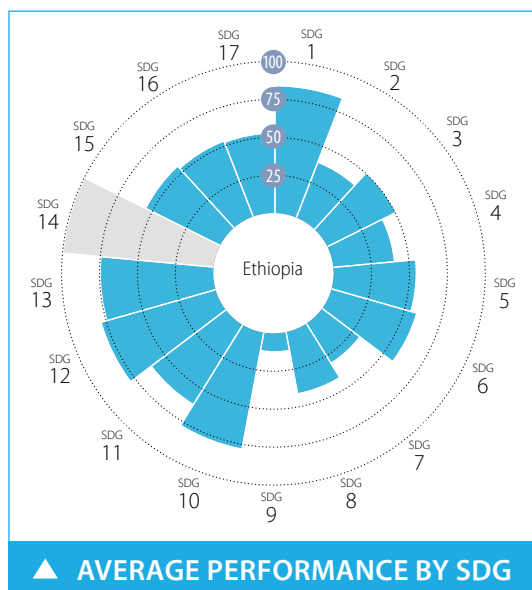


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

126 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	142/153	US\$ 1,530	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	107/133	43	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	142/157	45.8	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	146/157	44.8	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	106/134	53.8	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	111/149	54.3	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



ETHIOPIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	22.7	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	32	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.7	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	33.2	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	353	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	30.1	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.7	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	56.2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	59.2	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	192	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.8	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	15.2	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	57	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	25.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	56.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	56.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	15.5	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	85.8	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	2.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	69.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	41.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.8	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	41.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	16	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	87.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.8	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	2.5	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	57.3	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	8	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	28	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	128	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.6	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.3	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	27.2	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	2.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	6.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	34	●
SDG8			SDG16		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6	●	Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	27.4	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	25.7	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.7	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	11.6	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.2	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	12	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

GABON

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

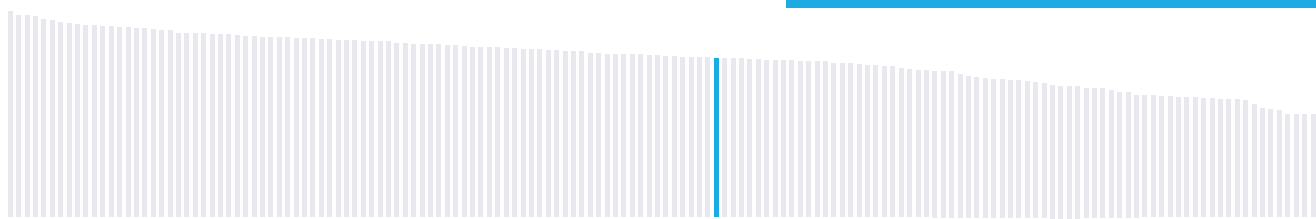
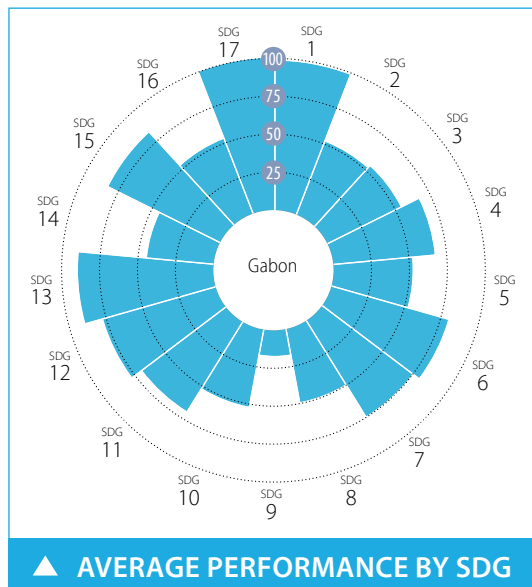


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

85 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	56/153	US\$ 18,860	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	87/133	48	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	93/157	67.4	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	91/157	69.7	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	105/134	54.1	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	74/149	59.3	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



GABON

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.9	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	42.2	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.7	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	31.3	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	71.8	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	291	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.2	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.8	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.6	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	465	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	2.4	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	15	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	47	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	22.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-13.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	57.2	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	97.7	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	87.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.6	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61.8	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.8	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.6	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	77.4	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	65.3	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	8.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	44.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	89.1	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	58	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	64.2	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.2	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	81.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	86.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.2	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	1.1	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	93.2	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	41.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	9.4	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	210	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	33	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●
Access to electricity (% population)	89.5	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	78.7	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	89.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	13.4	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	38.5	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	18.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	23.5	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	33.1	●			

GAMBIA, THE

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

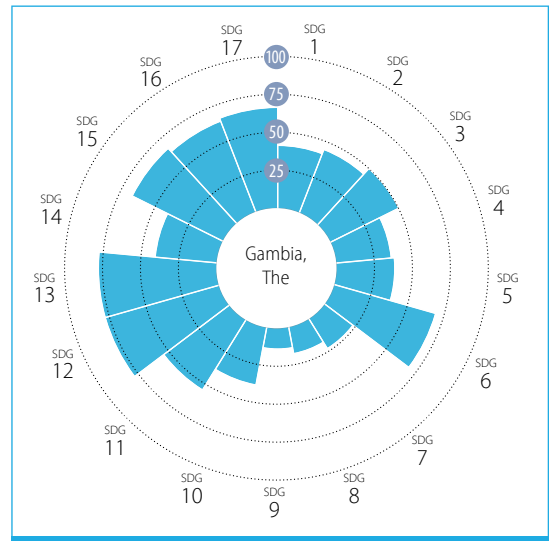


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

148 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	141/153	US\$ 1,578	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	127/157	52.1	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	145/157	45.2	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	119/134	49.6	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	87/149	58.2	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



GAMBIA, THE

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	41.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.7	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	41.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.3	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	47.3	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.7	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	39.7	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	52.4	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	706	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.9	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	68.9	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	174	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.7	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	71	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	29.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	53.8	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	112.5	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	64	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	64.8	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.5	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	74.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	3.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	73.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	75	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	61.1	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	87.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.3	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	90.2	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	58.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	9.4	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	58	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	26.6	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to electricity (% population)	47.2	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	5	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	72	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	26	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-15.1	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	19.2	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	na	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.1	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	29.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	17.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	10	●			

GHANA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

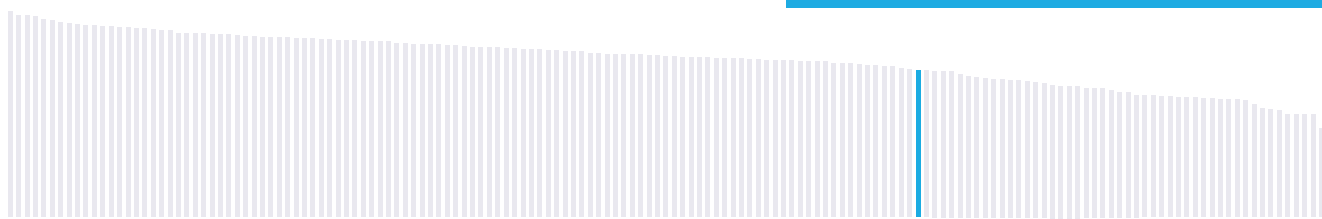
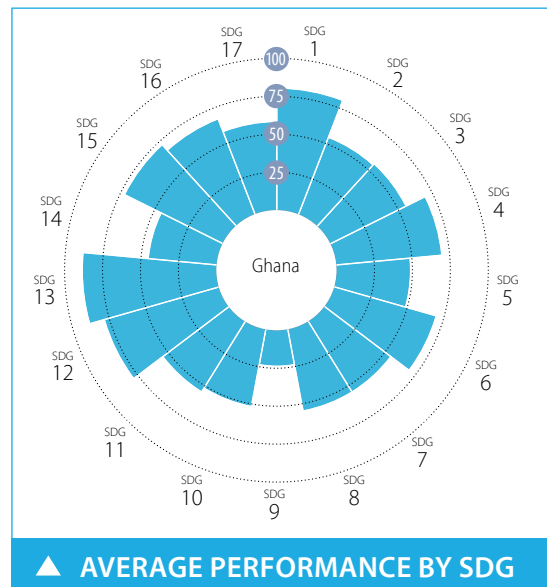


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

109 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	116/153	US\$ 3,955	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	97/133	45	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	117/157	58.9	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	115/157	57.9	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	110/134	52.6	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	43/149	63.8	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



GHANA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	21.4	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	7.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	2.3	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	12.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	42.8	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.7	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	21.7	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	32.2	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	319	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	61.6	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.4	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	160	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	20.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	81	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	26.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	55.3	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	66.1	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	73.7	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	66.6	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	92.1	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	91.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	40	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	58.6	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	90.6	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	45.8	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	63.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	74.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	94.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.9	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	8.9	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	88.7	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	14.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	53	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●
Access to electricity (% population)	78.3	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	16.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	70.5	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	43	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.4	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	21.8	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	41.6	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.6	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.8	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.9	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	23.5	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	66.8	●			

GUINEA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

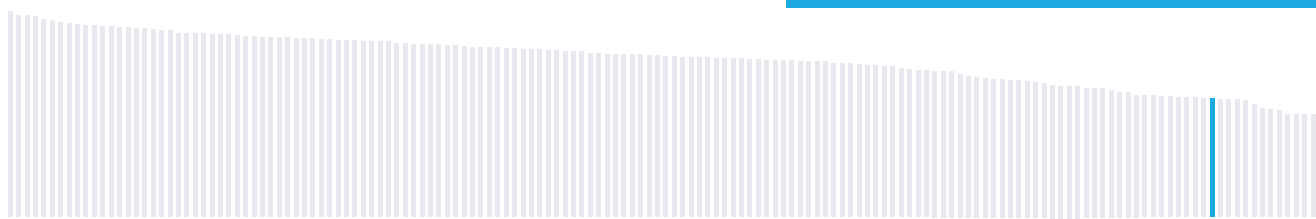
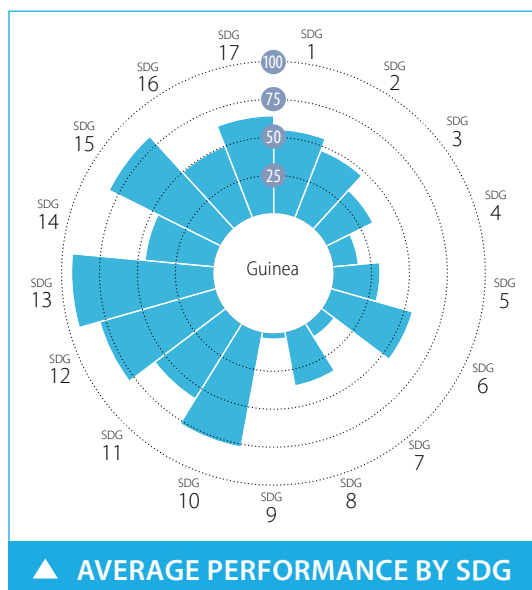


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

144 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	146/153	US\$ 1,135	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	126/133	36	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	124/157	55.4	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	152/157	41.4	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	94/149	57.0	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



GUINEA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	39.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	24.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	16.4	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.8	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	33.7	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	679	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	19.3	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.3	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	36.9	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	93.7	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	177	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	20.9	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	88	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	27.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	51.7	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	20	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	139.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-85	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	39.3	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	51	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.6	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	75.7	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.1	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	2.6	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	78.8	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	45.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	49.4	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	85.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	16.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	38.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	5.9	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	83.8	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.2	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	76.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	20.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.2	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	5.9	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	18	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	27.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	8.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	2.2	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	26	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	51	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.1	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	28.3	●	Property Rights (1-7)	2.5	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	9	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	57.9	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.8	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	4.7	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	13.9	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.2	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

KENYA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

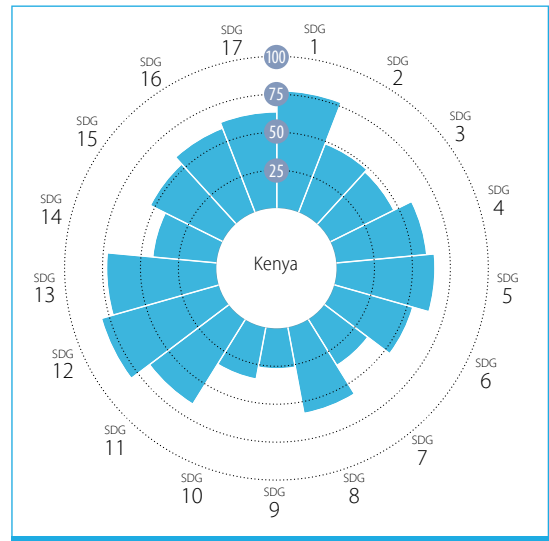


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

125 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	124/153	US\$ 2,901	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	104/133	44	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	111/157	62.5	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	121/157	55.5	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	93/134	55.7	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	123/149	52.4	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD

KENYA

Performance by Indicator

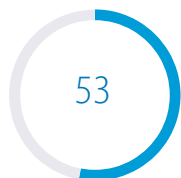
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	24	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	4.6	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	21.2	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	26	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7	●	Gini index (0-100)	48.5	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	15.6	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	44.9	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	510	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.2	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	233	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	3.6	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	18.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	266.3	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	27.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	29.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-7.5	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	55.6	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	90.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	61.8	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70.2	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	88	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	49.6	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	41.2	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85.9	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	33.1	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	26.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	81.4	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.4	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	86.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	7.5	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	63.2	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	30.1	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	5.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	10.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	118	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	13.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●
Access to electricity (% population)	36	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	16.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	66.9	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	26	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	2.1	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	25.9	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	68.1	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.2	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.5	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	45.6	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	15.5	●			

LESOTHO

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

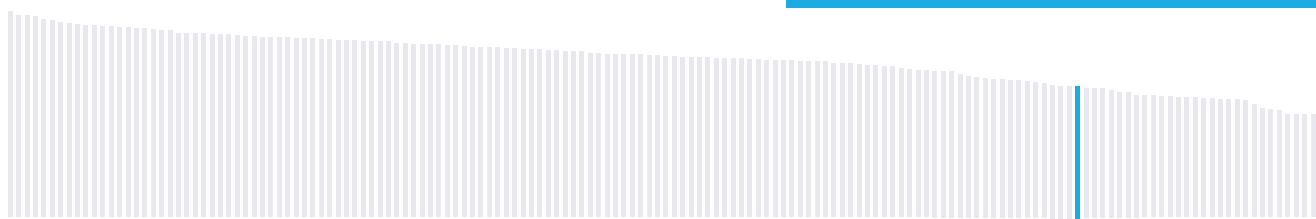
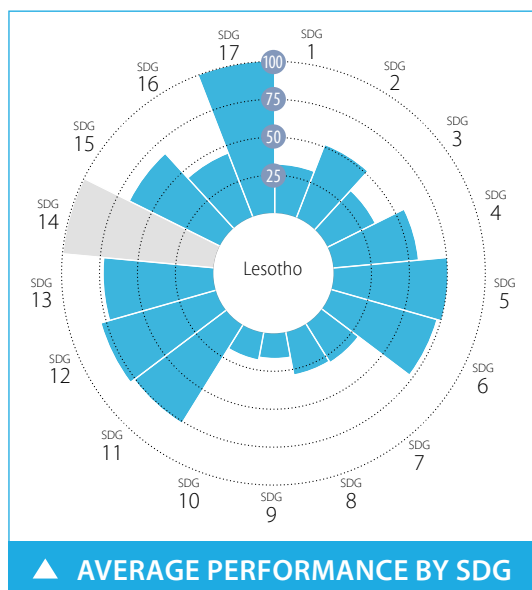


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

128 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	125/153	US\$ 2,770	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	122/133	38	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	137/157	47.2	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	133/157	49.7	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	116/134	51.1	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	60/149	61.2	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



LESOTHO

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	53.6	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	42.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11.2	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	14.2	●	Gini index (0-100)	54.2	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	18.6	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	70	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	487	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.7	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	90.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	788	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	26.3	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	23.9	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.1	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	75	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	20.6	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	28.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	31.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	46.6	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	93.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	77.9	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	74.2	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.8	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	80.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85.1	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	24.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.3	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	132.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	80.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	81.8	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	30.3	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	38	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.4	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	92	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	43	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7	●
Access to electricity (% population)	27.8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	38	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	45.1	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	39	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.7	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	22.9	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	24.7	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	27.4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	49.1	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	16.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	37.7	●			

LIBERIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

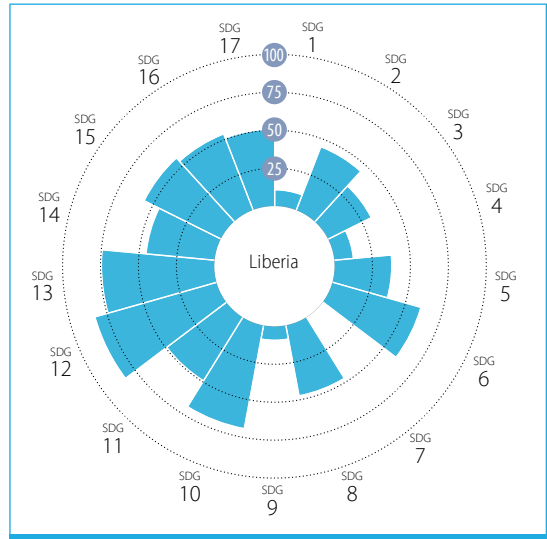


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

154 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	150/153	US\$ 785	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	129/133	34	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	146/157	43.4	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	149/157	42.7	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	127/134	45.8	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	68/149	60.0	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



LIBERIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	72.6	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.9	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	53.8	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	31.9	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.6	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.1	●	Gini index (0-100)	36.5	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	725	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	7.4	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.1	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	4.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.9	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	308	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	na	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.8	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	21.2	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	368.8	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	33.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	52.7	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	1	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	107.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-53.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	61.1	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	52	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	58.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	37.6	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.9	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	4.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	79.4	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	54.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	51.6	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	62.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.8	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	50.7	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	89.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	7.6	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	75.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.2	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	16.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	39	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	35	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	7.6	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	9.1	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	24.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37	●
SDG8			SDG17		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	20.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	26	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	4	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.8	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	5.9	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	0.3	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	20.5	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

MADAGASCAR

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

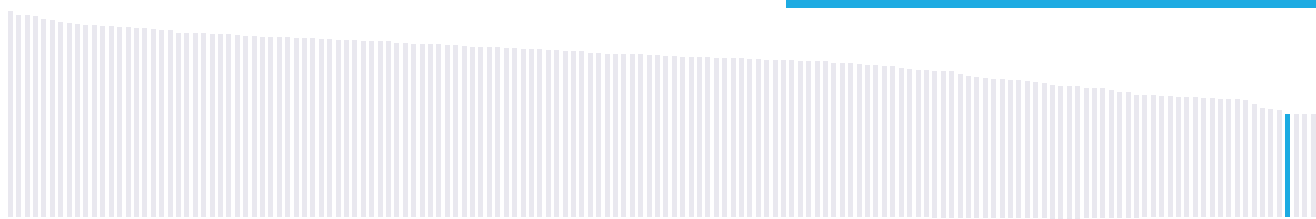
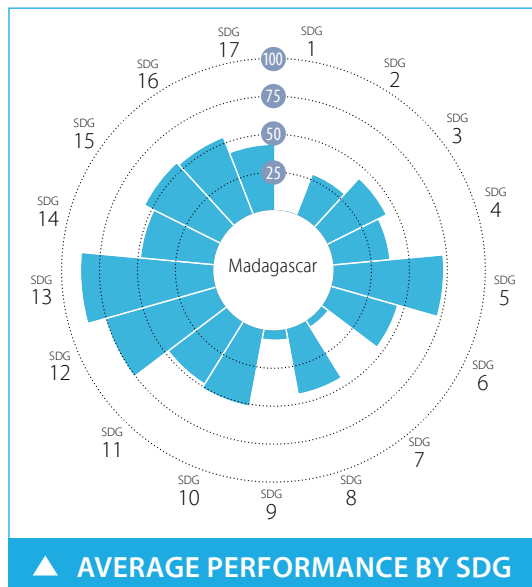


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

153 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	144/153	US\$ 1,376	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	124/133	37	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	157/157	37.1	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	131/157	51.2	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	124/134	47.5	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	38/149	64.7	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



MADAGASCAR

Performance by Indicator

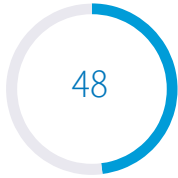
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	78.7	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.7	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	66.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	33	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	49.2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.2	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.4	●	Gini index (0-100)	42.7	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.4	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	18.7	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	15.9	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	353	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.7	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.6	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.3	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	236	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	23.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	83.3	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	28.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	56.9	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	114.8	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	44.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	58	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	42.8	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.7	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.7	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	86.7	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	60.2	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	52.1	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	65.1	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	4.2	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	42.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.8	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	109.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	95.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	11.5	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	51.5	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	12	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.6	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	83	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	10.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7	●
Access to electricity (% population)	16.8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.3	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	83	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	26	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.1	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	22.9	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	8	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.1	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2.1	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.9	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	4.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	9	●			

MALAWI

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

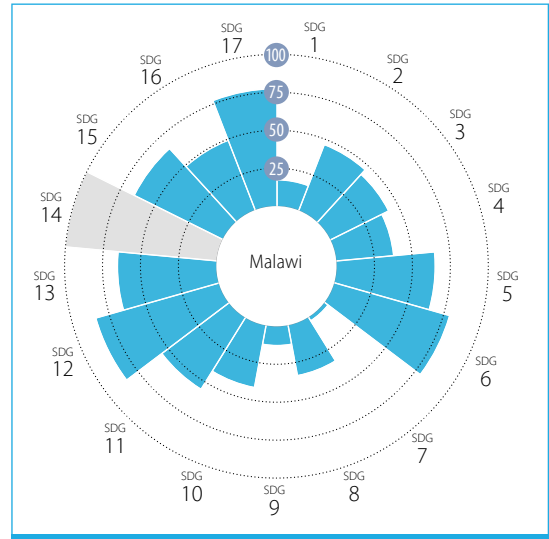


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

147 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	148/153	US\$ 1,112	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	127/133	35	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	135/157	49.7	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	142/157	47.6	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	130/134	44.0	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	44/149	63.7	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



MALAWI

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	66.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	49.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	20.7	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.8	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	46.1	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	21.4	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	33.2	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	634	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.8	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	64	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	193	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	5.3	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	18.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	217.8	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	3.4	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	35	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-81.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	51.2	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	135.3	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	87.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.4	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	71.8	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	4.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	75.1	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	27.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	75.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.9	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	103.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	7	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	90.2	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	41	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	73	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●
Access to electricity (% population)	11.9	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	3.1	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	5.6	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.8	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	39.3	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	20.6	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	18.3	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.2	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	9.3	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	16.6	●			

MALI

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

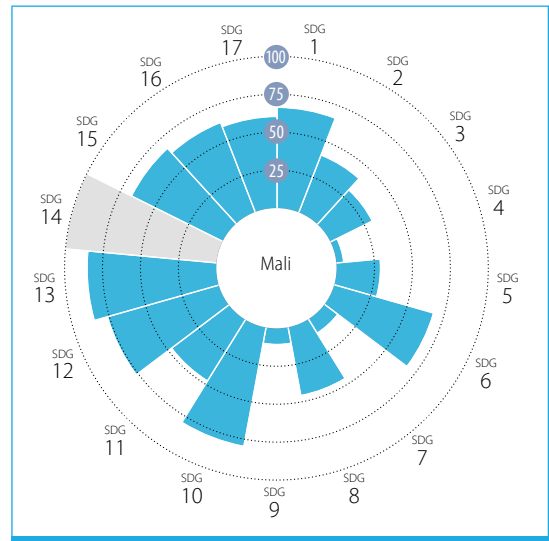


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

146 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	134/153	US\$ 1,905	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	116/133	40	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	153/157	41.5	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	147/157	44.2	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	121/134	49.5	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	128/149	50.2	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD

MALI

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	29.8	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	17.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.8	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6	●	Gini index (0-100)	33	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	587	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	37.2	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37.8	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	36.7	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	114.7	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	57	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.7	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.9	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	25.7	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	460.9	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	25.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	51.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	173.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	58.6	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	49.7	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	55.7	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	2.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	49.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	70.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.8	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	57.3	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	62.5	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.8	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	77	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	10.2	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	24.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	33	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.5	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	27.3	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	80.8	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32	●
SDG8			SDG18		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.6	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	21.4	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	18.8	●	SDG19		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	8.1	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.2	●
SDG9			SDG20		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	10.3	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	18.8	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.5	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

MAURITANIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

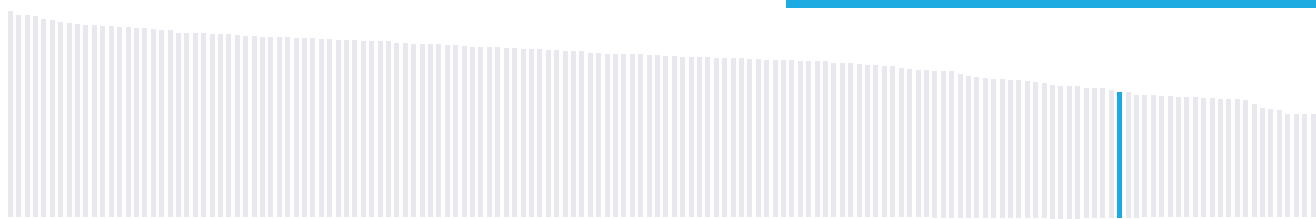
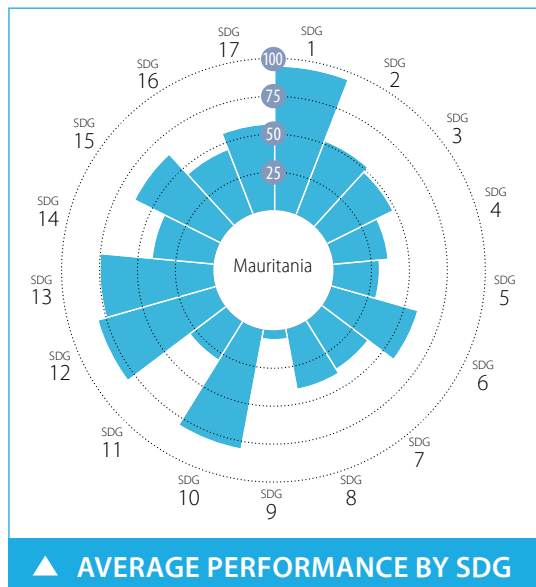


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

133 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	na	na	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	97/133	45	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	139/157	46.3	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	130/157	51.3	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	133/134	42.0	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	115/149	54.1	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



MAURITANIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	5.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	1.6	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2.4	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.9	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.6	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	32.4	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	68.5	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	40.4	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	602	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.7	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	84.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	107	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	15.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	24.9	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	18.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.5	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-322.6	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	55.1	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	77.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	65.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	44.5	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.4	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	76.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	79.2	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	62	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	4.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	16.7	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	62.6	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	9.6	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	72.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	60.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	36.5	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.2	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	57.9	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	40	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	11.4	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	11.8	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	44	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	5.5	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	39	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7	●
Access to electricity (% population)	38.8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	2.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	42	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	58.8	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	0	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-10.2	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	14.6	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	27.7	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	11.7	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	15.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.1	●			

MAURITIUS

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

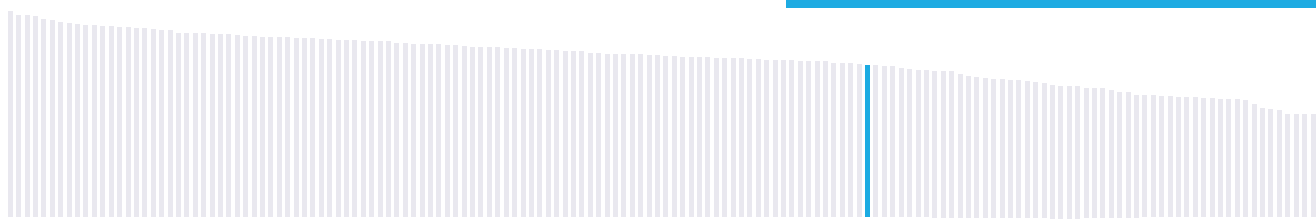
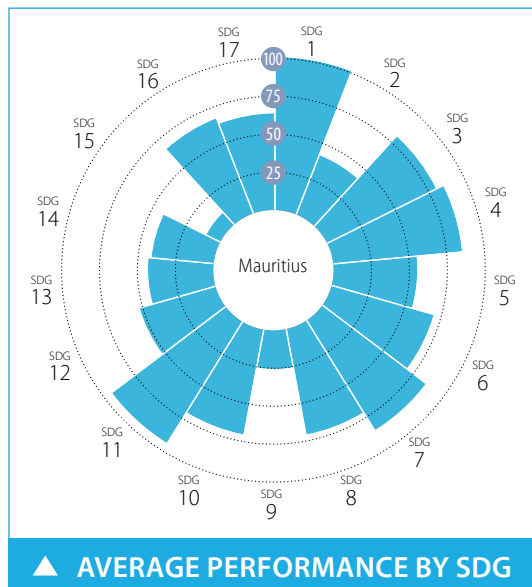


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

103 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	55/153	US\$ 18,864	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	58/133	56	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	74/157	70.9	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	56/157	78.1	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	43/134	64.2	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	23/149	68.8	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



MAURITIUS

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.6	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	na	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.1	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	na	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.9	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	35.8	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.2	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	53	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	14.4	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.4	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.9	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.5	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	22	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	2.3	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	24	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	21	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	28.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	12.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.8	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	37.5	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	28.3	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	226	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	3	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.7	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	na	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.1	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	9.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.2	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	63.5	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	34.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	51.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	93	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	54.1	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	59	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.7	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	99.9	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	93.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.4	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	26.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	42.4	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	na	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	99.2	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.7	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	99.3	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	155	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.8	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.3	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.8	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	89.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	7.8	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	54	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	50.1	●	Slavery score (0-100)	100	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	37	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.8	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.3	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

MOZAMBIQUE

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

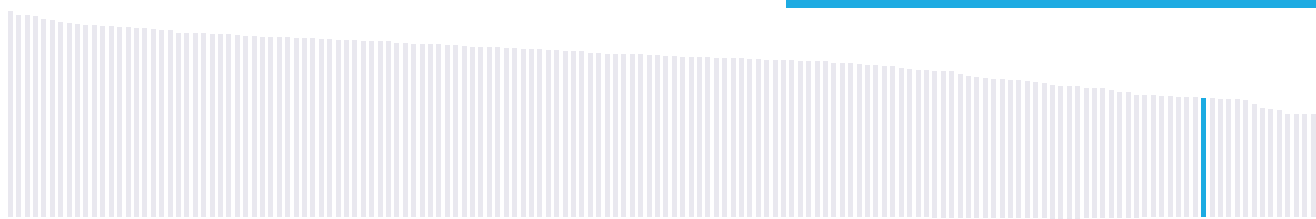
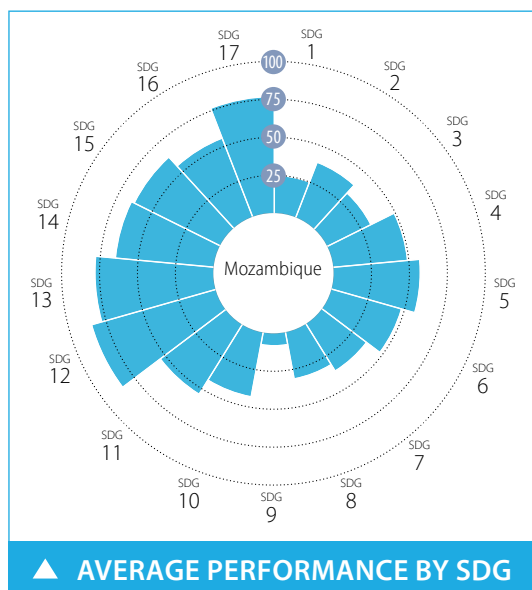


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

143 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	147/153	US\$ 1,120	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	151/157	41.8	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	151/157	41.8	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	129/134	44.7	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	64/149	60.7	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



MOZAMBIQUE

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	65	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.6	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	42.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	25.3	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	45.6	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.7	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	17	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	25.2	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	489	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.1	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.1	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	78.5	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	551	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	7.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	17.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	352.3	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	5.2	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	31.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-40.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	49.6	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	136.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	54.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	59.7	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.2	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	91.3	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	55.8	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	3.5	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	48.9	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	76.8	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	12.6	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	64.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	54.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.1	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	103.1	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	7.1	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	51.1	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	20.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.6	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.4	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	61	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	9.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	21.2	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	3.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	47.9	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.6	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	22.2	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	na	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.5	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	24.4	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.1	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	9	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	9.4	●			

NAMIBIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

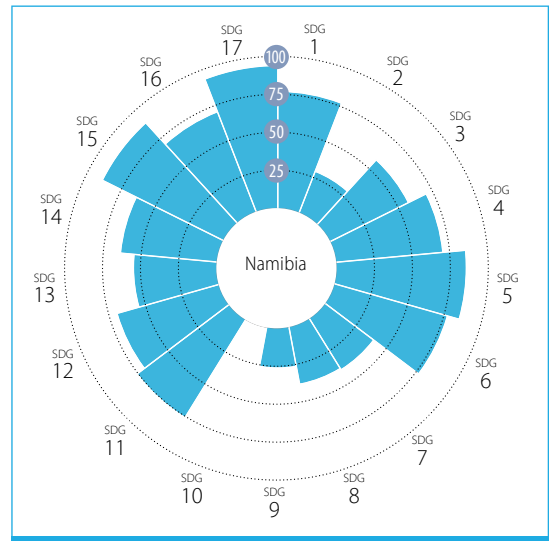


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

111 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	88/153	US\$ 9,778	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	75/157	70.8	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	105/157	64.0	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	81/134	57.4	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	54/149	62.5	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD

NAMIBIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	20.5	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	13.8	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	42.3	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.1	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	18.9	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.4	●	Gini index (0-100)	61	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	265	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	18.6	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.9	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	69.3	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	45.4	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	489	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	12.7	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	20	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.3	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	5.4	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	37.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	23.9	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-20.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	57.5	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	30.2	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	76.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-183.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	88.2	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	79.5	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.7	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.4	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	97.1	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	94.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	84.3	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	23.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	47.7	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	106.5	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	66	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	86	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	41.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	91	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	34.4	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.2	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	49.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	16.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	45	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	144	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.4	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.8	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.2	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	69.4	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	87.1	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	25.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	52	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	22.3	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	62.1	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.3	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	33.4	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

NIGER

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

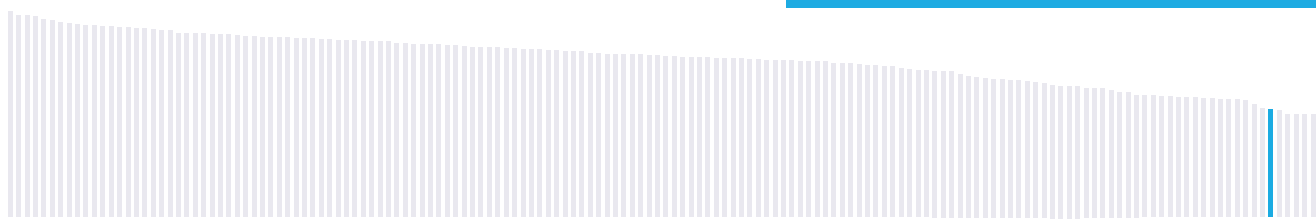
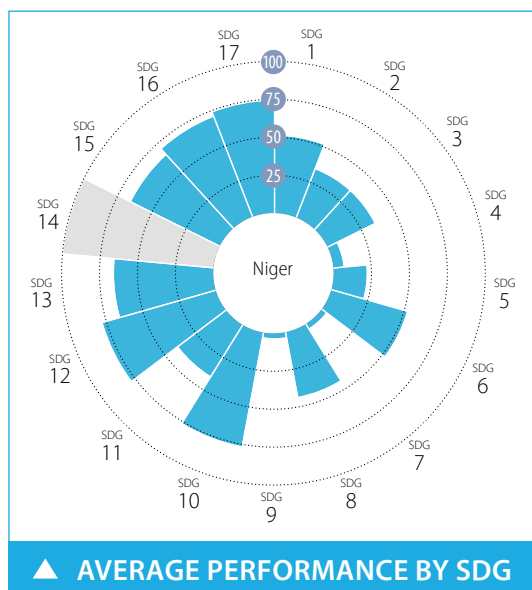


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

151 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	149/153	US\$ 897	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	110/133	42	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	156/157	37.5	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	156/157	35.3	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	106/149	55.2	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



NIGER

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	43.7	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	na	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	25.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	9.5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	43	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.3	●	Gini index (0-100)	34	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.4	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	53	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	41.3	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	553	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.8	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	95.5	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	95	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.6	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	317.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	34.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	26.4	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-31.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	54.2	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	201.2	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	29.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.4	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	48.6	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	62.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	1.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	26.6	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	70.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.7	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	47.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.3	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	44.8	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	58.2	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	10.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	4.5	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.9	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	39	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	4.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	na	●
Access to electricity (% population)	14.3	●	Property Rights (1-7)	na	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	3.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	63.9	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.2	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	30.5	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	3.4	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.6	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2.6	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	2.2	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	1.8	●			

NIGERIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

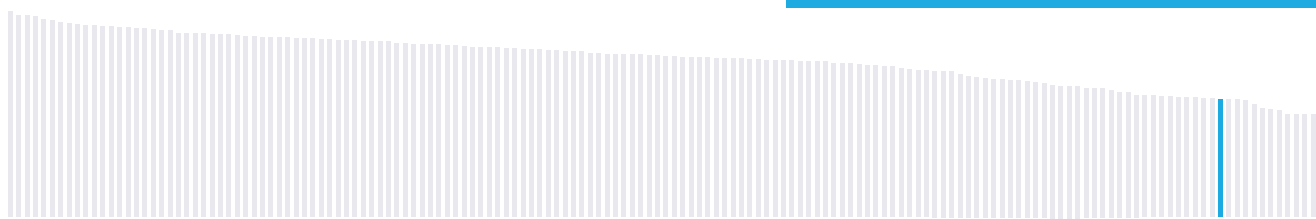
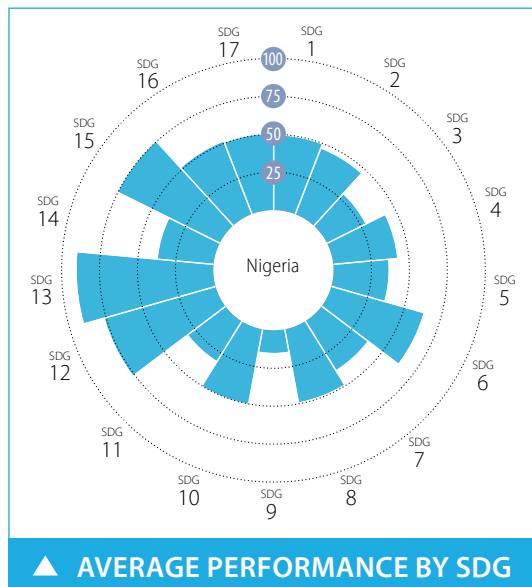


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

145 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	108/153	US\$ 5,639	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	77/133	52	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	120/157	58.3	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	127/157	52.7	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	123/134	48.5	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	139/149	42.5	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



NIGERIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	36.3	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	34.3	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.9	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	11	●	Gini index (0-100)	43	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	36.9	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	3.5	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	814	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.3	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.6	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	108.8	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	322	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.9	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.8	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	342.9	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	20.5	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	47.7	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	109.3	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	38.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	54	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	43.9	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	82.9	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	36	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	42.5	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	72.8	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	19.7	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	71.5	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	69.4	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.1	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	75.7	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	5.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4.4	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	68.5	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	29	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	10.1	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	31	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.6	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	59	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3	●
Access to electricity (% population)	57.7	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	24.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	29.8	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-7.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	24.7	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	51.5	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	1.5	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	47.4	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	21	●			

RWANDA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

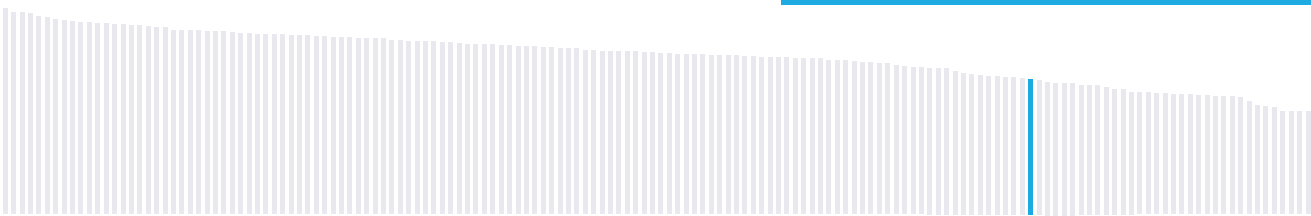
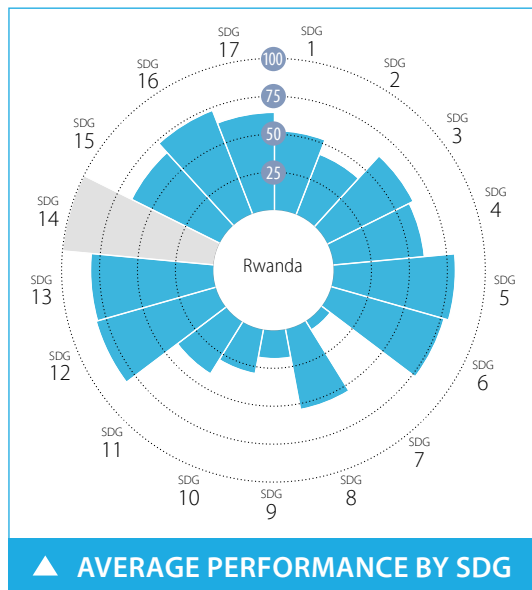


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

123 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	138/153	US\$ 1,655	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	131/133	33	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	131/157	50.3	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	132/157	49.8	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	50/134	63.0	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	120/149	53.5	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD

RWANDA

Performance by Indicator

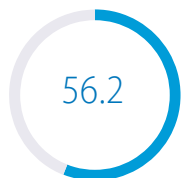
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	49.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.6	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	18.8	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	31.6	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	44.3	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	50.4	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	290	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	41.3	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.7	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	27.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.7	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	56	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.1	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	121.1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	32.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	56.6	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.5	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	25.6	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	3.7	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	90.7	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	74.8	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.3	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	3.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	35.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.7	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	75.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.8	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	101.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	63.8	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	3.9	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	76.1	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	4.9	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	61.6	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	434	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	87	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.3	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.5	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	19.8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.6	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	63.2	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	54	●
SDG8			SDG16		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.2	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	28.5	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	54.9	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2.5	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.6	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	18	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	14	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	25.9	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

SENEGAL

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

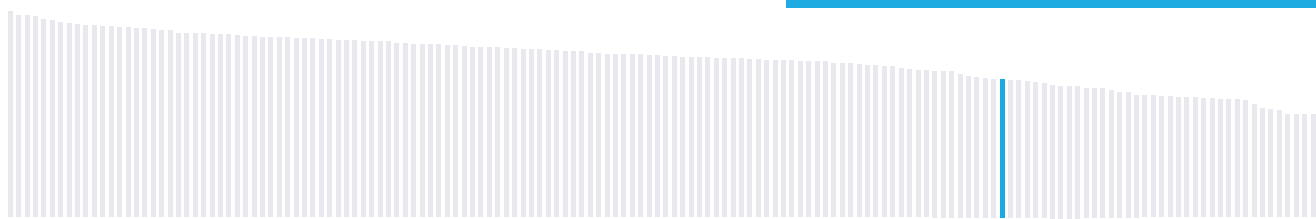
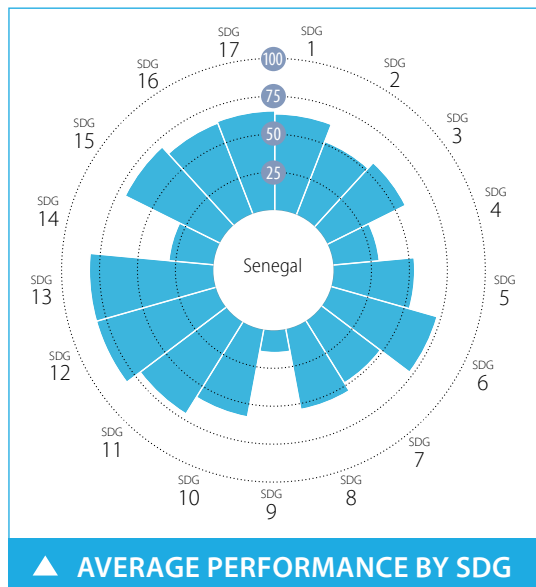


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

119 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	130/153	US\$ 2,274	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	93/133	46	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	108/157	63.7	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	134/157	49.4	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	108/134	53.4	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	66/149	60.4	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



SENEGAL

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	34.7	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.8	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	17.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	10	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	40.3	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.1	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	36.4	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	80.4	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	315	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.8	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.2	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	139	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.5	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	16.7	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	128.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	10.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	27.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-94.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.3	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	76.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	59.1	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	67.5	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.8	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	76	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	71.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	48.9	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	2.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	36.1	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	69.8	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	34.6	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	65.1	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.2	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	59.2	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	75	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	42.7	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	na	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	78.5	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	47.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.7	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	62	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	5.6	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4	●
Access to electricity (% population)	61	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	39.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	72.7	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.8	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	45	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	2.4	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	14.5	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	19.2	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.3	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	9.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	21.7	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	26.4	●			

SIERRA LEONE

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

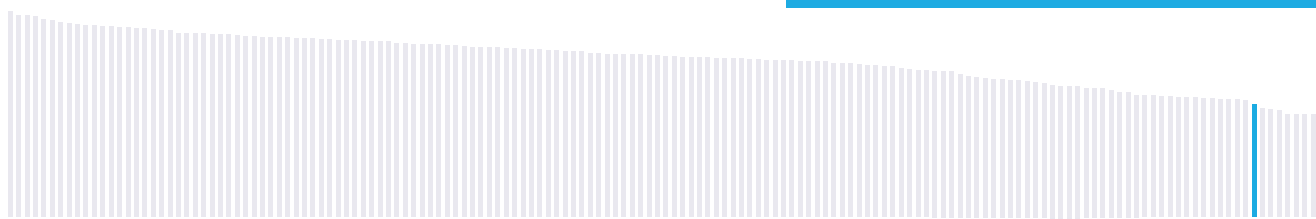
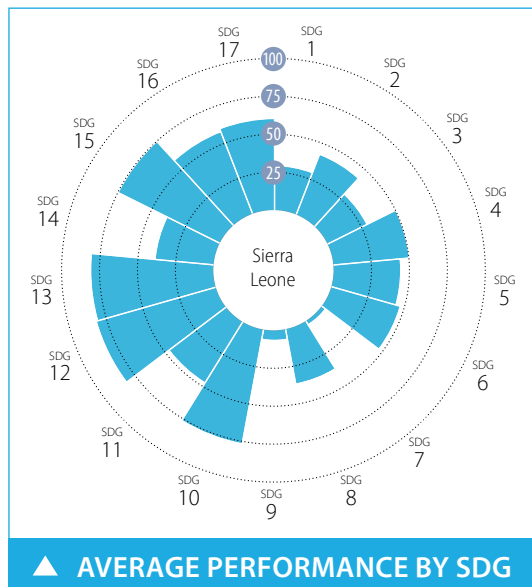


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

149 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	143/153	US\$ 1,474	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	91/133	47	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	141/157	46.0	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	150/157	42.0	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	128/134	45.2	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	42/149	63.9	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



SIERRA LEONE

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	61.8	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	38.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	22.3	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.9	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.6	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	34	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1360	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	15	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.9	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	11.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	120.4	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	307	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.9	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	27.5	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	406	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	27.3	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	44.4	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.3	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	116.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-25.5	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	59.7	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	63.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.2	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	3.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	76.8	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	67.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	45.5	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	65.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	32.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	61.6	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	3.2	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	94.8	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.4	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.3	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	62.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.5	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	13.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	8.9	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	17.5	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	13.1	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	2	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	55	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	51	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	na	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	37.4	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.4	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	19.7	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	76.7	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	3	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	2.5	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	15.2	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.9	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	8.6	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

SOUTH AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

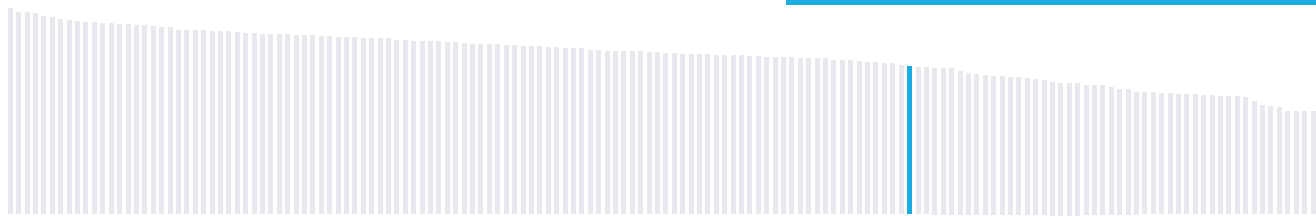
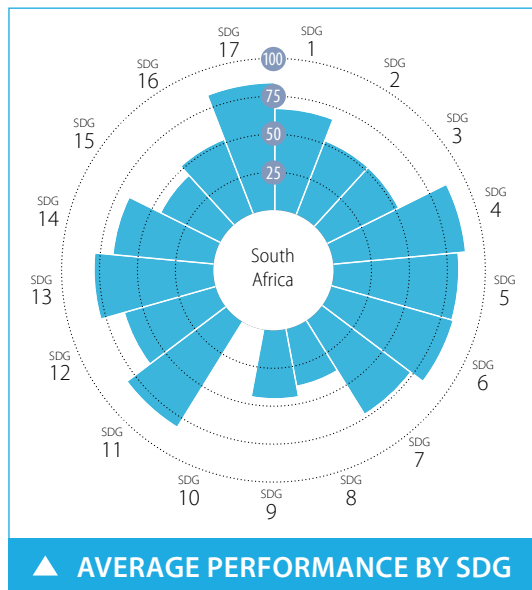


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

108 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	77/153	US\$ 12,393	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	87/133	48	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	78/157	70.5	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	100/157	66.6	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	45/134	63.9	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	118/149	53.7	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



SOUTH AFRICA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	25	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	21.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.6	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	46.6	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0.2	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.9	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	63.4	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.3	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	28.9	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	91.7	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	138	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	2	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.5	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.6	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	834	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	32.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	16.5	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	57.2	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	26.9	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-22.2	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	5	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	25.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	25.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-26.9	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	54.4	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	44.4	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.9	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	94.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	69	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	76.8	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.8	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.9	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	93.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	na	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	56.4	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	85.4	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	20.9	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.9	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.5	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	96.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.9	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	73.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	41.8	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	17.2	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.2	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	93.2	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	66.4	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	33	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	24.2	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	292	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	3.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	37	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.2	●
Access to electricity (% population)	86	●	Property Rights (1-7)	5.5	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	86.7	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	85	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	45	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	80	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.9	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	8.6	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	77.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.9	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	25.9	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	26.5	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	51.9	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	59.5	●			

SWAZILAND

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

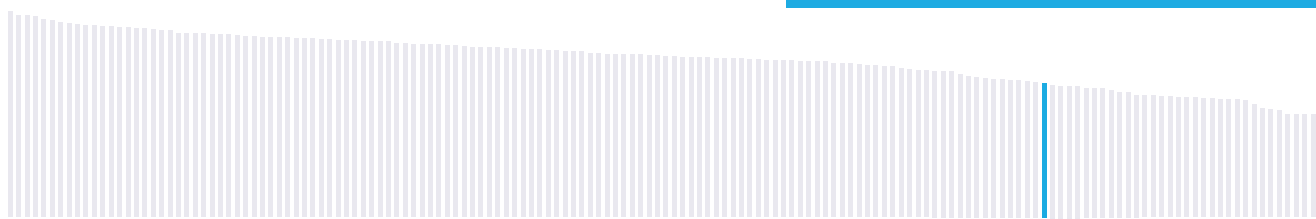
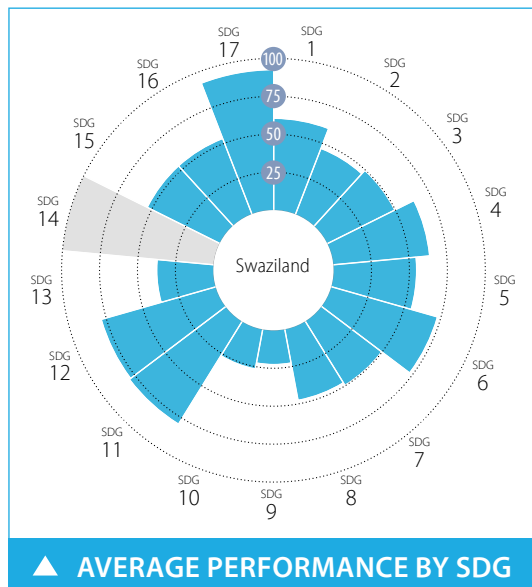


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

124 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	92/153	US\$ 8,122	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	na	na	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	112/157	60.6	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	123/157	54.1	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	85/149	58.5	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



SWAZILAND

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	42.9	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.8	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	14	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	na	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	26.8	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.5	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	na	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.7	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	51.5	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	na	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	389	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	17.8	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.2	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	74.8	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	60.7	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	565	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	27.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	21.4	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	3.6	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.3	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.1	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	50.9	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.7	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	67.2	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-43.6	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	88.3	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	na	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.4	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	79.6	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	94.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	22.7	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	88.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	61.2	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	6.2	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	16.4	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	74.1	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	17.4	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	57.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	289	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	23.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	na	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.2	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	65	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	38.4	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	53.5	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	na	●
SDG8			SDG17		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	3.1	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	7.3	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	36.7	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	25.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.9	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	30.4	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	28.3	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	17	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

TANZANIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

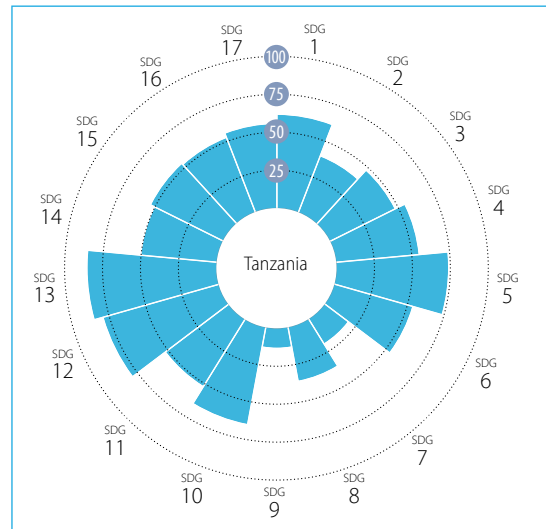


Regional average score

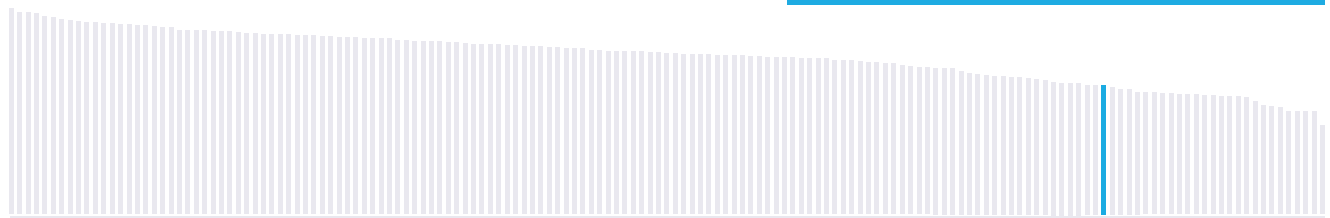


SDG Global rank

131 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	128/153	US\$ 2,510	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	132/133	29	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	119/157	58.3	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	126/157	53.1	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	112/134	52.4	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	na	na	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



TANZANIA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	39.4	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.5	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	16.4	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	32.1	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	2.5	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.1	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.7	●	Gini index (0-100)	37.8	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	398	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	22	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.8	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	27.7	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	48.7	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	306	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	3	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	16.1	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	130.6	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	32.9	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	54.2	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	117.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	61.4	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	58.4	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2.9	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	78.1	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	5.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	82.3	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	87.3	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	54.5	●
SDG5					
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	47.1	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	68.1	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	87.6	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	14.8	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	97.7	●	SDG15		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.6	●
SDG6					
Access to improved water source (% population)	55.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.4	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	15.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.4	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	6.4	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.7	●	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
SDG7			SDG16		
Access to electricity (% population)	15.5	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	4.2	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	69	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	59	●
SDG8					
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-12.8	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	28.8	●	Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	24.2	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	14.7	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2.6	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32	●
SDG9					
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	5.4	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	3.2	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
			SDG17		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.1	●
			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.4	●
			Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

TOGO

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

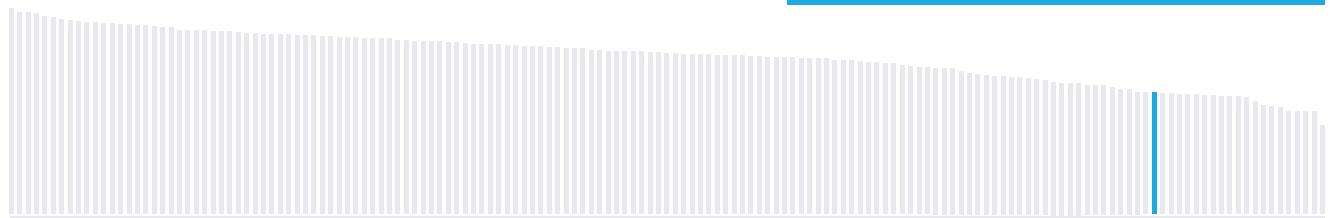
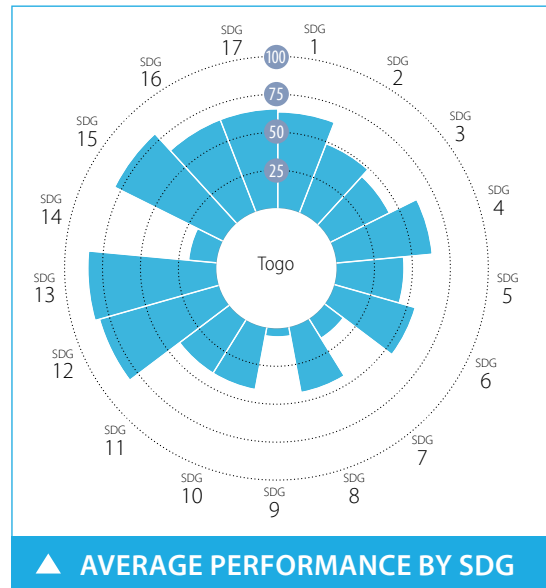


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

137 (OF 157)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	145/153	US\$ 1,372	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	121/133	39	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	140/157	46.1	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	138/157	48.7	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	na	na	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	62/149	60.9	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



TOGO

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	35.1	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	na	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	17.5	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11.4	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.5	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.7	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.5	●	Gini index (0-100)	46	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.1	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	26	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	12.8	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	368	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.7	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	78.4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	52	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	20.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	378.9	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	31.1	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-76.9	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	52.8	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	92.1	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	44.6	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	64.9	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	84.8	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	28.2	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	4.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	34.8	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85.2	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	65.8	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	50.6	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	99	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.6	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	5.7	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0.1	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	63.1	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	11.6	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	9.2	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	64	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	3.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	na	●
Access to electricity (% population)	45.7	●	Property Rights (1-7)	na	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	4.8	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	78.1	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	17.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.7	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	27.9	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	22	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.1	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.8	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	20	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	7.1	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	6	●			

UGANDA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

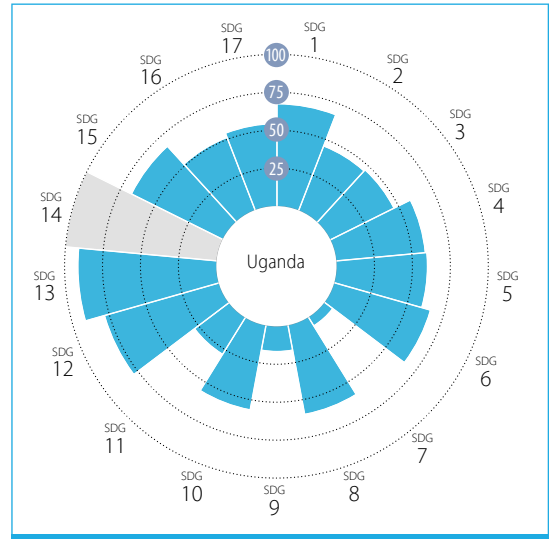


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

129 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	136/153	US\$ 1,738	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	110/133	42	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	121/157	57.6	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	135/157	49.3	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	109/134	52.7	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	94/149	57.0	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



UGANDA

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	31.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.4	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	14.9	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	25.5	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.7	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.9	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2	●	Gini index (0-100)	41	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	343	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	57.2	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.7	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	23.4	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.6	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	202	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.7	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	4	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	21.2	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	231.8	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	27.4	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	54	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.5	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	108.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	58	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	68.3	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.4	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	5.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	87	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	56.6	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.6	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	65.5	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	63	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	95.6	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	33.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	5.7	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	79	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	11.8	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	19.1	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	115	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.1	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.4	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	20.4	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	2.6	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	29.9	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	na	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	25	●
SDG8			SDG18		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.2	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	16.3	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	37.4	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2.3	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	19.2	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	11.4	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	18.3	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●

ZAMBIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

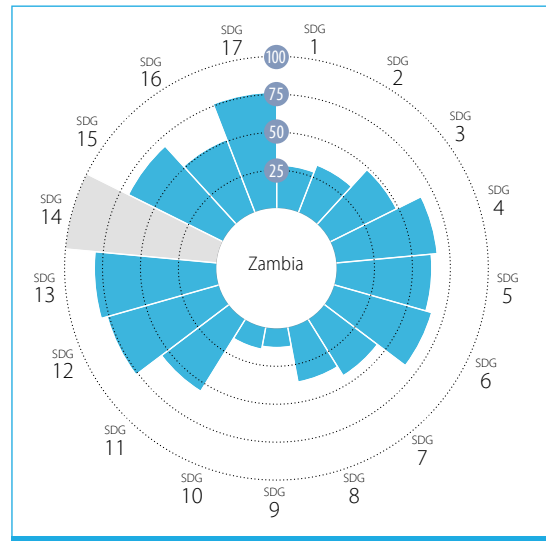


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

134 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	117/153	US\$ 3,602	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	107/133	43	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	98/157	66.1	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	115/157	57.9	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	114/134	51.5	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	40/149	64.3	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



ZAMBIA

Performance by Indicator

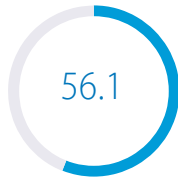
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	54.2	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.3	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	46.7	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2			QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	47.8	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	40	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3	●	SDG10		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.9	●	Gini index (0-100)	55.6	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.8	●	SDG11		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	23.4	●
SDG3			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	36.2	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	224	●	SDG12		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.4	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.6	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	64	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	391	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	6.9	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	33.5	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	18.1	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-31.8	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	214.2	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8.1	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.7	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-42.7	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	53.7	●	SDG13		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	87.9	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	64.2	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	74.5	●	SDG14		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
SDG4			Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	87.4	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	6.9	●	Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	91.5	●	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	36.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.3	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	86	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.2	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	85.3	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	4.3	●
SDG6			Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0	●
Access to improved water source (% population)	65.4	●	SDG16		
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	43.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	5.8	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.5	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	125	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.3	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	41	●
SDG7			Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.9	●
Access to electricity (% population)	27.9	●	Property Rights (1-7)	4.4	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	17.3	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	11.3	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	38	●
SDG8			Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.7	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	40.6	●	SDG17		
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	40.6	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	na	●
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	7.5	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	na	●
SDG9			For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.1	●
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	21	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	13.8	●			

ZIMBABWE

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

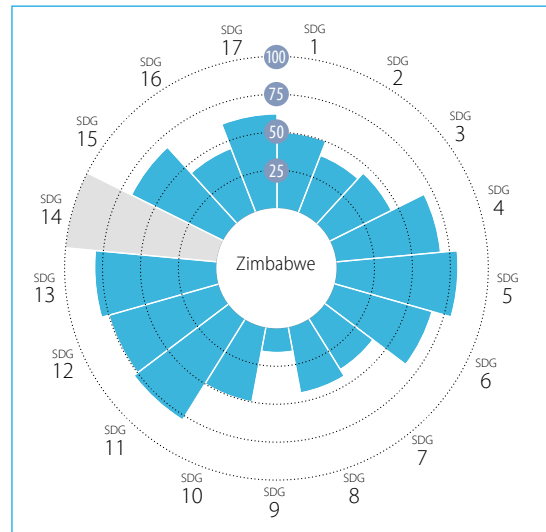


Regional average score

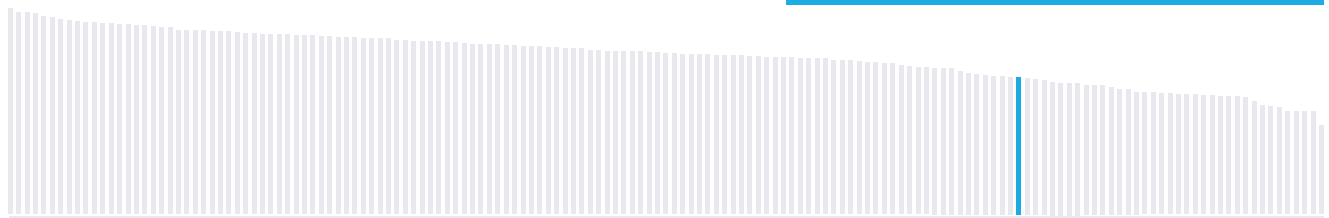


SDG Global rank

121 (OF 157)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	137/153	US\$ 1,678	US\$ 4,103
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	124/133	37	41
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	116/157	59.3	52.8
Human Development Index (2016)	129/157	51.6	50.6
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	122/134	48.7	51.4
Global Peace Index (2016)	119/149	53.6	56.5

SDG DASHBOARD



ZIMBABWE

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG1					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	37.4	●	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.1	●
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	33.1	●	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●
SDG2					
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	33.4	●	QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	na	●
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.6	●	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.3	●	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.5	●	SDG10		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	●	Gini index (0-100)	43.2	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	SDG11		
SDG3					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	443	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	19.8	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.5	●	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	73.6	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.7	●	SDG12		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	242	●	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.7	●
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	12.6	●	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.3	●
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	19.3	●	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	138.9	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.5	●
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	28.2	●	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-2.2	●
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	52.1	●	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	na	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	108.9	●	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	na	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	80	●	SDG13		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	●	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	●
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	76.8	●	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.7	●	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●
SDG4			SDG14		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	85.9	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	na	●
Expected years of schooling (years)	7.7	●	Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)	na	●
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	91.8	●	Ocean Health Index - Clean Waters (0-100)	na	●
SDG5			SDG15		
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.3	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.9	●
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	88.8	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	79	●
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	92.9	●	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.5	●	Annual change in forest area (%)	9.9	●
SDG6			SDG16		
Access to improved water source (% population)	76.9	●	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	6.7	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	36.8	●	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	145	●
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	17.9	●	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	56	●
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	4.8	●	Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●
SDG7			SDG17		
Access to electricity (% population)	32.3	●	Property Rights (1-7)	2.9	●
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	29.6	●	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	32.3	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	●	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	22	●
SDG8			SDG16		
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.9	●	Slavery score (0-100)	50	●
Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor	na	●	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0	●
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	23.8	●	SDG17		
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.1	●	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.4	●
SDG9			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	16.4	●	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	na	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	39	●	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	●



4

Indicator Profiles

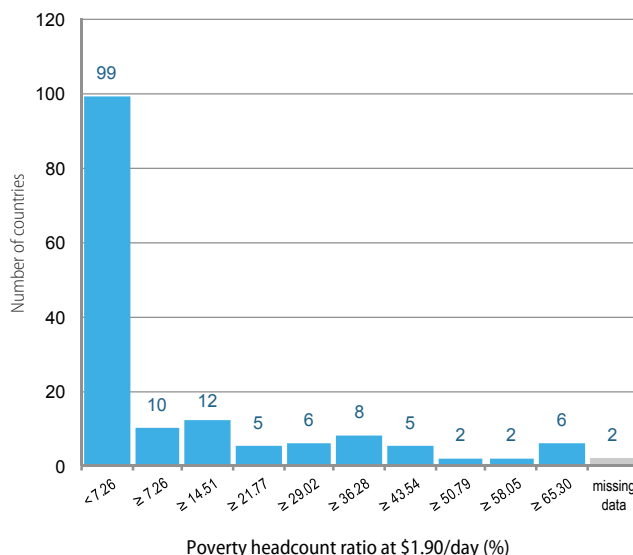


Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)

Distribution of countries

Estimated proportion of each country's population that in 2016 are living under the poverty threshold of US\$ 1.90 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.

Source: World Data Lab (2017). Years: 2016



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Central African Republic	79.7	●	Timor-Leste	16.2	●
Madagascar	78.7	●	Tajikistan	15.4	●
Burundi	78.0	●	Myanmar	13.0	●
Liberia	72.6	●	Philippines	10.8	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	68.9	●	India	9.4	●
Malawi	66.3	●	Belize	9.3	●
Mozambique	65.0	●	Venezuela, RB	8.9	●
Sierra Leone	61.8	●	Georgia	8.9	●
Zambia	54.2	●	Guatemala	8.8	●
Lesotho	53.6	●	Bangladesh	8.1	●
Haiti	49.9	●	Indonesia	7.8	●
Rwanda	49.2	●	Nicaragua	7.5	●
Benin	48.1	●	Nepal	7.1	●
Congo, Rep.	44.3	●	Guyana	6.5	●
Niger	43.7	●	Colombia	6.2	●
Swaziland	42.9	●	Bolivia	5.5	●
Gambia, The	41.2	●	Mauritania	5.5	●
Guinea	39.5	●	Pakistan	4.1	●
Tanzania	39.4	●	Brazil	4.1	●
Zimbabwe	37.4	●	Lebanon	4.0	●
Afghanistan	37.2	●	Ecuador	3.9	●
Chad	37.0	●	El Salvador	3.3	●
Nigeria	36.3	●	Armenia	2.5	●
Burkina Faso	35.9	●	Panama	2.5	●
Togo	35.1	●	Peru	2.4	●
Senegal	34.7	●	Gabon	2.3	●
Yemen, Rep.	31.3	●	Mexico	2.2	●
Uganda	31.2	●	Paraguay	2.1	●
Mali	29.8	●	Cuba	1.9	●
Angola	27.8	●	Algeria	1.9	●
South Africa	25.0	●	Korea, Rep.	1.7	●
Kenya	24.0	●	Greece	1.7	●
Ethiopia	22.7	●	Malaysia	1.6	●
Cameroon	22.4	●	Bulgaria	1.4	●
Ghana	21.4	●	Vietnam	1.3	●
Namibia	20.5	●	Barbados	1.3	●
Suriname	19.6	●	Spain	1.2	●
Lao PDR	19.1	●	Oman	1.1	●
Botswana	19.0	●	Jamaica	1.1	●
Djibouti	18.3	●	Italy	1.0	●
Sudan	18.1	●	Singapore	1.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	17.5	●	Latvia	0.9	●
Honduras	17.3	●	Denmark	0.9	●
Uzbekistan	16.6	●	Kyrgyz Republic	0.8	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Bahrain	0.8	●	Australia	0.2	●
Macedonia, FYR	0.7	●	Ireland	0.2	●
Iraq	0.7	●	Serbia	0.2	●
Lithuania	0.7	●	Czech Republic	0.2	●
China	0.7	●	France	0.2	●
Croatia	0.7	●	Bhutan	0.2	●
Tunisia	0.6	●	Romania	0.2	●
Estonia	0.6	●	Qatar	0.2	●
Saudi Arabia	0.6	●	Slovenia	0.2	●
Portugal	0.6	●	United Kingdom	0.2	●
United States	0.5	●	Argentina	0.1	●
Albania	0.5	●	Germany	0.1	●
Sri Lanka	0.5	●	Turkey	0.1	●
Japan	0.5	●	Finland	0.1	●
Slovak Republic	0.5	●	Uruguay	0.1	●
Morocco	0.5	●	Switzerland	0.1	●
United Arab Emirates	0.5	●	Ukraine	0.1	●
Hungary	0.4	●	Belarus	0.1	●
Sweden	0.4	●	Malta	0.1	●
Austria	0.4	●	Cyprus	0.1	●
Kuwait	0.4	●	Chile	0.0	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.4	●	Poland	0.0	●
Israel	0.4	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0	●
Netherlands	0.3	●	Turkmenistan	0.0	●
Dominican Republic	0.3	●	Jordan	0.0	●
Belgium	0.3	●	Moldova	0.0	●
Luxembourg	0.3	●	Kazakhstan	0.0	●
Canada	0.3	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0	●
Norway	0.3	●	Montenegro	0.0	●
Mauritius	0.3	●	New Zealand	0.0	●
Trinidad and Tobago	0.2	●	Thailand	0.0	●
Azerbaijan	0.2	●	Russian Federation	0.0	●
Cambodia	0.2	●	Costa Rica	na	●
Mongolia	0.2	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Iceland	0.2	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

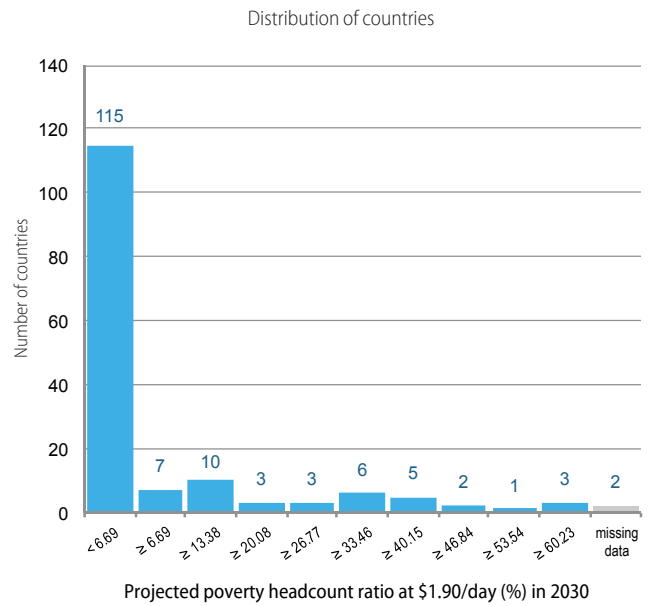


Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)

Estimated proportion of the population that will be living under the poverty threshold of US\$ 1.90 a day in 2030. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.

Source: World Data Lab (2017). Years: 2030 (projected)

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Central African Republic	82.0	●	Ecuador	3.6	●
Burundi	81.7	●	Brazil	3.4	●
Madagascar	66.9	●	Bolivia	3.0	●
Liberia	53.8	●	Colombia	2.7	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	53.0	●	Mauritania	2.4	●
Malawi	49.9	●	Lebanon	2.2	●
Zambia	46.7	●	Ethiopia	2.1	●
Haiti	42.7	●	Guyana	2.0	●
Mozambique	42.5	●	Nicaragua	2.0	●
Lesotho	42.1	●	El Salvador	1.7	●
Gambia, The	41.5	●	Greece	1.6	●
Congo, Rep.	39.9	●	Georgia	1.6	●
Chad	39.0	●	Korea, Rep.	1.5	●
Sierra Leone	38.5	●	Cote d'Ivoire	1.5	●
Yemen, Rep.	34.8	●	Barbados	1.2	●
Angola	34.6	●	Tajikistan	1.2	●
Nigeria	34.3	●	Uzbekistan	1.1	●
Zimbabwe	33.1	●	Spain	1.1	●
Afghanistan	28.2	●	Lao PDR	1.0	●
Benin	27.2	●	Italy	1.0	●
Niger	25.7	●	Singapore	0.9	●
Guinea	24.9	●	Bulgaria	0.9	●
South Africa	21.9	●	Cuba	0.9	●
Suriname	19.9	●	Paraguay	0.9	●
Rwanda	18.8	●	Malaysia	0.9	●
Togo	17.5	●	Algeria	0.8	●
Mali	17.5	●	Denmark	0.8	●
Senegal	17.1	●	Mexico	0.8	●
Tanzania	16.4	●	Oman	0.8	●
Venezuela, RB	16.2	●	Peru	0.8	●
Uganda	14.9	●	Gabon	0.7	●
Swaziland	14.0	●	Timor-Leste	0.7	●
Namibia	13.8	●	Bahrain	0.7	●
Cameroon	13.0	●	Latvia	0.6	●
Sudan	12.7	●	Iraq	0.6	●
Honduras	10.5	●	Saudi Arabia	0.5	●
Botswana	10.2	●	Armenia	0.5	●
Kenya	9.0	●	Lithuania	0.5	●
Belize	8.4	●	Portugal	0.5	●
Ghana	7.7	●	Estonia	0.5	●
Burkina Faso	6.7	●	Nepal	0.5	●
Guatemala	4.7	●	United States	0.5	●
Myanmar	4.7	●	Japan	0.5	●
Djibouti	4.7	●	Croatia	0.5	●



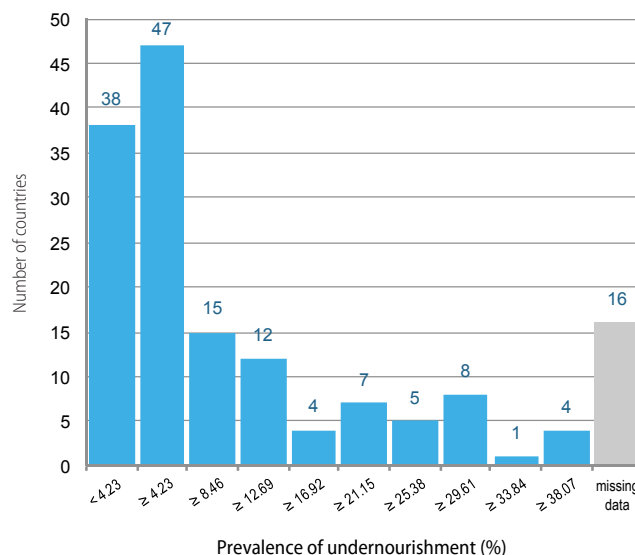
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Panama	0.4	●	Finland	0.1	●
Slovak Republic	0.4	●	China	0.1	●
Sweden	0.4	●	Mongolia	0.1	●
Austria	0.4	●	Morocco	0.1	●
Kuwait	0.4	●	Belarus	0.1	●
United Arab Emirates	0.3	●	Cyprus	0.0	●
Hungary	0.3	●	Malta	0.0	●
Netherlands	0.3	●	Romania	0.0	●
Belgium	0.3	●	Ukraine	0.0	●
Luxembourg	0.3	●	Uruguay	0.0	●
Israel	0.3	●	Macedonia, FYR	0.0	●
Canada	0.3	●	Turkey	0.0	●
Norway	0.3	●	Bangladesh	0.0	●
Trinidad and Tobago	0.2	●	Sri Lanka	0.0	●
Iceland	0.2	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0	●
Australia	0.2	●	Poland	0.0	●
France	0.2	●	Indonesia	0.0	●
Azerbaijan	0.2	●	New Zealand	0.0	●
Ireland	0.2	●	Jordan	0.0	●
Czech Republic	0.2	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0	●
Tunisia	0.2	●	Kazakhstan	0.0	●
Pakistan	0.2	●	Chile	0.0	●
India	0.2	●	Montenegro	0.0	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.1	●	Bhutan	0.0	●
Slovenia	0.1	●	Turkmenistan	0.0	●
United Kingdom	0.1	●	Moldova	0.0	●
Qatar	0.1	●	Jamaica	0.0	●
Germany	0.1	●	Cambodia	0.0	●
Argentina	0.1	●	Dominican Republic	0.0	●
Vietnam	0.1	●	Thailand	0.0	●
Albania	0.1	●	Russian Federation	0.0	●
Serbia	0.1	●	Philippines	0.0	●
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	●	Costa Rica	na	●
Mauritius	0.1	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Switzerland	0.1	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)

Distribution of countries



The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements for minimum one year. Dietary energy requirements are defined as the amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity.

Source: FAO (2017a). Years: 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Haiti	53.4	●	Togo	11.4	●
Zambia	47.8	●	Lesotho	11.2	●
Central African Republic	47.7	●	Vietnam	11.0	●
Namibia	42.3	●	Ecuador	10.9	●
Chad	34.4	●	Guyana	10.6	●
Zimbabwe	33.4	●	Paraguay	10.4	●
Tajikistan	33.2	●	Senegal	10.0	●
Madagascar	33.0	●	Cameroon	9.9	●
Tanzania	32.1	●	Niger	9.5	●
Ethiopia	32.0	●	Panama	9.5	●
Liberia	31.9	●	China	9.3	●
Rwanda	31.6	●	Colombia	8.8	●
Congo, Rep.	30.5	●	Jamaica	8.1	●
Timor-Leste	26.9	●	Suriname	8.0	●
Afghanistan	26.8	●	Nepal	7.8	●
Swaziland	26.8	●	Indonesia	7.6	●
Yemen, Rep.	26.1	●	Benin	7.5	●
Uganda	25.5	●	Peru	7.5	●
Mozambique	25.3	●	Georgia	7.4	●
Botswana	24.1	●	Thailand	7.4	●
Iraq	22.8	●	Trinidad and Tobago	7.4	●
Sierra Leone	22.3	●	Nigeria	7.0	●
Pakistan	22.0	●	Belize	6.2	●
Sri Lanka	22.0	●	Kyrgyz Republic	6.0	●
Kenya	21.2	●	Armenia	5.8	●
Burkina Faso	20.7	●	Mauritania	5.6	●
Malawi	20.7	●	Gambia, The	5.3	●
Mongolia	20.5	●	Algeria	5.0	●
Lao PDR	18.5	●	Argentina	5.0	●
Nicaragua	16.6	●	Azerbaijan	5.0	●
Bangladesh	16.4	●	Barbados	5.0	●
Guinea	16.4	●	Brazil	5.0	●
Bolivia	15.9	●	Chile	5.0	●
Djibouti	15.9	●	Costa Rica	5.0	●
Guatemala	15.6	●	Cuba	5.0	●
India	15.2	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	5.0	●
Angola	14.2	●	Gabon	5.0	●
Cambodia	14.2	●	Ghana	5.0	●
Myanmar	14.2	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.0	●
Philippines	13.5	●	Jordan	5.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	13.3	●	Kazakhstan	5.0	●
El Salvador	12.4	●	Korea, Rep.	5.0	●
Dominican Republic	12.3	●	Kuwait	5.0	●
Honduras	12.2	●	Lebanon	5.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Malaysia	5.0	●	Latvia	1.2*	●
Mali	5.0	●	Lithuania	1.2*	●
Mauritius	5.0	●	Luxembourg	1.2*	●
Mexico	5.0	●	Malta	1.2*	●
Morocco	5.0	●	Netherlands	1.2*	●
Oman	5.0	●	New Zealand	1.2*	●
Saudi Arabia	5.0	●	Norway	1.2*	●
South Africa	5.0	●	Poland	1.2*	●
Tunisia	5.0	●	Portugal	1.2*	●
Turkey	5.0	●	Qatar	1.2*	●
Turkmenistan	5.0	●	Singapore	1.2*	●
United Arab Emirates	5.0	●	Slovak Republic	1.2*	●
Uruguay	5.0	●	Slovenia	1.2*	●
Uzbekistan	5.0	●	Spain	1.2*	●
Venezuela, RB	5.0	●	Sweden	1.2*	●
Australia	1.2*	●	Switzerland	1.2*	●
Austria	1.2*	●	United Kingdom	1.2*	●
Bahrain	1.2*	●	United States	1.2*	●
Belgium	1.2*	●	Albania	na	●
Canada	1.2*	●	Belarus	na	●
Croatia	1.2*	●	Bhutan	na	●
Cyprus	1.2*	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	na	●
Czech Republic	1.2*	●	Bulgaria	na	●
Denmark	1.2*	●	Burundi	na	●
Estonia	1.2*	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	na	●
Finland	1.2*	●	Macedonia, FYR	na	●
France	1.2*	●	Moldova	na	●
Germany	1.2*	●	Montenegro	na	●
Greece	1.2*	●	Romania	na	●
Hungary	1.2*	●	Russian Federation	na	●
Iceland	1.2*	●	Serbia	na	●
Ireland	1.2*	●	Sudan	na	●
Israel	1.2*	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Italy	1.2*	●	Ukraine	na	●
Japan	1.2*	●			

FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17% in the developed regions. We assumed a 1.17% prevalence rate for each high-income country (World Bank, 2016b) with missing data.

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



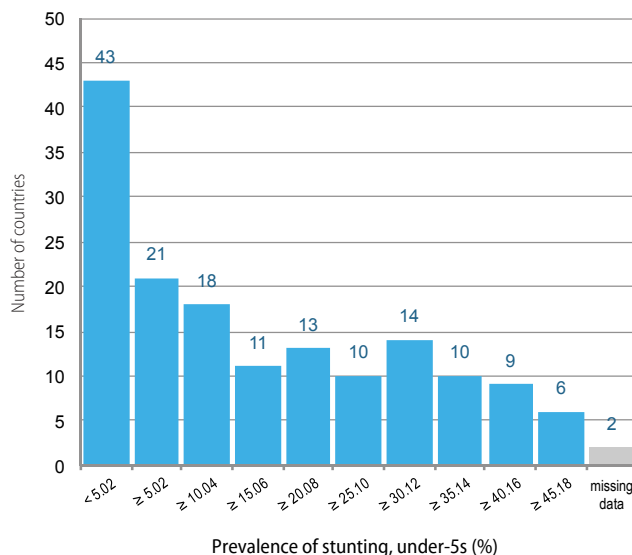
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)

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.

Source: UNICEF et al. (2017a). Years: 2000-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Afghanistan	59.3	●	Bolivia	27.2	●
Burundi	57.5	●	Tajikistan	26.8	●
Timor-Leste	50.2	●	Kenya	26.0	●
Madagascar	49.2	●	Swaziland	25.5	●
Yemen, Rep.	46.8	●	Ecuador	25.2	●
Guatemala	46.5	●	Gambia, The	25.0	●
Pakistan	45.0	●	South Africa	23.9	●
Rwanda	44.3	●	Vietnam	23.3	●
Lao PDR	43.8	●	Albania	23.1	●
Mozambique	43.1	●	Namibia	23.1	●
Niger	43.0	●	Nicaragua	23.0	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	42.6	●	Honduras	22.7	●
Malawi	42.4	●	Iraq	22.6	●
Central African Republic	40.7	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	22.3	●
Ethiopia	40.4	●	Mauritania	22.0	●
Zambia	40.0	●	Haiti	21.9	●
Chad	39.9	●	Congo, Rep.	21.2	●
India	38.7	●	Armenia	20.8	●
Mali	38.5	●	Uzbekistan	19.6	●
Sudan	38.2	●	Senegal	19.4	●
Sierra Leone	37.9	●	Belize	19.3	●
Nepal	37.4	●	Panama	19.1	●
Bangladesh	36.4	●	Turkmenistan	18.9	●
Indonesia	36.4	●	Ghana	18.7	●
Guinea	35.8	●	Azerbaijan	18.0	●
Burkina Faso	35.1	●	Gabon	17.5	●
Myanmar	35.1	●	Malaysia	17.2	●
Tanzania	34.8	●	Lebanon	16.5	●
Benin	34.0	●	Thailand	16.3	●
Uganda	33.7	●	Morocco	14.9	●
Bhutan	33.6	●	Sri Lanka	14.7	●
Cambodia	33.5	●	Peru	14.6	●
Djibouti	33.5	●	Oman	14.1	●
Lesotho	33.2	●	El Salvador	14.0	●
Nigeria	32.9	●	Mexico	13.6	●
Liberia	32.1	●	Venezuela, RB	13.4	●
Cameroon	31.7	●	Kazakhstan	13.1	●
Botswana	31.4	●	Kyrgyz Republic	12.9	●
Philippines	30.3	●	Romania	12.8	●
Cote d'Ivoire	29.6	●	Colombia	12.7	●
Angola	29.2	●	Guyana	12.0	●
Zimbabwe	27.6	●	Algeria	11.7	●
Syrian Arab Republic	27.5	●	Uruguay	11.7	●
Togo	27.5	●	Georgia	11.3	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Paraguay	10.9	●	Denmark	2.6*	●
Mongolia	10.8	●	Estonia	2.6*	●
Tunisia	10.1	●	Finland	2.6*	●
Turkey	9.5	●	France	2.6*	●
China	9.4	●	Hungary	2.6*	●
Montenegro	9.4	●	Iceland	2.6*	●
Saudi Arabia	9.3	●	Ireland	2.6*	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.9	●	Israel	2.6*	●
Bulgaria	8.8	●	Italy	2.6*	●
Suriname	8.8	●	Latvia	2.6*	●
Argentina	8.2	●	Lithuania	2.6*	●
Jordan	7.8	●	Luxembourg	2.6*	●
Barbados	7.7	●	Malta	2.6*	●
Brazil	7.1	●	Netherlands	2.6*	●
Dominican Republic	7.1	●	New Zealand	2.6*	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	7.1	●	Norway	2.6*	●
Japan	7.1	●	Poland	2.6*	●
Cuba	7.0	●	Portugal	2.6*	●
Moldova	6.4	●	Qatar	2.6*	●
Serbia	6.0	●	Slovak Republic	2.6*	●
Kuwait	5.8	●	Slovenia	2.6*	●
Jamaica	5.7	●	Spain	2.6*	●
Costa Rica	5.6	●	Sweden	2.6*	●
Trinidad and Tobago	5.3	●	Switzerland	2.6*	●
Macedonia, FYR	4.9	●	United Arab Emirates	2.6*	●
Belarus	4.5	●	United Kingdom	2.6*	●
Singapore	4.4	●	Korea, Rep.	2.5	●
Ukraine	4.3	●	United States	2.1	●
Austria	2.6*	●	Australia	1.8	●
Bahrain	2.6*	●	Chile	1.8	●
Belgium	2.6*	●	Greece	1.5	●
Canada	2.6*	●	Germany	1.3	●
Croatia	2.6*	●	Mauritius	na	●
Cyprus	2.6*	●	Russian Federation	na	●
Czech Republic	2.6*	●			

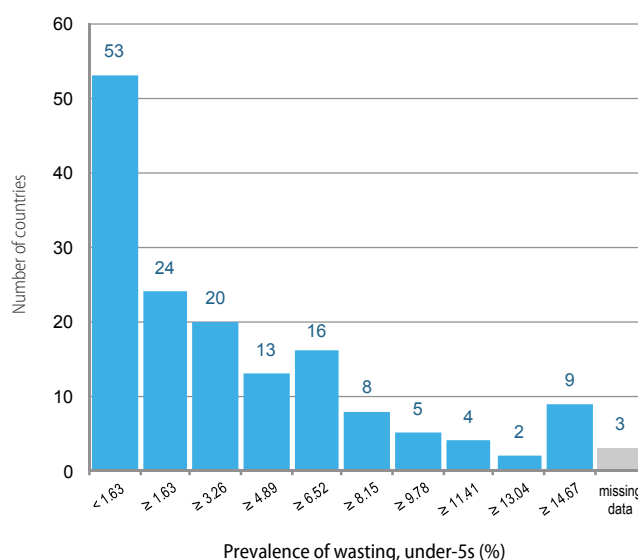
UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdqindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



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

Distribution of countries



The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years whose weight fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards.

Source: UNICEF et. al. (2017a). Years: 2000-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Djibouti	21.5	●	Guyana	6.4	●
Sri Lanka	21.4	●	Lao PDR	6.4	●
Niger	18.7	●	Zambia	6.3	●
Sudan	16.3	●	Burundi	6.1	●
Yemen, Rep.	16.2	●	Mozambique	6.1	●
Burkina Faso	15.4	●	Bhutan	5.9	●
Mali	15.3	●	Senegal	5.7	●
Madagascar	15.2	●	Guinea	5.6	●
India	15.1	●	Liberia	5.6	●
Bangladesh	14.3	●	Cameroon	5.2	●
Indonesia	13.5	●	Haiti	5.2	●
Chad	13.0	●	Trinidad and Tobago	5.2	●
Saudi Arabia	11.8	●	Suriname	5.0	●
Mauritania	11.6	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.8	●
Syrian Arab Republic	11.5	●	Uganda	4.8	●
Nepal	11.3	●	Ghana	4.7	●
Gambia, The	11.1	●	South Africa	4.7	●
Timor-Leste	11.0	●	Czech Republic	4.6	●
Pakistan	10.5	●	Benin	4.5	●
Tajikistan	9.9	●	Uzbekistan	4.5	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9.5	●	Vietnam	4.4	●
Albania	9.4	●	Armenia	4.2	●
Sierra Leone	9.4	●	Algeria	4.1	●
Cambodia	9.2	●	Kazakhstan	4.1	●
Ethiopia	8.7	●	Venezuela, RB	4.1	●
Afghanistan	8.6	●	Kenya	4.0	●
Angola	8.2	●	Serbia	3.9	●
Congo, Rep.	8.2	●	Malawi	3.8	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8.1	●	Singapore	3.6	●
Myanmar	7.9	●	Romania	3.5	●
Nigeria	7.9	●	Gabon	3.4	●
Philippines	7.9	●	Belize	3.3	●
Cote d'Ivoire	7.6	●	Zimbabwe	3.3	●
Oman	7.5	●	Bulgaria	3.2	●
Central African Republic	7.4	●	Azerbaijan	3.1	●
Iraq	7.4	●	Jamaica	3.0	●
Botswana	7.2	●	Rwanda	3.0	●
Turkmenistan	7.2	●	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8	●
Namibia	7.1	●	Lesotho	2.8	●
Barbados	6.8	●	Montenegro	2.8	●
Thailand	6.7	●	Tunisia	2.8	●
Togo	6.7	●	Paraguay	2.6	●
Lebanon	6.6	●	Cuba	2.4	●
Tanzania	6.6	●	Dominican Republic	2.4	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Jordan	2.4	●	Estonia	0.8*	●
Kuwait	2.4	●	Finland	0.8*	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3	●	France	0.8*	●
China	2.3	●	Hungary	0.8*	●
Ecuador	2.3	●	Iceland	0.8*	●
Japan	2.3	●	Ireland	0.8*	●
Morocco	2.3	●	Israel	0.8*	●
Belarus	2.2	●	Italy	0.8*	●
El Salvador	2.0	●	Latvia	0.8*	●
Swaziland	2.0	●	Lithuania	0.8*	●
Moldova	1.9	●	Luxembourg	0.8*	●
Macedonia, FYR	1.8	●	Malta	0.8*	●
Turkey	1.7	●	Netherlands	0.8*	●
Brazil	1.6	●	New Zealand	0.8*	●
Georgia	1.6	●	Norway	0.8*	●
Mexico	1.6	●	Poland	0.8*	●
Nicaragua	1.5	●	Portugal	0.8*	●
Bolivia	1.4	●	Qatar	0.8*	●
Honduras	1.4	●	Slovak Republic	0.8*	●
Argentina	1.2	●	Slovenia	0.8*	●
Panama	1.2	●	Spain	0.8*	●
Uruguay	1.1	●	Sweden	0.8*	●
Costa Rica	1.0	●	Switzerland	0.8*	●
Germany	1.0	●	United Arab Emirates	0.8*	●
Mongolia	1.0	●	United Kingdom	0.8*	●
Colombia	0.9	●	Guatemala	0.7	●
Korea, Rep.	0.9	●	Peru	0.6	●
Greece	0.8	●	United States	0.5	●
Austria	0.8*	●	Chile	0.3	●
Bahrain	0.8*	●	Ukraine	0.3	●
Belgium	0.8*	●	Australia	0.0	●
Canada	0.8*	●	Malaysia	na	●
Croatia	0.8*	●	Mauritius	na	●
Cyprus	0.8*	●	Russian Federation	na	●
Denmark	0.8*	●			

UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



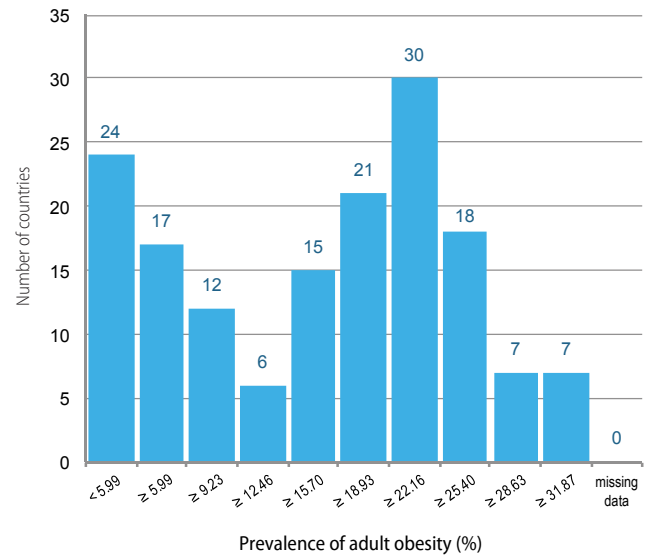
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)

The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m² or higher, based on measured height and weight.

Source: WHO (2017a). Years: 2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Qatar	42.3	●	Iraq	23.8	●
Kuwait	39.7	●	Latvia	23.7	●
United Arab Emirates	37.2	●	Spain	23.7	●
Bahrain	35.1	●	Syrian Arab Republic	23.5	●
Saudi Arabia	34.7	●	Belarus	23.4	●
United States	33.7	●	Kazakhstan	23.4	●
Lebanon	31.9	●	Croatia	23.3	●
Barbados	31.3	●	Bulgaria	23.2	●
Trinidad and Tobago	31.1	●	Luxembourg	23.1	●
Oman	30.9	●	Norway	23.1	●
Jordan	30.5	●	Greece	22.9	●
Turkey	29.5	●	Guyana	22.9	●
New Zealand	29.2	●	Iceland	22.8	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	28.9	●	Estonia	22.6	●
Australia	28.6	●	Azerbaijan	22.5	●
Mexico	28.1	●	Belize	22.5	●
United Kingdom	28.1	●	Botswana	22.4	●
Canada	28.0	●	Morocco	22.3	●
Chile	27.8	●	El Salvador	21.8	●
Jamaica	27.2	●	Romania	21.7	●
Tunisia	27.1	●	Peru	21.1	●
Czech Republic	26.8	●	Colombia	21.0	●
Panama	26.8	●	Italy	21.0	●
South Africa	26.8	●	Georgia	20.8	●
Uruguay	26.7	●	Finland	20.6	●
Malta	26.6	●	Sweden	20.5	●
Argentina	26.3	●	Belgium	20.2	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	26.1	●	Germany	20.1	●
Suriname	26.1	●	Portugal	20.1	●
Lithuania	25.9	●	Turkmenistan	20.1	●
Slovak Republic	25.7	●	Ukraine	20.1	●
Ireland	25.6	●	Brazil	20.0	●
Israel	25.3	●	Montenegro	20.0	●
Cuba	25.2	●	Netherlands	19.8	●
Poland	25.2	●	Macedonia, FYR	19.6	●
Slovenia	25.1	●	Armenia	19.5	●
Algeria	24.8	●	Serbia	19.5	●
Venezuela, RB	24.8	●	Switzerland	19.4	●
Costa Rica	24.3	●	Denmark	19.3	●
Russian Federation	24.1	●	Namibia	18.9	●
Hungary	24.0	●	Ecuador	18.7	●
Dominican Republic	23.9	●	Guatemala	18.6	●
France	23.9	●	Austria	18.4	●
Cyprus	23.8	●	Honduras	18.2	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.9	●	Tanzania	7.1	●
Mauritius	17.9	●	Kenya	7.0	●
Swaziland	17.7	●	China	6.9	●
Albania	17.6	●	Guinea	6.8	●
Gabon	17.6	●	Mali	6.8	●
Yemen, Rep.	17.2	●	Bhutan	6.7	●
Bolivia	17.1	●	Liberia	6.6	●
Nicaragua	17.1	●	Sri Lanka	6.5	●
Mongolia	16.7	●	Burkina Faso	6.3	●
Paraguay	16.3	●	Singapore	6.2	●
Uzbekistan	15.5	●	Korea, Rep.	5.8	●
Moldova	14.9	●	Indonesia	5.7	●
Kyrgyz Republic	14.4	●	Madagascar	5.4	●
Lesotho	14.2	●	Pakistan	5.4	●
Tajikistan	13.6	●	Malawi	5.3	●
Malaysia	13.3	●	Mozambique	5.3	●
Ghana	12.2	●	Central African Republic	5.1	●
Haiti	11.9	●	Philippines	5.1	●
Cameroon	11.4	●	India	4.9	●
Congo, Rep.	11.0	●	Uganda	4.9	●
Nigeria	11.0	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.4	●
Gambia, The	10.9	●	Niger	4.3	●
Zimbabwe	10.5	●	Ethiopia	4.0	●
Angola	10.2	●	Rwanda	4.0	●
Senegal	9.8	●	Bangladesh	3.6	●
Mauritania	9.7	●	Vietnam	3.6	●
Djibouti	9.6	●	Lao PDR	3.5	●
Benin	9.3	●	Japan	3.3	●
Cote d'Ivoire	9.2	●	Nepal	3.3	●
Zambia	8.9	●	Cambodia	3.2	●
Thailand	8.5	●	Afghanistan	2.9	●
Chad	8.1	●	Myanmar	2.9	●
Sierra Leone	7.6	●	Burundi	2.6	●
Sudan	7.5	●	Timor-Leste	2.2	●
Togo	7.5	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

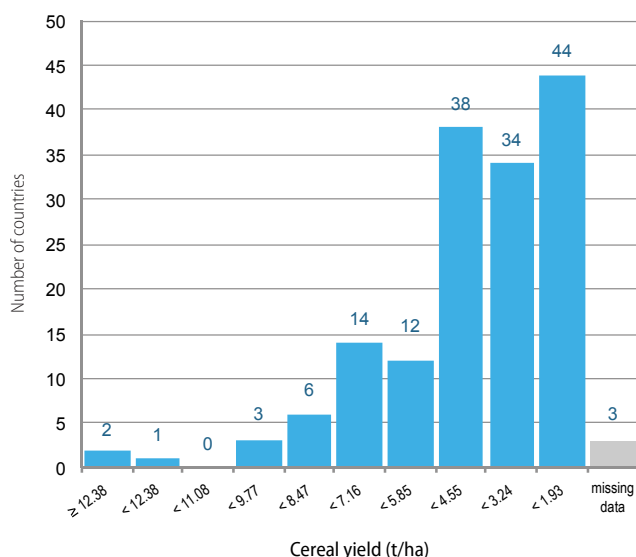


Cereal yield (t/ha)

Distribution of countries

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.

Source: FAO (2017). Years: 2014



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Botswana	0.4	●	Bolivia	1.9	●
Namibia	0.4	●	Nicaragua	1.9	●
Niger	0.4	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.0	●
Sudan	0.7	●	Djibouti	2.0	●
Mozambique	0.7	●	Georgia	2.0	●
Gambia, The	0.7	●	Uganda	2.0	●
Lesotho	0.8	●	Afghanistan	2.0	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.8	●	Guatemala	2.1	●
Zimbabwe	0.8	●	Australia	2.1	●
Angola	0.9	●	Iraq	2.2	●
Congo, Rep.	0.9	●	Malawi	2.2	●
Swaziland	0.9	●	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3	●
Chad	0.9	●	Ethiopia	2.3	●
Yemen, Rep.	1.0	●	Azerbaijan	2.3	●
Syrian Arab Republic	1.1	●	Madagascar	2.4	●
Liberia	1.1	●	Russian Federation	2.4	●
Senegal	1.1	●	El Salvador	2.5	●
Jamaica	1.1	●	Barbados	2.7	●
Haiti	1.1	●	Pakistan	2.7	●
Togo	1.1	●	Nepal	2.7	●
Kazakhstan	1.2	●	Zambia	2.8	●
Mauritania	1.2	●	Turkmenistan	2.8	●
Burkina Faso	1.2	●	Cuba	2.8	●
Burundi	1.3	●	Turkey	2.8	●
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	●	Panama	2.9	●
Algeria	1.4	●	Timor-Leste	2.9	●
Morocco	1.5	●	India	3.0	●
Jordan	1.5	●	Armenia	3.0	●
Benin	1.5	●	Cambodia	3.0	●
Guinea	1.5	●	Thailand	3.1	●
Mali	1.6	●	Bhutan	3.1	●
Nigeria	1.6	●	Tajikistan	3.2	●
Cameroon	1.6	●	Moldova	3.2	●
Kenya	1.6	●	Belize	3.2	●
Mongolia	1.6	●	Spain	3.3	●
Central African Republic	1.6	●	Cote d'Ivoire	3.3	●
Honduras	1.7	●	Paraguay	3.3	●
Tanzania	1.7	●	Colombia	3.3	●
Cyprus	1.7	●	Lebanon	3.4	●
Gabon	1.7	●	Montenegro	3.5	●
Ghana	1.7	●	Latvia	3.5	●
Sierra Leone	1.7	●	Mexico	3.6	●
Tunisia	1.8	●	Ecuador	3.6	●
Rwanda	1.9	●	Philippines	3.6	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Canada	3.7	●	Malta	5.2	●
Estonia	3.7	●	Vietnam	5.6	●
Finland	3.7	●	Sweden	5.6	●
Myanmar	3.7	●	Italy	5.7	●
Belarus	3.7	●	France	5.8	●
Costa Rica	3.7	●	China	5.9	●
Mauritius	3.8	●	Hungary	5.9	●
Sri Lanka	3.8	●	Luxembourg	5.9	●
Macedonia, FYR	3.9	●	Serbia	6.0	●
Malaysia	3.9	●	Croatia	6.0	●
Saudi Arabia	3.9	●	Slovak Republic	6.0	●
Uruguay	4.0	●	Japan	6.1	●
Lithuania	4.0	●	Chile	6.1	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.0	●	Czech Republic	6.2	●
Peru	4.0	●	Slovenia	6.5	●
Dominican Republic	4.0	●	Qatar	6.5	●
Romania	4.1	●	Denmark	6.6	●
Venezuela, RB	4.1	●	Korea, Rep.	6.6	●
Guyana	4.2	●	Switzerland	6.7	●
Poland	4.3	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	7.2	●
Norway	4.3	●	Austria	7.2	●
South Africa	4.3	●	United States	7.6	●
Ukraine	4.4	●	United Kingdom	7.7	●
Bangladesh	4.4	●	Germany	8.1	●
Suriname	4.4	●	New Zealand	8.1	●
Portugal	4.4	●	Ireland	8.5	●
Israel	4.4	●	Netherlands	9.1	●
Lao PDR	4.5	●	Belgium	9.5	●
Argentina	4.6	●	Oman	11.5	●
Brazil	4.6	●	United Arab Emirates	16.5	●
Greece	4.7	●	Kuwait	21.8	●
Uzbekistan	4.8	●	Singapore	na	●
Bulgaria	4.9	●	Iceland	na	●
Albania	4.9	●	Bahrain	na	●
Indonesia	5.1	●			

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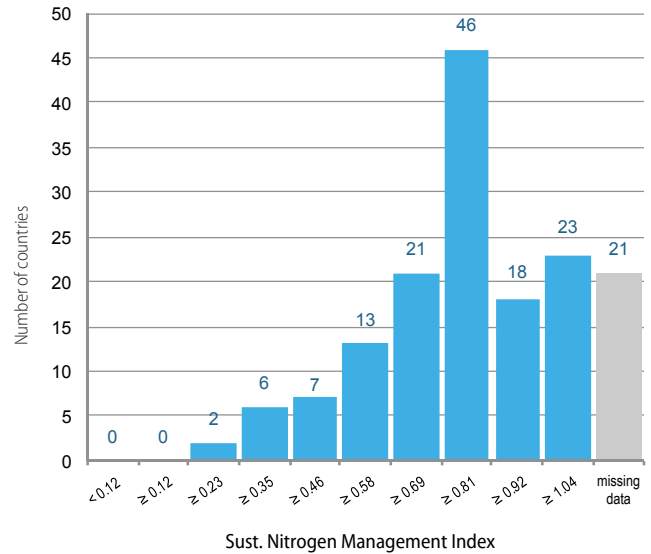
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index

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).

Source: Zhang and Davidson (2016). Years: 2006/2011

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	●	Gambia, The	0.9	●
United Arab Emirates	1.2	●	Uganda	0.9	●
Singapore	1.2	●	Zambia	0.9	●
Mauritius	1.2	●	Senegal	0.9	●
Costa Rica	1.1	●	Norway	0.9	●
Georgia	1.1	●	Kenya	0.9	●
Portugal	1.1	●	Saudi Arabia	0.9	●
Cyprus	1.1	●	Spain	0.9	●
Dominican Republic	1.1	●	Peru	0.9	●
Colombia	1.1	●	New Zealand	0.9	●
Jamaica	1.1	●	Togo	0.9	●
Montenegro	1.1	●	Kuwait	0.9	●
Honduras	1.1	●	Burkina Faso	0.9	●
Panama	1.1	●	Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	●
El Salvador	1.1	●	Malaysia	0.9	●
Ecuador	1.1	●	Tanzania	0.9	●
Namibia	1.1	●	Morocco	0.9	●
Jordan	1.1	●	Ghana	0.9	●
Zimbabwe	1.1	●	Malta	0.9	●
Guatemala	1.0	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.9	●
Gabon	1.0	●	Suriname	0.9	●
Mongolia	1.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.9	●
Sudan	1.0	●	Armenia	0.9	●
Nicaragua	1.0	●	Guinea	0.9	●
Venezuela, RB	1.0	●	Tajikistan	0.9	●
Oman	1.0	●	Cameroon	0.9	●
Tunisia	1.0	●	Mexico	0.9	●
Qatar	1.0	●	Mali	0.9	●
Pakistan	1.0	●	Benin	0.9	●
India	1.0	●	Chile	0.9	●
Albania	1.0	●	Bhutan	0.8	●
Sri Lanka	1.0	●	Philippines	0.8	●
Cote d'Ivoire	1.0	●	Rwanda	0.8	●
Niger	1.0	●	Yemen, Rep.	0.8	●
Iraq	1.0	●	Nigeria	0.8	●
Kazakhstan	0.9	●	Malawi	0.8	●
Israel	0.9	●	Macedonia, FYR	0.8	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.9	●	China	0.8	●
Angola	0.9	●	Algeria	0.8	●
Congo, Rep.	0.9	●	Slovenia	0.8	●
Mozambique	0.9	●	Ethiopia	0.8	●
Thailand	0.9	●	Bangladesh	0.8	●
Belarus	0.9	●	Indonesia	0.8	●
Lebanon	0.9	●	Bahrain	0.8	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Australia	0.8	●	Brazil	0.6	●
Nepal	0.8	●	Czech Republic	0.5	●
Azerbaijan	0.8	●	Uruguay	0.5	●
Turkey	0.8	●	Hungary	0.5	●
Estonia	0.8	●	United Kingdom	0.5	●
Madagascar	0.8	●	Germany	0.5	●
Poland	0.8	●	Ireland	0.4	●
Bulgaria	0.8	●	Denmark	0.4	●
Netherlands	0.7	●	France	0.4	●
Luxembourg	0.7	●	Austria	0.4	●
Latvia	0.7	●	Paraguay	0.4	●
Vietnam	0.7	●	Argentina	0.3	●
Moldova	0.7	●	United States	0.3	●
South Africa	0.7	●	Afghanistan	na	●
Cambodia	0.7	●	Barbados	na	●
Japan	0.7	●	Belgium	na	●
Romania	0.7	●	Belize	na	●
Russian Federation	0.7	●	Botswana	na	●
Greece	0.7	●	Burundi	na	●
Italy	0.7	●	Central African Republic	na	●
Kyrgyz Republic	0.7	●	Chad	na	●
Finland	0.7	●	Cuba	na	●
Croatia	0.7	●	Djibouti	na	●
Myanmar	0.7	●	Guyana	na	●
Switzerland	0.7	●	Haiti	na	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.7	●	Lao PDR	na	●
Serbia	0.7	●	Lesotho	na	●
Bolivia	0.6	●	Liberia	na	●
Korea, Rep.	0.6	●	Mauritania	na	●
Ukraine	0.6	●	Sierra Leone	na	●
Iceland	0.6	●	Swaziland	na	●
Sweden	0.6	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Lithuania	0.6	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Canada	0.6	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Slovak Republic	0.6	●			

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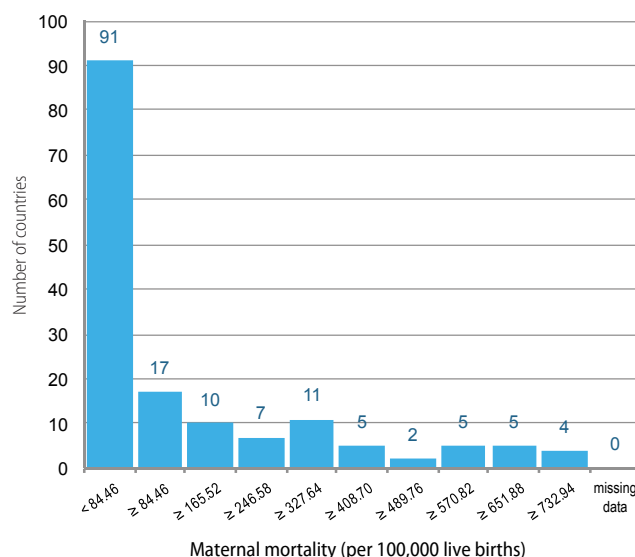


Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

Distribution of countries

The estimated number of women, between the age of 15-49, who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.

Source: WHO (2017b). Years: 2015



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Sierra Leone	1360	●	Lao PDR	197	●
Central African Republic	882	●	Myanmar	178	●
Chad	856	●	Pakistan	178	●
Nigeria	814	●	Bangladesh	176	●
Liberia	725	●	India	174	●
Burundi	712	●	Cambodia	161	●
Gambia, The	706	●	Suriname	155	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	693	●	Nicaragua	150	●
Guinea	679	●	Bhutan	148	●
Cote d'Ivoire	645	●	Algeria	140	●
Malawi	634	●	South Africa	138	●
Mauritania	602	●	Paraguay	132	●
Cameroon	596	●	Botswana	129	●
Mali	587	●	Honduras	129	●
Niger	553	●	Indonesia	126	●
Kenya	510	●	Morocco	121	●
Mozambique	489	●	Philippines	114	●
Lesotho	487	●	Venezuela, RB	95	●
Angola	477	●	Panama	94	●
Zimbabwe	443	●	Dominican Republic	92	●
Congo, Rep.	442	●	Jamaica	89	●
Benin	405	●	Guatemala	88	●
Tanzania	398	●	Kyrgyz Republic	76	●
Afghanistan	396	●	Peru	68	●
Swaziland	389	●	Syrian Arab Republic	68	●
Yemen, Rep.	385	●	Colombia	64	●
Burkina Faso	371	●	Ecuador	64	●
Togo	368	●	Trinidad and Tobago	63	●
Haiti	359	●	Tunisia	62	●
Ethiopia	353	●	Jordan	58	●
Madagascar	353	●	El Salvador	54	●
Uganda	343	●	Vietnam	54	●
Ghana	319	●	Mauritius	53	●
Senegal	315	●	Argentina	52	●
Sudan	311	●	Iraq	50	●
Gabon	291	●	Brazil	44	●
Rwanda	290	●	Mongolia	44	●
Namibia	265	●	Turkmenistan	42	●
Nepal	258	●	Malaysia	40	●
Djibouti	229	●	Cuba	39	●
Guyana	229	●	Mexico	38	●
Zambia	224	●	Georgia	36	●
Timor-Leste	215	●	Uzbekistan	36	●
Bolivia	206	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	33	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Tajikistan	32	●	Singapore	10	●
Romania	31	●	Estonia	9	●
Sri Lanka	30	●	Malta	9	●
Albania	29	●	Slovenia	9	●
Belize	28	●	United Kingdom	9	●
Barbados	27	●	Croatia	8	●
China	27	●	France	8	●
Armenia	25	●	Ireland	8	●
Azerbaijan	25	●	Macedonia, FYR	8	●
Costa Rica	25	●	Belgium	7	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	25	●	Canada	7	●
Russian Federation	25	●	Cyprus	7	●
Ukraine	24	●	Montenegro	7	●
Moldova	23	●	Netherlands	7	●
Chile	22	●	Australia	6	●
Thailand	20	●	Denmark	6	●
Latvia	18	●	Germany	6	●
Hungary	17	●	Slovak Republic	6	●
Oman	17	●	United Arab Emirates	6	●
Serbia	17	●	Israel	5	●
Turkey	16	●	Japan	5	●
Bahrain	15	●	Norway	5	●
Lebanon	15	●	Spain	5	●
Uruguay	15	●	Switzerland	5	●
United States	14	●	Austria	4	●
Qatar	13	●	Belarus	4	●
Kazakhstan	12	●	Czech Republic	4	●
Saudi Arabia	12	●	Italy	4	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11	●	Kuwait	4	●
Bulgaria	11	●	Sweden	4	●
Korea, Rep.	11	●	Finland	3	●
New Zealand	11	●	Greece	3	●
Lithuania	10	●	Iceland	3	●
Luxembourg	10	●	Poland	3	●
Portugal	10	●			

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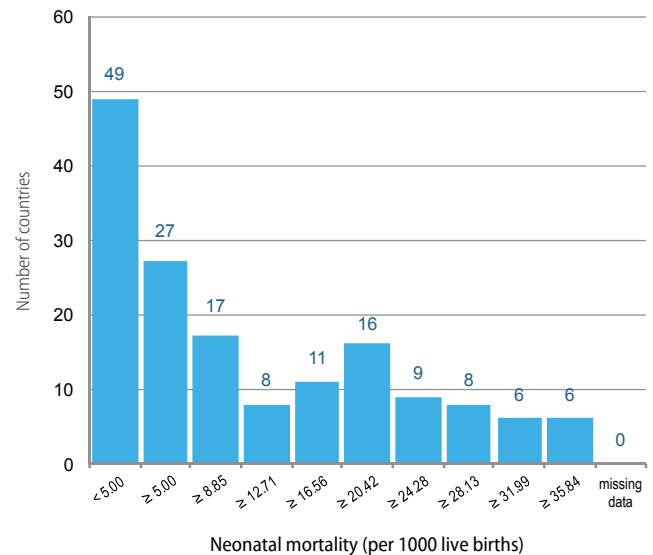
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

The number of newborn infants (neonates) dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.

Source: UNICEF et. al. (2017b). Years: 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Angola	48.7	●	Tajikistan	20.5	●
Pakistan	45.5	●	Uzbekistan	20.4	●
Central African Republic	42.6	●	Madagascar	19.7	●
Chad	39.3	●	Bolivia	19.6	●
Cote d'Ivoire	37.9	●	Tanzania	18.8	●
Mali	37.8	●	Rwanda	18.7	●
Mauritania	35.7	●	Uganda	18.7	●
Afghanistan	35.5	●	Iraq	18.4	●
Sierra Leone	34.9	●	Bhutan	18.3	●
Nigeria	34.3	●	Azerbaijan	18.2	●
Djibouti	33.4	●	Congo, Rep.	18.0	●
Lesotho	32.7	●	Morocco	17.6	●
Benin	31.8	●	Namibia	15.9	●
Guinea	31.3	●	Algeria	15.5	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	30.1	●	Cambodia	14.8	●
Lao PDR	30.1	●	Swaziland	14.2	●
Gambia, The	29.9	●	Indonesia	13.5	●
Sudan	29.8	●	Guatemala	13.4	●
Burundi	28.6	●	Trinidad and Tobago	13.2	●
Ghana	28.3	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	12.8	●
Ethiopia	27.7	●	Philippines	12.6	●
India	27.7	●	Moldova	11.9	●
Mozambique	27.1	●	Jamaica	11.6	●
Niger	26.8	●	Kyrgyz Republic	11.5	●
Burkina Faso	26.7	●	Suriname	11.5	●
Togo	26.7	●	Vietnam	11.4	●
Myanmar	26.4	●	Mongolia	11.1	●
Cameroon	25.7	●	Honduras	11.0	●
Haiti	25.4	●	South Africa	11.0	●
Liberia	24.1	●	Paraguay	10.9	●
Zimbabwe	23.5	●	Ecuador	10.8	●
Bangladesh	23.3	●	Jordan	10.6	●
Gabon	23.2	●	Nicaragua	9.8	●
Guyana	22.8	●	Panama	9.6	●
Turkmenistan	22.6	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	9.5	●
Timor-Leste	22.3	●	Brazil	8.9	●
Kenya	22.2	●	Venezuela, RB	8.9	●
Nepal	22.2	●	Colombia	8.5	●
Yemen, Rep.	22.1	●	Mauritius	8.4	●
Botswana	21.9	●	Belize	8.3	●
Malawi	21.8	●	El Salvador	8.3	●
Dominican Republic	21.7	●	Peru	8.2	●
Zambia	21.4	●	Tunisia	8.2	●
Senegal	20.8	●	Barbados	8.0	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Saudi Arabia	7.9	●	New Zealand	3.1	●
Armenia	7.4	●	Poland	3.1	●
Georgia	7.2	●	Greece	2.9	●
Turkey	7.1	●	Spain	2.8	●
Kazakhstan	7.0	●	Switzerland	2.7	●
Mexico	7.0	●	Croatia	2.6	●
Syrian Arab Republic	7.0	●	Denmark	2.5	●
Thailand	6.7	●	Lithuania	2.5	●
Argentina	6.3	●	Netherlands	2.4	●
Romania	6.3	●	United Kingdom	2.4	●
Albania	6.2	●	Cuba	2.3	●
Costa Rica	6.2	●	Ireland	2.3	●
Bulgaria	5.6	●	Australia	2.2	●
China	5.5	●	Belgium	2.2	●
Ukraine	5.5	●	France	2.2	●
Sri Lanka	5.4	●	Austria	2.1	●
Latvia	5.2	●	Germany	2.1	●
Oman	5.2	●	Israel	2.1	●
Uruguay	5.1	●	Italy	2.1	●
Russian Federation	5.0	●	Portugal	2.0	●
Chile	4.9	●	Belarus	1.9	●
Lebanon	4.8	●	Czech Republic	1.8	●
Malta	4.4	●	Korea, Rep.	1.6	●
Serbia	4.2	●	Sweden	1.6	●
Slovak Republic	4.2	●	Cyprus	1.5	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.0	●	Estonia	1.5	●
Malaysia	3.9	●	Norway	1.5	●
Qatar	3.8	●	Slovenia	1.4	●
United States	3.6	●	Finland	1.3	●
Hungary	3.5	●	Bahrain	1.1	●
Macedonia, FYR	3.5	●	Singapore	1.0	●
United Arab Emirates	3.5	●	Iceland	0.9	●
Canada	3.2	●	Japan	0.9	●
Kuwait	3.2	●	Luxembourg	0.9	●
Montenegro	3.1	●			

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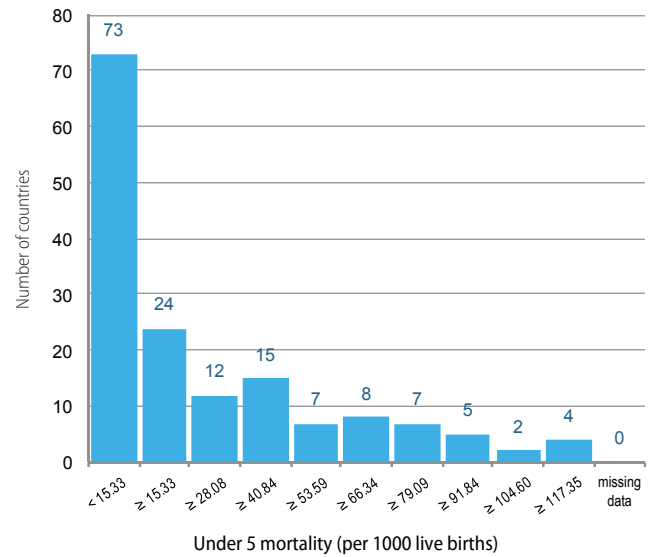
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

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.

Source: UNICEF et. al. (2017c). Years: 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Angola	156.9	●	Tajikistan	44.8	●
Chad	138.7	●	Botswana	43.6	●
Central African Republic	130.1	●	Yemen, Rep.	41.9	●
Sierra Leone	120.4	●	Rwanda	41.7	●
Mali	114.7	●	South Africa	40.5	●
Nigeria	108.8	●	Guyana	39.4	●
Benin	99.5	●	Uzbekistan	39.1	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	98.3	●	Bolivia	38.4	●
Niger	95.5	●	Bangladesh	37.6	●
Guinea	93.7	●	Nepal	35.8	●
Cote d'Ivoire	92.6	●	Bhutan	32.9	●
Afghanistan	91.1	●	Iraq	32.0	●
Lesotho	90.2	●	Azerbaijan	31.7	●
Burkina Faso	88.6	●	Dominican Republic	30.9	●
Cameroon	87.9	●	Guatemala	29.1	●
Mauritania	84.7	●	Cambodia	28.7	●
Burundi	81.7	●	Philippines	28.0	●
Pakistan	81.1	●	Morocco	27.6	●
Mozambique	78.5	●	Indonesia	27.2	●
Togo	78.4	●	Algeria	25.5	●
Zimbabwe	70.7	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	24.0	●
Sudan	70.1	●	Mongolia	22.4	●
Liberia	69.9	●	Nicaragua	22.1	●
Haiti	69.0	●	Vietnam	21.7	●
Gambia, The	68.9	●	Ecuador	21.6	●
Lao PDR	66.7	●	Kyrgyz Republic	21.3	●
Djibouti	65.3	●	Suriname	21.3	●
Malawi	64.0	●	Paraguay	20.5	●
Zambia	64.0	●	Honduras	20.4	●
Ghana	61.6	●	Trinidad and Tobago	20.4	●
Swaziland	60.7	●	Jordan	17.9	●
Ethiopia	59.2	●	Panama	17.0	●
Uganda	54.6	●	Peru	16.9	●
Timor-Leste	52.6	●	El Salvador	16.8	●
Turkmenistan	51.4	●	Belize	16.5	●
Gabon	50.8	●	Brazil	16.4	●
Myanmar	50.0	●	Colombia	15.9	●
Madagascar	49.6	●	Moldova	15.8	●
Kenya	49.4	●	Jamaica	15.7	●
Tanzania	48.7	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	15.5	●
India	47.7	●	Venezuela, RB	14.9	●
Senegal	47.2	●	Saudi Arabia	14.5	●
Namibia	45.4	●	Armenia	14.1	●
Congo, Rep.	45.0	●	Kazakhstan	14.1	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Albania	14.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.4	●
Tunisia	14.0	●	Lithuania	5.2	●
Mauritius	13.5	●	Poland	5.2	●
Turkey	13.5	●	Canada	4.9	●
Mexico	13.2	●	Montenegro	4.7	●
Barbados	13.0	●	Belarus	4.6	●
Syrian Arab Republic	12.9	●	Greece	4.6	●
Argentina	12.5	●	Croatia	4.3	●
Thailand	12.3	●	France	4.3	●
Georgia	11.9	●	United Kingdom	4.2	●
Oman	11.6	●	Belgium	4.1	●
Romania	11.1	●	Spain	4.1	●
China	10.7	●	Israel	4.0	●
Bulgaria	10.4	●	Switzerland	3.9	●
Uruguay	10.1	●	Australia	3.8	●
Sri Lanka	9.8	●	Netherlands	3.8	●
Costa Rica	9.7	●	Germany	3.7	●
Russian Federation	9.6	●	Ireland	3.6	●
Ukraine	9.0	●	Portugal	3.6	●
Kuwait	8.6	●	Austria	3.5	●
Lebanon	8.3	●	Denmark	3.5	●
Chile	8.1	●	Italy	3.5	●
Qatar	8.0	●	Czech Republic	3.4	●
Latvia	7.9	●	Korea, Rep.	3.4	●
Slovak Republic	7.3	●	Sweden	3.0	●
Malaysia	7.0	●	Estonia	2.9	●
United Arab Emirates	6.8	●	Cyprus	2.7	●
Serbia	6.7	●	Japan	2.7	●
United States	6.5	●	Singapore	2.7	●
Malta	6.4	●	Norway	2.6	●
Bahrain	6.2	●	Slovenia	2.6	●
Hungary	5.9	●	Finland	2.3	●
New Zealand	5.7	●	Iceland	2.0	●
Cuba	5.5	●	Luxembourg	1.9	●
Macedonia, FYR	5.5	●			

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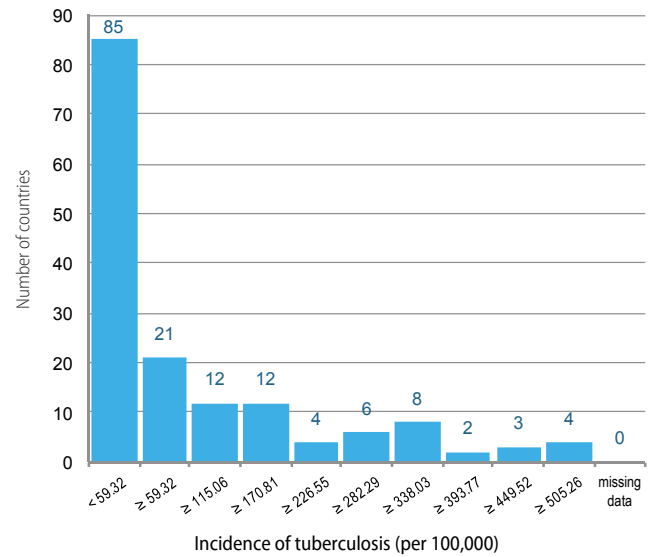
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)

The estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis in a given year, expressed per 100,000 people. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases of people living with HIV.

Source: WHO (2017c). Years: 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
South Africa	834.0	●	Moldova	152.0	●
Lesotho	788.0	●	Kyrgyz Republic	144.0	●
Swaziland	565.0	●	Senegal	139.0	●
Mozambique	551.0	●	Vietnam	137.0	●
Timor-Leste	498.0	●	Burundi	122.0	●
Namibia	489.0	●	Peru	119.0	●
Gabon	465.0	●	Bolivia	117.0	●
Mongolia	428.0	●	Mauritania	107.0	●
Indonesia	395.0	●	Morocco	107.0	●
Central African Republic	391.0	●	Georgia	99.0	●
Zambia	391.0	●	Niger	95.0	●
Cambodia	380.0	●	Guyana	93.0	●
Congo, Rep.	379.0	●	Ukraine	91.0	●
Djibouti	378.0	●	Kazakhstan	89.0	●
Angola	370.0	●	Malaysia	89.0	●
Myanmar	365.0	●	Sudan	88.0	●
Botswana	356.0	●	Tajikistan	87.0	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	324.0	●	Romania	84.0	●
Nigeria	322.0	●	Korea, Rep.	80.0	●
Philippines	322.0	●	Russian Federation	80.0	●
Liberia	308.0	●	Uzbekistan	79.0	●
Sierra Leone	307.0	●	Algeria	75.0	●
Tanzania	306.0	●	Turkmenistan	70.0	●
Pakistan	270.0	●	Azerbaijan	69.0	●
Zimbabwe	242.0	●	China	67.0	●
Madagascar	236.0	●	Sri Lanka	65.0	●
Kenya	233.0	●	Benin	60.0	●
Bangladesh	225.0	●	Dominican Republic	60.0	●
India	217.0	●	Mali	57.0	●
Cameroon	212.0	●	Lithuania	56.0	●
Uganda	202.0	●	Rwanda	56.0	●
Haiti	194.0	●	Belarus	55.0	●
Malawi	193.0	●	Burkina Faso	52.0	●
Ethiopia	192.0	●	Ecuador	52.0	●
Afghanistan	189.0	●	Togo	52.0	●
Lao PDR	182.0	●	Nicaragua	51.0	●
Guinea	177.0	●	Panama	50.0	●
Gambia, The	174.0	●	Yemen, Rep.	48.0	●
Thailand	172.0	●	Singapore	44.0	●
Ghana	160.0	●	El Salvador	43.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	159.0	●	Honduras	43.0	●
Nepal	156.0	●	Iraq	43.0	●
Bhutan	155.0	●	Armenia	41.0	●
Chad	152.0	●	Brazil	41.0	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Latvia	41.0	●	Costa Rica	11.0	●
Paraguay	41.0	●	United Kingdom	10.0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	37.0	●	Belgium	9.4	●
Tunisia	37.0	●	Hungary	9.3	●
Qatar	34.0	●	Sweden	9.2	●
Suriname	33.0	●	Malta	8.8	●
Colombia	31.0	●	Oman	8.4	●
Uruguay	30.0	●	France	8.2	●
Venezuela, RB	29.0	●	Germany	8.1	●
Argentina	25.0	●	Austria	7.6	●
Belize	25.0	●	New Zealand	7.4	●
Guatemala	25.0	●	Switzerland	7.4	●
Bulgaria	24.0	●	Ireland	7.2	●
Portugal	23.0	●	Slovenia	7.2	●
Kuwait	22.0	●	Cuba	7.0	●
Mauritius	22.0	●	Jordan	7.0	●
Mexico	21.0	●	Slovak Republic	6.5	●
Montenegro	21.0	●	Norway	6.3	●
Serbia	21.0	●	Cyprus	6.2	●
Syrian Arab Republic	20.0	●	Luxembourg	6.1	●
Albania	19.0	●	Australia	6.0	●
Poland	19.0	●	Denmark	6.0	●
Bahrain	18.0	●	Italy	5.8	●
Estonia	18.0	●	Netherlands	5.8	●
Turkey	18.0	●	Finland	5.6	●
Japan	17.0	●	Czech Republic	5.2	●
Trinidad and Tobago	17.0	●	Canada	5.1	●
Chile	16.0	●	Jamaica	4.6	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	16.0	●	Greece	4.5	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	15.0	●	Israel	4.0	●
Croatia	13.0	●	United States	3.2	●
Lebanon	13.0	●	Iceland	2.4	●
Macedonia, FYR	13.0	●	United Arab Emirates	1.6	●
Saudi Arabia	12.0	●	Barbados	0.0	●
Spain	12.0	●			

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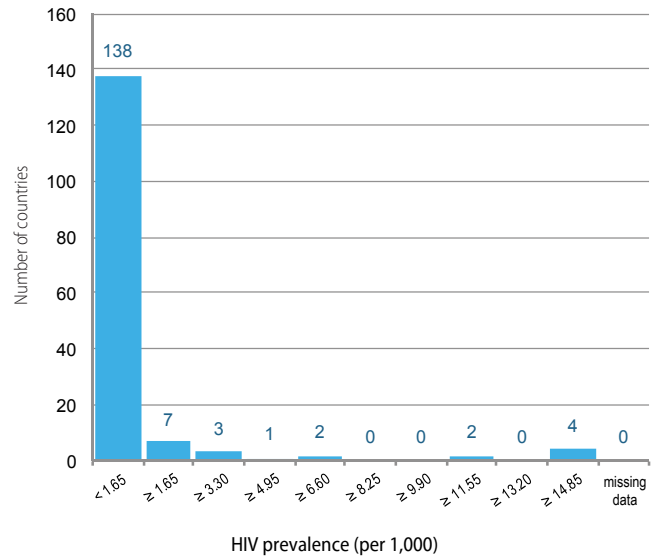


HIV prevalence (per 1,000)

Distribution of countries

The estimated prevalence of people living with HIV, per thousand people. The estimates are modelled using population-based surveys, where available, and HIV prevalence studies in countries with low-level HIV epidemics where transmission largely occurs among key population groups.

Source: GBD (2016). Years: 2015



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Swaziland	27.4	●	Suriname	0.4	●
Lesotho	26.3	●	Ukraine	0.4	●
Botswana	22.3	●	Argentina	0.3	●
South Africa	16.5	●	Jamaica	0.3	●
Namibia	12.7	●	Lao PDR	0.3	●
Zimbabwe	12.6	●	Niger	0.3	●
Mozambique	7.1	●	Paraguay	0.3	●
Zambia	6.9	●	Philippines	0.3	●
Malawi	5.3	●	Thailand	0.3	●
Uganda	4.0	●	Trinidad and Tobago	0.3	●
Central African Republic	3.7	●	Barbados	0.2	●
Kenya	3.6	●	Belarus	0.2	●
Cameroon	3.1	●	Brazil	0.2	●
Tanzania	3.0	●	Colombia	0.2	●
Cote d'Ivoire	2.6	●	Ecuador	0.2	●
Gabon	2.4	●	El Salvador	0.2	●
Congo, Rep.	2.1	●	Guatemala	0.2	●
Nigeria	1.9	●	Honduras	0.2	●
Guyana	1.8	●	India	0.2	●
Angola	1.6	●	Mauritania	0.2	●
Chad	1.2	●	Nicaragua	0.2	●
Guinea	1.2	●	Portugal	0.2	●
Rwanda	1.2	●	Sudan	0.2	●
Burundi	1.1	●	Turkmenistan	0.2	●
Ghana	1.0	●	Venezuela, RB	0.2	●
Haiti	1.0	●	Vietnam	0.2	●
Togo	1.0	●	Bhutan	0.1	●
Djibouti	0.9	●	Chile	0.1	●
Mali	0.9	●	China	0.1	●
Sierra Leone	0.9	●	Costa Rica	0.1	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.8	●	Cuba	0.1	●
Ethiopia	0.8	●	Estonia	0.1	●
Liberia	0.8	●	Georgia	0.1	●
Belize	0.7	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.1	●
Benin	0.7	●	Kazakhstan	0.1	●
Gambia, The	0.7	●	Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	●
Burkina Faso	0.6	●	Latvia	0.1	●
Cambodia	0.6	●	Madagascar	0.1	●
Indonesia	0.5	●	Malaysia	0.1	●
Panama	0.5	●	Mauritius	0.1	●
Senegal	0.5	●	Mexico	0.1	●
Dominican Republic	0.4	●	Moldova	0.1	●
Myanmar	0.4	●	Nepal	0.1	●
Russian Federation	0.4	●	Pakistan	0.1	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Peru	0.1	●	Cyprus	0.0	●
Spain	0.1	●	France	0.0	●
Timor-Leste	0.1	●	Germany	0.0	●
United States	0.1	●	Iceland	0.0	●
Uruguay	0.1	●	Iraq	0.0	●
Bolivia	0.1	●	Ireland	0.0	●
Morocco	0.1	●	Netherlands	0.0	●
Tajikistan	0.1	●	New Zealand	0.0	●
United Arab Emirates	0.1	●	Serbia	0.0	●
Armenia	0.0	●	Uzbekistan	0.0	●
Austria	0.0	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.0	●
Azerbaijan	0.0	●	Greece	0.0	●
Bahrain	0.0	●	Korea, Rep.	0.0	●
Lithuania	0.0	●	Norway	0.0	●
Romania	0.0	●	Poland	0.0	●
Saudi Arabia	0.0	●	Sri Lanka	0.0	●
United Kingdom	0.0	●	Sweden	0.0	●
Yemen, Rep.	0.0	●	Turkey	0.0	●
Afghanistan	0.0	●	Hungary	0.0	●
Bangladesh	0.0	●	Finland	0.0	●
Canada	0.0	●	Croatia	0.0	●
Denmark	0.0	●	Czech Republic	0.0	●
Israel	0.0	●	Japan	0.0	●
Italy	0.0	●	Montenegro	0.0	●
Lebanon	0.0	●	Albania	0.0	●
Luxembourg	0.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0	●
Malta	0.0	●	Jordan	0.0	●
Oman	0.0	●	Kuwait	0.0	●
Singapore	0.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	0.0	●
Switzerland	0.0	●	Mongolia	0.0	●
Tunisia	0.0	●	Qatar	0.0	●
Algeria	0.0	●	Slovenia	0.0	●
Australia	0.0	●	Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●
Belgium	0.0	●	Slovak Republic	0.0	●
Bulgaria	0.0	●			

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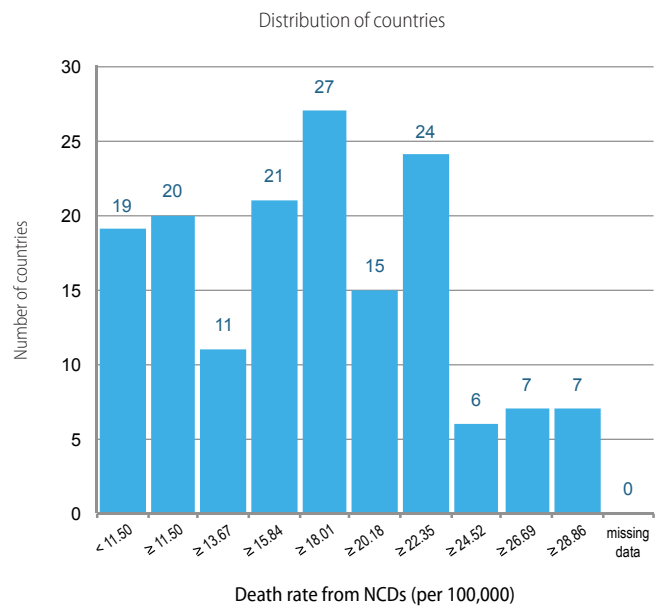


Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100 000 population

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)

Source: WHO (2017d). Years: 2012

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Turkmenistan	40.8	●	Montenegro	22.2	●
Kazakhstan	33.9	●	Macedonia, FYR	22.1	●
Mongolia	32.0	●	Benin	22.1	●
Uzbekistan	31.0	●	Algeria	22.1	●
Afghanistan	30.5	●	Nepal	21.6	●
Russian Federation	29.9	●	Georgia	21.6	●
Armenia	29.7	●	Swaziland	21.4	●
Tajikistan	28.8	●	Liberia	21.2	●
Kyrgyz Republic	28.6	●	Uganda	21.2	●
Guyana	28.4	●	Botswana	20.9	●
Ukraine	28.2	●	Guinea	20.9	●
Philippines	27.9	●	Bhutan	20.5	●
Sierra Leone	27.5	●	Pakistan	20.5	●
South Africa	26.9	●	Ghana	20.3	●
Moldova	26.5	●	Togo	20.2	●
India	26.3	●	Namibia	20.0	●
Belarus	26.2	●	Poland	20.0	●
Trinidad and Tobago	26.2	●	Cameroon	19.9	●
Mali	25.7	●	Congo, Rep.	19.8	●
Serbia	24.5	●	Nigeria	19.8	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	24.5	●	Jordan	19.8	●
Myanmar	24.4	●	Malaysia	19.6	●
Burundi	24.3	●	Niger	19.6	●
Lao PDR	24.2	●	Nicaragua	19.4	●
Angola	24.2	●	Brazil	19.4	●
Latvia	24.1	●	Slovak Republic	19.4	●
Bulgaria	24.1	●	China	19.4	●
Hungary	24.0	●	Zimbabwe	19.3	●
Mauritius	24.0	●	Gambia, The	19.1	●
Haiti	23.9	●	Syrian Arab Republic	19.1	●
Lesotho	23.9	●	Rwanda	19.1	●
Burkina Faso	23.8	●	United Arab Emirates	18.9	●
Timor-Leste	23.8	●	Estonia	18.8	●
Iraq	23.7	●	Albania	18.8	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	23.6	●	Djibouti	18.8	●
Madagascar	23.4	●	Malawi	18.7	●
Azerbaijan	23.3	●	Paraguay	18.5	●
Cote d'Ivoire	23.3	●	Central African Republic	18.5	●
Chad	23.2	●	Turkey	18.4	●
Indonesia	23.1	●	Bolivia	18.3	●
Yemen, Rep.	23.1	●	Kenya	18.1	●
Morocco	22.8	●	Zambia	18.1	●
Romania	22.6	●	Oman	17.8	●
Lithuania	22.4	●	Croatia	17.7	●



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Cambodia	17.7	●	Slovenia	12.6	●
Sri Lanka	17.6	●	Panama	12.5	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.6	●	Colombia	12.4	●
Bangladesh	17.5	●	Lebanon	12.4	●
Argentina	17.5	●	Germany	12.3	●
Sudan	17.4	●	Costa Rica	12.3	●
Vietnam	17.4	●	Belgium	12.2	●
Mozambique	17.3	●	Netherlands	12.2	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	17.3	●	Austria	12.0	●
Tunisia	17.2	●	United Kingdom	12.0	●
Uruguay	17.1	●	Ecuador	11.9	●
Jamaica	17.0	●	Portugal	11.9	●
Czech Republic	17.0	●	Chile	11.9	●
El Salvador	16.9	●	Kuwait	11.8	●
Senegal	16.7	●	Malta	11.6	●
Saudi Arabia	16.7	●	Luxembourg	11.4	●
Cuba	16.6	●	France	11.4	●
Thailand	16.2	●	Finland	11.2	●
Tanzania	16.1	●	Peru	11.2	●
Mauritania	15.8	●	Ireland	11.1	●
Mexico	15.8	●	Spain	10.8	●
Honduras	15.7	●	New Zealand	10.7	●
Venezuela, RB	15.7	●	Canada	10.7	●
Ethiopia	15.2	●	Norway	10.7	●
Gabon	15.0	●	Singapore	10.5	●
Dominican Republic	14.8	●	Iceland	10.2	●
Belize	14.4	●	Sweden	9.9	●
United States	14.3	●	Italy	9.8	●
Qatar	14.2	●	Cyprus	9.5	●
Barbados	13.8	●	Israel	9.5	●
Suriname	13.6	●	Australia	9.4	●
Guatemala	13.5	●	Japan	9.4	●
Denmark	13.4	●	Korea, Rep.	9.3	●
Bahrain	13.3	●	Switzerland	9.1	●
Greece	12.9	●			

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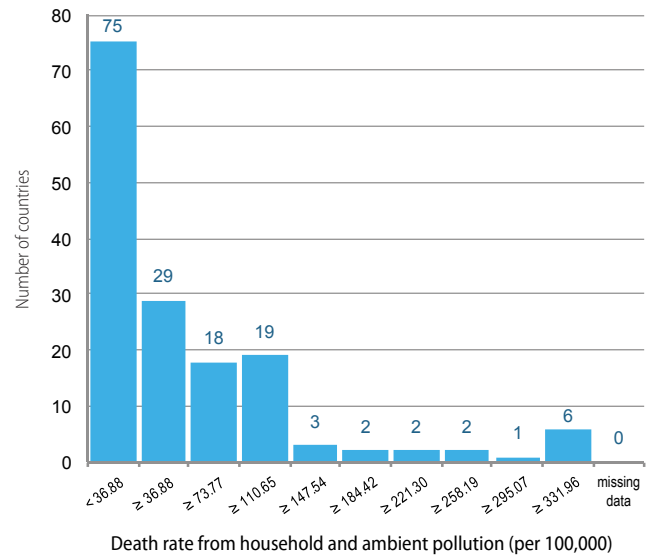
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)

Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution. Calculated as number of deaths divided by the total population.

Source: WHO (2017e). Years: 2012-2013

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Mali	460.9	●	Congo, Rep.	90.0	●
Sierra Leone	406.0	●	Cote d'Ivoire	90.0	●
Togo	378.9	●	Croatia	90.0	●
Liberia	368.8	●	Timor-Leste	89.7	●
Mozambique	352.3	●	Guinea	88.0	●
Nigeria	342.9	●	Indonesia	84.0	●
Niger	317.1	●	Madagascar	83.3	●
Georgia	292.0	●	Ghana	81.0	●
Kenya	266.3	●	Lesotho	75.0	●
Uganda	231.8	●	Lithuania	73.0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	224.0	●	Turkmenistan	73.0	●
Malawi	217.8	●	Cambodia	71.0	●
Zambia	214.2	●	Gambia, The	71.0	●
Bulgaria	175.0	●	Poland	69.0	●
Albania	171.0	●	Azerbaijan	68.0	●
China	163.0	●	Bangladesh	68.0	●
Ukraine	139.0	●	Slovak Republic	66.0	●
Zimbabwe	138.9	●	Bhutan	60.0	●
Romania	138.0	●	Czech Republic	59.0	●
Serbia	137.0	●	Ethiopia	57.0	●
Mongolia	132.0	●	Estonia	54.0	●
Tanzania	130.6	●	Honduras	53.0	●
India	130.0	●	Bolivia	52.0	●
Macedonia, FYR	129.0	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	52.0	●
Senegal	128.1	●	Cuba	51.0	●
Armenia	125.0	●	Gabon	47.0	●
Montenegro	124.0	●	Myanmar	45.0	●
Hungary	123.0	●	El Salvador	45.0	●
Chad	122.0	●	Greece	45.0	●
Rwanda	121.1	●	Tunisia	44.0	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	116.0	●	Guatemala	43.0	●
Latvia	115.0	●	Guyana	43.0	●
Moldova	115.0	●	Jamaica	43.0	●
Afghanistan	113.0	●	Slovenia	42.0	●
Haiti	113.0	●	Venezuela, RB	40.7	●
Russian Federation	110.0	●	Djibouti	40.0	●
Burundi	106.0	●	Botswana	38.0	●
Angola	104.0	●	Sudan	37.7	●
Belarus	104.0	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	35.0	●
Burkina Faso	96.0	●	Italy	35.0	●
Central African Republic	96.0	●	Yemen, Rep.	34.7	●
Kazakhstan	93.0	●	Austria	34.0	●
Benin	92.0	●	Germany	33.0	●
Cameroon	90.0	●	Algeria	32.0	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Iraq	32.0	●	Kuwait	14.0	●
Malta	31.0	●	Norway	13.0	●
Syrian Arab Republic	31.0	●	Oman	13.0	●
Peru	30.4	●	Pakistan	12.8	●
Belgium	30.0	●	Suriname	12.6	●
Lebanon	30.0	●	United States	12.0	●
Lao PDR	29.8	●	Bahrain	11.0	●
Dominican Republic	29.0	●	Qatar	9.0	●
Morocco	29.0	●	United Arab Emirates	7.5	●
Trinidad and Tobago	28.0	●	Thailand	6.5	●
Argentina	26.0	●	Iceland	6.4	●
United Kingdom	26.0	●	Finland	6.0	●
Mauritania	24.9	●	Namibia	5.4	●
Colombia	24.0	●	Canada	5.4	●
Japan	24.0	●	South Africa	5.0	●
Netherlands	24.0	●	Turkey	4.3	●
Uruguay	23.0	●	Swaziland	3.6	●
Chile	22.0	●	Malaysia	3.2	●
Jordan	22.0	●	Nicaragua	1.6	●
Brazil	21.0	●	Nepal	1.2	●
Mauritius	21.0	●	Vietnam	0.9	●
Singapore	21.0	●	Panama	0.6	●
Cyprus	20.0	●	New Zealand	0.5	●
Denmark	20.0	●	Australia	0.4	●
Luxembourg	20.0	●	Sweden	0.4	●
Belize	19.0	●	Philippines	0.4	●
Costa Rica	19.0	●	Korea, Rep.	0.2	●
Barbados	18.0	●	Mexico	0.2	●
Switzerland	18.0	●	Tajikistan	0.0	●
France	17.0	●	Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	●
Ireland	17.0	●	Paraguay	0.0	●
Portugal	17.0	●	Saudi Arabia	0.0	●
Israel	16.0	●	Sri Lanka	0.0	●
Ecuador	15.0	●	Uzbekistan	0.0	●
Spain	15.0	●			

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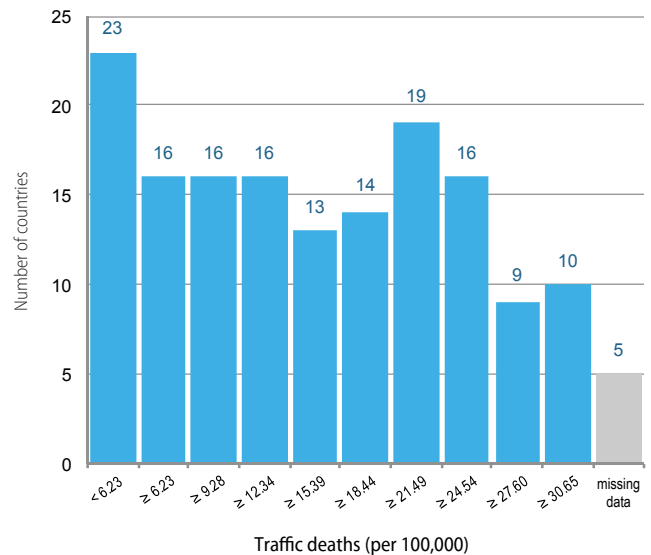


Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)

Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.

Source: WHO (2016). Years: 2013

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Thailand	36.2	●	Malaysia	24.0	●
Malawi	35.0	●	Namibia	23.9	●
Liberia	33.7	●	Algeria	23.8	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	33.2	●	Botswana	23.6	●
Tanzania	32.9	●	Brazil	23.4	●
Central African Republic	32.4	●	Bolivia	23.2	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	32.1	●	Gabon	22.9	●
Rwanda	32.1	●	Lebanon	22.6	●
Mozambique	31.6	●	Kyrgyz Republic	22.0	●
Togo	31.1	●	Yemen, Rep.	21.5	●
Burkina Faso	30.0	●	El Salvador	21.1	●
Gambia, The	29.4	●	Mongolia	21.0	●
Dominican Republic	29.3	●	Morocco	20.8	●
Kenya	29.1	●	Paraguay	20.7	●
Madagascar	28.4	●	Nigeria	20.5	●
Lesotho	28.2	●	Myanmar	20.3	●
Zimbabwe	28.2	●	Iraq	20.2	●
Benin	27.7	●	Ecuador	20.1	●
Cameroon	27.6	●	Suriname	19.1	●
Saudi Arabia	27.4	●	Guatemala	19.0	●
Uganda	27.4	●	Russian Federation	18.9	●
Guinea	27.3	●	China	18.8	●
Sierra Leone	27.3	●	Tajikistan	18.8	●
Senegal	27.2	●	Kuwait	18.7	●
Angola	26.9	●	Armenia	18.3	●
Congo, Rep.	26.4	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.7	●
Niger	26.4	●	Cambodia	17.4	●
Jordan	26.3	●	Honduras	17.4	●
Ghana	26.2	●	Sri Lanka	17.4	●
Mali	25.6	●	Turkmenistan	17.4	●
Oman	25.4	●	Guyana	17.3	●
Ethiopia	25.3	●	Nepal	17.0	●
South Africa	25.1	●	Colombia	16.8	●
Djibouti	24.7	●	India	16.6	●
Zambia	24.7	●	Timor-Leste	16.6	●
Mauritania	24.5	●	Uruguay	16.6	●
Vietnam	24.5	●	Afghanistan	15.5	●
Belize	24.4	●	Indonesia	15.3	●
Tunisia	24.4	●	Nicaragua	15.3	●
Sudan	24.3	●	Qatar	15.2	●
Cote d'Ivoire	24.2	●	Albania	15.1	●
Kazakhstan	24.2	●	Bhutan	15.1	●
Swaziland	24.2	●	Lao PDR	14.3	●
Chad	24.1	●	Pakistan	14.2	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Trinidad and Tobago	14.1	●	Cuba	7.5	●
Costa Rica	13.9	●	Estonia	7.0	●
Peru	13.9	●	Barbados	6.7	●
Belarus	13.7	●	Belgium	6.7	●
Argentina	13.6	●	Slovak Republic	6.6	●
Bangladesh	13.6	●	Slovenia	6.4	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	12.8	●	Czech Republic	6.1	●
Moldova	12.5	●	Italy	6.1	●
Chile	12.4	●	Canada	6.0	●
Mexico	12.3	●	New Zealand	6.0	●
Mauritius	12.2	●	Australia	5.4	●
Korea, Rep.	12.0	●	Austria	5.4	●
Montenegro	11.9	●	Cyprus	5.2	●
Georgia	11.8	●	France	5.1	●
Jamaica	11.5	●	Malta	5.1	●
Uzbekistan	11.2	●	Finland	4.8	●
United Arab Emirates	10.9	●	Japan	4.7	●
Lithuania	10.6	●	Iceland	4.6	●
United States	10.6	●	Germany	4.3	●
Philippines	10.5	●	Ireland	4.1	●
Poland	10.3	●	Norway	3.8	●
Azerbaijan	10.0	●	Spain	3.7	●
Latvia	10.0	●	Israel	3.6	●
Panama	10.0	●	Singapore	3.6	●
Macedonia, FYR	9.4	●	Denmark	3.5	●
Croatia	9.2	●	Netherlands	3.4	●
Greece	9.1	●	Switzerland	3.3	●
Turkey	8.9	●	United Kingdom	2.9	●
Luxembourg	8.7	●	Sweden	2.8	●
Romania	8.7	●	Burundi	na	●
Bulgaria	8.3	●	Haiti	na	●
Bahrain	8.0	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Portugal	7.8	●	Ukraine	na	●
Hungary	7.7	●	Venezuela, RB	na	●
Serbia	7.7	●			

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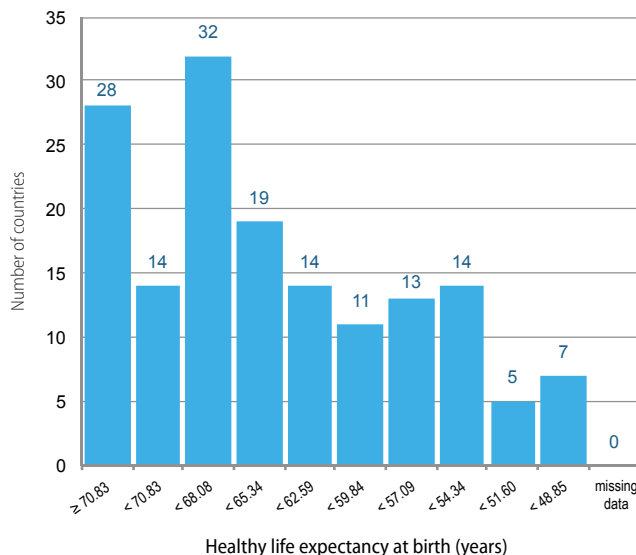


Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)

Distribution of countries

Average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. It adds up life expectancy for different health states, adjusted for severity distribution, capturing both fatal and non-fatal health outcomes in a summary measure of average levels of population health.

Source: WHO (2017f). Years: 2015



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Sierra Leone	44.4	●	Cambodia	58.1	●
Angola	45.9	●	Senegal	58.3	●
Central African Republic	45.9	●	Guyana	59.0	●
Chad	46.1	●	Myanmar	59.1	●
Lesotho	46.6	●	India	59.6	●
Cote d'Ivoire	47.0	●	Turkmenistan	59.8	●
Nigeria	47.7	●	Iraq	60.0	●
Mozambique	49.6	●	Philippines	61.1	●
Cameroon	50.3	●	Timor-Leste	61.1	●
Swaziland	50.9	●	Bhutan	61.2	●
Mali	51.1	●	Nepal	61.2	●
Malawi	51.2	●	Indonesia	62.1	●
Guinea	51.7	●	Mongolia	62.1	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	51.8	●	Tajikistan	62.1	●
Zimbabwe	52.1	●	Belize	62.2	●
Burundi	52.2	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	62.2	●
Afghanistan	52.3	●	Guatemala	62.2	●
Benin	52.5	●	Bangladesh	62.4	●
Burkina Faso	52.6	●	Uzbekistan	62.4	●
Liberia	52.7	●	Bolivia	62.5	●
Togo	52.8	●	Suriname	63.1	●
Zambia	53.7	●	Kazakhstan	63.3	●
Gambia, The	53.8	●	Trinidad and Tobago	63.3	●
Uganda	54.0	●	Russian Federation	63.4	●
Niger	54.2	●	Nicaragua	63.8	●
Tanzania	54.2	●	Kyrgyz Republic	63.9	●
South Africa	54.4	●	El Salvador	64.1	●
Mauritania	55.1	●	Ukraine	64.1	●
Ghana	55.3	●	Saudi Arabia	64.4	●
Haiti	55.4	●	Azerbaijan	64.7	●
Kenya	55.6	●	Honduras	64.9	●
Djibouti	55.8	●	Moldova	64.9	●
Sudan	55.9	●	Jordan	65.0	●
Syrian Arab Republic	55.9	●	Dominican Republic	65.1	●
Ethiopia	56.1	●	Morocco	65.1	●
Congo, Rep.	56.6	●	Belarus	65.2	●
Rwanda	56.6	●	Colombia	65.2	●
Botswana	56.9	●	Paraguay	65.2	●
Madagascar	56.9	●	Venezuela, RB	65.2	●
Gabon	57.2	●	Brazil	65.5	●
Namibia	57.5	●	Kuwait	65.7	●
Yemen, Rep.	57.7	●	Lebanon	65.7	●
Pakistan	57.8	●	Peru	65.7	●
Lao PDR	57.9	●	Lithuania	66.1	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Turkey	66.2	●	United States	69.1	●
Algeria	66.3	●	Cuba	69.2	●
Bulgaria	66.4	●	Croatia	69.4	●
Georgia	66.4	●	Czech Republic	69.4	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	66.5	●	Costa Rica	69.8	●
Malaysia	66.5	●	Chile	70.5	●
Oman	66.6	●	Finland	71.0	●
Vietnam	66.6	●	Belgium	71.1	●
Tunisia	66.7	●	Slovenia	71.1	●
Barbados	66.8	●	Denmark	71.2	●
Mauritius	66.8	●	Cyprus	71.3	●
Romania	66.8	●	Germany	71.3	●
Thailand	66.8	●	Portugal	71.4	●
Armenia	66.9	●	United Kingdom	71.4	●
Bahrain	67.0	●	Ireland	71.5	●
Ecuador	67.0	●	New Zealand	71.6	●
Jamaica	67.0	●	Malta	71.7	●
Sri Lanka	67.0	●	Luxembourg	71.8	●
Latvia	67.1	●	Australia	71.9	●
Hungary	67.4	●	Greece	71.9	●
Mexico	67.4	●	Austria	72.0	●
Macedonia, FYR	67.5	●	Norway	72.0	●
Argentina	67.6	●	Sweden	72.0	●
Serbia	67.7	●	Netherlands	72.2	●
Qatar	67.8	●	Canada	72.3	●
Montenegro	67.9	●	Spain	72.4	●
Uruguay	67.9	●	France	72.6	●
Panama	68.1	●	Iceland	72.7	●
Slovak Republic	68.1	●	Israel	72.8	●
United Arab Emirates	68.3	●	Italy	72.8	●
China	68.5	●	Switzerland	73.1	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	68.6	●	Korea, Rep.	73.2	●
Poland	68.7	●	Singapore	73.9	●
Albania	68.8	●	Japan	74.9	●
Estonia	69.0	●			

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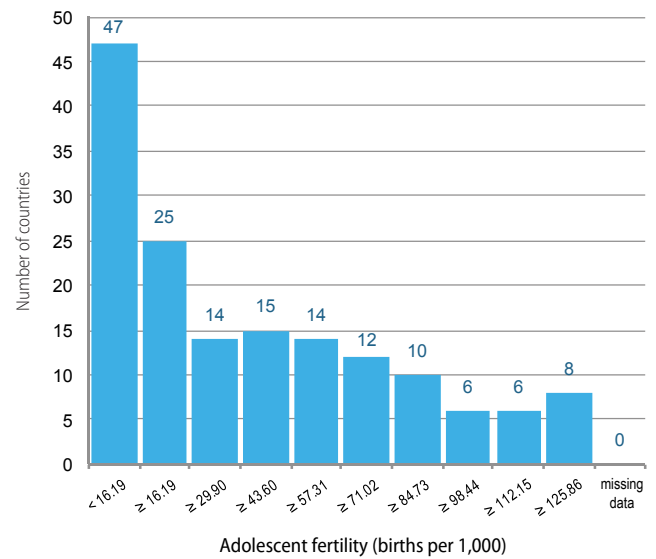
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)

The number of births per 1,000 by women between the age of 15-19.

Source: UNDP (2017). Years: 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Niger	201.2	●	Brazil	66.7	●
Mali	173.7	●	Ghana	66.1	●
Angola	161.9	●	Belize	65.1	●
Guinea	139.6	●	El Salvador	64.9	●
Mozambique	136.9	●	Honduras	64.3	●
Cote d'Ivoire	135.6	●	Argentina	63.8	●
Malawi	135.3	●	Lao PDR	63.7	●
Chad	129.8	●	Philippines	62.7	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	122.3	●	Mexico	62.2	●
Tanzania	117.7	●	Azerbaijan	61.0	●
Sierra Leone	116.7	●	Yemen, Rep.	60.7	●
Congo, Rep.	116.1	●	Jamaica	58.8	●
Madagascar	114.8	●	Paraguay	56.9	●
Gambia, The	112.5	●	Ethiopia	56.6	●
Nigeria	109.3	●	Costa Rica	56.0	●
Uganda	108.9	●	Uruguay	55.8	●
Zimbabwe	108.9	●	Cambodia	52.2	●
Burkina Faso	107.2	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	51.3	●
Liberia	107.1	●	Indonesia	49.2	●
Cameroon	102.4	●	Colombia	48.7	●
Gabon	97.7	●	Peru	48.4	●
Dominican Republic	97.3	●	Chile	47.5	●
Lesotho	93.2	●	Suriname	45.7	●
Togo	92.1	●	Timor-Leste	45.5	●
Central African Republic	90.7	●	Cuba	45.1	●
Kenya	90.2	●	Thailand	44.6	●
Nicaragua	88.1	●	South Africa	44.4	●
Zambia	87.9	●	Barbados	39.4	●
Guyana	87.6	●	Kyrgyz Republic	39.2	●
Iraq	84.8	●	Vietnam	39.1	●
Bangladesh	82.6	●	Haiti	38.9	●
Benin	81.8	●	Syrian Arab Republic	38.9	●
Guatemala	80.1	●	Georgia	38.3	●
Venezuela, RB	79.1	●	Pakistan	38.3	●
Mauritania	77.9	●	Tajikistan	37.8	●
Senegal	76.9	●	Bulgaria	36.8	●
Namibia	76.2	●	Romania	34.0	●
Ecuador	75.6	●	Morocco	31.4	●
Panama	73.7	●	Botswana	31.0	●
Sudan	72.1	●	Trinidad and Tobago	30.8	●
Nepal	71.3	●	United Arab Emirates	30.1	●
Afghanistan	71.2	●	Mauritius	28.3	●
Bolivia	70.4	●	Burundi	27.9	●
Swaziland	67.2	●	Kazakhstan	27.2	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Turkey	26.8	●	Algeria	10.5	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	26.3	●	Lithuania	10.4	●
Rwanda	25.6	●	Ireland	10.1	●
Ukraine	23.4	●	Czech Republic	9.7	●
India	23.3	●	Canada	9.5	●
New Zealand	23.3	●	Portugal	9.4	●
Russian Federation	22.7	●	Kuwait	9.4	●
Jordan	22.6	●	Israel	9.3	●
Armenia	22.5	●	Croatia	9.2	●
Moldova	22.0	●	France	8.8	●
Albania	21.8	●	Saudi Arabia	8.4	●
Djibouti	21.2	●	Spain	8.3	●
United States	21.2	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.2	●
Bhutan	20.2	●	Belgium	8.1	●
Slovak Republic	19.9	●	Oman	7.5	●
Serbia	18.7	●	China	7.3	●
Hungary	17.7	●	Greece	7.2	●
Uzbekistan	17.6	●	Tunisia	6.8	●
Belarus	17.6	●	Austria	6.8	●
Macedonia, FYR	17.3	●	Germany	6.4	●
Malta	16.4	●	Finland	6.4	●
Myanmar	16.2	●	Italy	5.9	●
Turkmenistan	16.0	●	Norway	5.9	●
Mongolia	15.0	●	Luxembourg	5.7	●
Sri Lanka	14.2	●	Sweden	5.7	●
United Kingdom	13.9	●	Iceland	5.7	●
Australia	13.8	●	Cyprus	4.9	●
Malaysia	13.7	●	Japan	4.0	●
Bahrain	13.4	●	Denmark	4.0	●
Latvia	13.3	●	Netherlands	3.9	●
Poland	13.1	●	Singapore	3.8	●
Estonia	12.4	●	Slovenia	3.6	●
Lebanon	12.2	●	Switzerland	2.8	●
Montenegro	12.0	●	Korea, Rep.	1.6	●
Qatar	10.5	●			

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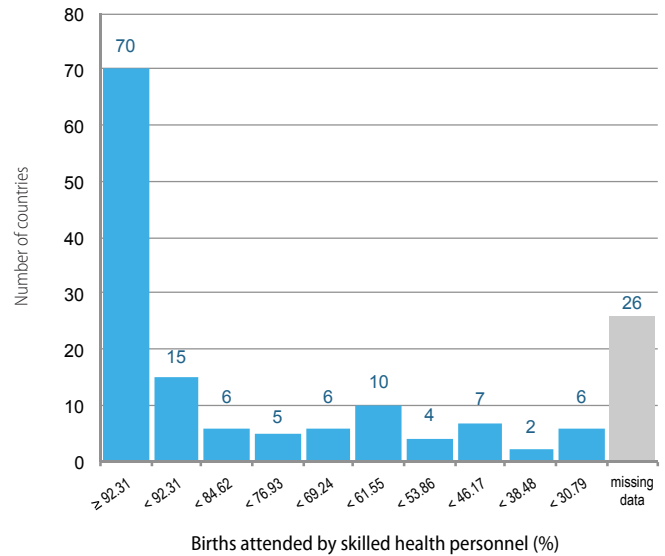
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

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.

Source: UNICEF (2017). Years: 2006-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Ethiopia	15.5	●	Honduras	82.9	●
Burkina Faso	23.0	●	Indonesia	83.1	●
Sudan	23.1	●	Bolivia	84.8	●
Chad	24.3	●	Tajikistan	86.4	●
Niger	29.3	●	Gabon	87.1	●
Timor-Leste	29.9	●	Djibouti	87.4	●
Haiti	37.3	●	Malawi	87.4	●
Nigeria	38.1	●	Nicaragua	88.0	●
Afghanistan	38.6	●	Namibia	88.2	●
Guinea	39.3	●	Swaziland	88.3	●
Lao PDR	41.5	●	Cambodia	89.0	●
Bangladesh	42.1	●	Peru	90.0	●
Madagascar	44.3	●	Rwanda	90.7	●
Togo	44.6	●	Iraq	90.9	●
Yemen, Rep.	44.7	●	Suriname	91.2	●
Angola	49.9	●	Panama	91.4	●
Pakistan	52.1	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	91.5	●
India	52.3	●	Guyana	92.4	●
Central African Republic	53.8	●	Congo, Rep.	92.5	●
Mozambique	54.3	●	Ecuador	93.7	●
Nepal	55.6	●	Vietnam	93.8	●
Uganda	58.0	●	South Africa	94.3	●
Mali	58.6	●	Botswana	94.6	●
Senegal	59.1	●	Paraguay	95.8	●
Cote d'Ivoire	59.4	●	Mexico	96.0	●
Sierra Leone	59.7	●	Venezuela, RB	96.0	●
Burundi	60.3	●	Belize	96.2	●
Liberia	61.1	●	Syrian Arab Republic	96.2	●
Tanzania	61.4	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	96.4	●
Kenya	61.8	●	Algeria	96.6	●
Guatemala	62.8	●	Saudi Arabia	97.0	●
Gambia, The	64.0	●	Argentina	97.0	●
Zambia	64.2	●	Azerbaijan	97.2	●
Cameroon	64.7	●	Turkey	97.4	●
Mauritania	65.1	●	Dominican Republic	97.7	●
Myanmar	70.6	●	Barbados	98.0	●
Philippines	72.8	●	El Salvador	98.0	●
Morocco	73.6	●	Brazil	98.1	●
Ghana	73.7	●	Uruguay	98.2	●
Bhutan	74.6	●	Macedonia, FYR	98.3	●
Benin	77.2	●	Costa Rica	98.4	●
Lesotho	77.9	●	Kyrgyz Republic	98.4	●
Zimbabwe	80.0	●	Serbia	98.4	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	80.1	●	Romania	98.5	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Sri Lanka	98.6	●	Kuwait	100.0	●
Tunisia	98.6	●	Latvia	100.0	●
Malaysia	98.8	●	Lithuania	100.0	●
Mongolia	98.9	●	Malta	100.0	●
Montenegro	99.0	●	Qatar	100.0	●
Ukraine	99.0	●	Switzerland	100.0	●
Colombia	99.1	●	Trinidad and Tobago	100.0	●
Hungary	99.1	●	United Arab Emirates	100.0	●
Jamaica	99.1	●	Australia	na	●
Oman	99.1	●	Austria	na	●
Moldova	99.2	●	Belgium	na	●
Slovak Republic	99.2	●	Cyprus	na	●
United States	99.2	●	Denmark	na	●
Albania	99.3	●	Finland	na	●
Cuba	99.4	●	France	na	●
Armenia	99.5	●	Greece	na	●
Bahrain	99.5	●	Iceland	na	●
Turkmenistan	99.5	●	Ireland	na	●
Jordan	99.6	●	Israel	na	●
Thailand	99.6	●	Italy	na	●
Bulgaria	99.7	●	Japan	na	●
Russian Federation	99.7	●	Korea, Rep.	na	●
Estonia	99.8	●	Lebanon	na	●
Chile	99.8	●	Luxembourg	na	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99.9	●	Mauritius	na	●
Canada	99.9	●	Netherlands	na	●
China	99.9	●	New Zealand	na	●
Czech Republic	99.9	●	Norway	na	●
Georgia	99.9	●	Poland	na	●
Kazakhstan	99.9	●	Portugal	na	●
Slovenia	99.9	●	Singapore	na	●
Uzbekistan	99.9	●	Spain	na	●
Belarus	100.0	●	Sweden	na	●
Croatia	100.0	●	United Kingdom	na	●
Germany	100.0	●			

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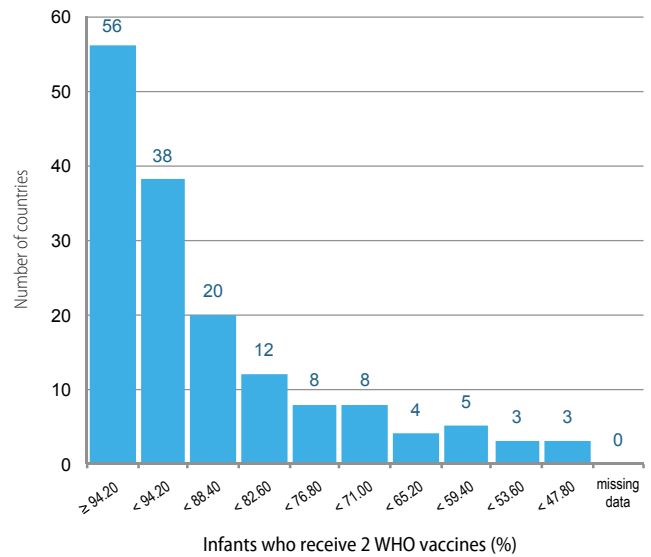
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)

Estimated national routine immunisation coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (DTP and measles).

Source: WHO and UNICEF (2016a). Years: 2000-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Ukraine	23.0	●	Dominican Republic	85.0	●
Syrian Arab Republic	41.0	●	Honduras	85.0	●
Central African Republic	47.0	●	Italy	85.0	●
Guinea	51.0	●	Namibia	85.0	●
Liberia	52.0	●	Nepal	85.0	●
Haiti	53.0	●	Togo	85.0	●
Nigeria	54.0	●	Romania	86.0	●
Angola	55.0	●	Serbia	86.0	●
Chad	55.0	●	Zimbabwe	86.0	●
Iraq	57.0	●	India	87.0	●
Madagascar	58.0	●	Malawi	87.0	●
Philippines	60.0	●	Mexico	87.0	●
Pakistan	61.0	●	Moldova	87.0	●
Montenegro	64.0	●	Sudan	87.0	●
Niger	65.0	●	Venezuela, RB	87.0	●
Yemen, Rep.	67.0	●	Bangladesh	88.0	●
Afghanistan	68.0	●	Burkina Faso	88.0	●
Gabon	68.0	●	Ghana	88.0	●
Mali	68.0	●	Lao PDR	88.0	●
Indonesia	69.0	●	Argentina	89.0	●
South Africa	69.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	89.0	●
Mauritania	70.0	●	Malta	89.0	●
Timor-Leste	70.0	●	Suriname	89.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	72.0	●	Trinidad and Tobago	89.0	●
Panama	73.0	●	Canada	90.0	●
Djibouti	74.0	●	Cyprus	90.0	●
Guatemala	74.0	●	Lesotho	90.0	●
Benin	75.0	●	Peru	90.0	●
Kenya	75.0	●	Zambia	90.0	●
Myanmar	75.0	●	Australia	91.0	●
Sierra Leone	76.0	●	Bulgaria	91.0	●
Ecuador	78.0	●	Colombia	91.0	●
Ethiopia	78.0	●	Denmark	91.0	●
Swaziland	78.0	●	El Salvador	91.0	●
Uganda	78.0	●	France	91.0	●
Cameroon	79.0	●	Jamaica	91.0	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	79.0	●	Costa Rica	92.0	●
Lebanon	79.0	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	92.0	●
Congo, Rep.	80.0	●	Iceland	92.0	●
Mozambique	80.0	●	New Zealand	92.0	●
Senegal	80.0	●	United States	92.0	●
Cambodia	81.0	●	Burundi	93.0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	82.0	●	Croatia	93.0	●
Paraguay	83.0	●	Estonia	93.0	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Ireland	93.0	●	Finland	97.0	●
Kuwait	93.0	●	Gambia, The	97.0	●
Lithuania	93.0	●	Greece	97.0	●
Malaysia	93.0	●	Kyrgyz Republic	97.0	●
Armenia	94.0	●	Mauritius	97.0	●
Belize	94.0	●	Russian Federation	97.0	●
Georgia	94.0	●	Rwanda	97.0	●
Israel	94.0	●	Vietnam	97.0	●
Jordan	94.0	●	Albania	98.0	●
Slovenia	94.0	●	Bahrain	98.0	●
Switzerland	94.0	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	98.0	●
Turkey	94.0	●	Kazakhstan	98.0	●
United Arab Emirates	94.0	●	Korea, Rep.	98.0	●
Algeria	95.0	●	Mongolia	98.0	●
Botswana	95.0	●	Nicaragua	98.0	●
Guyana	95.0	●	Portugal	98.0	●
Latvia	95.0	●	Saudi Arabia	98.0	●
Netherlands	95.0	●	Sweden	98.0	●
Norway	95.0	●	Tanzania	98.0	●
Singapore	95.0	●	Tunisia	98.0	●
Slovak Republic	95.0	●	Belarus	99.0	●
United Kingdom	95.0	●	Bolivia	99.0	●
Uruguay	95.0	●	China	99.0	●
Austria	96.0	●	Cuba	99.0	●
Azerbaijan	96.0	●	Czech Republic	99.0	●
Barbados	96.0	●	Hungary	99.0	●
Belgium	96.0	●	Luxembourg	99.0	●
Brazil	96.0	●	Morocco	99.0	●
Chile	96.0	●	Oman	99.0	●
Germany	96.0	●	Qatar	99.0	●
Japan	96.0	●	Sri Lanka	99.0	●
Poland	96.0	●	Thailand	99.0	●
Spain	96.0	●	Turkmenistan	99.0	●
Tajikistan	96.0	●	Uzbekistan	99.0	●
Bhutan	97.0	●			

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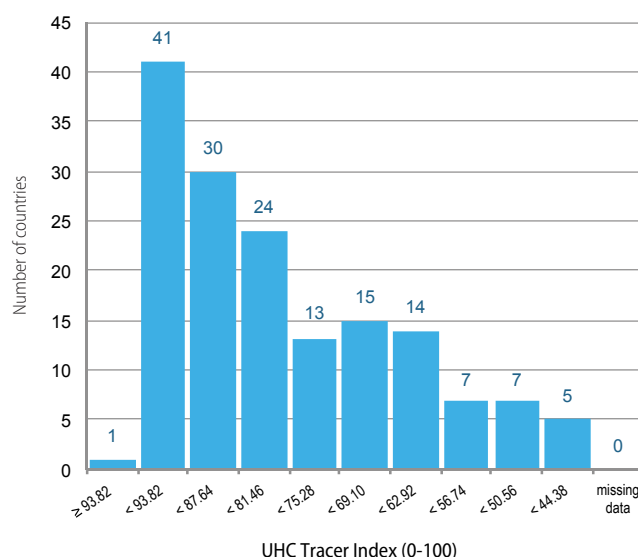


Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)

Distribution of countries

Summary measure of coverage of essential health services, computed for each country by averaging service-coverage values across 16 tracer indicators on (i) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (ii) infectious diseases; (iii) non-communicable diseases; and (iv) service capacity and access, and health security.

Source: GBD (2016). Years: 2015



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Afghanistan	33.6	●	Vietnam	67.8	●
Chad	38.2	●	Panama	68.2	●
Pakistan	42.4	●	Thailand	68.2	●
Madagascar	42.8	●	Uganda	68.3	●
Nigeria	43.9	●	Nicaragua	69.6	●
Mauritania	44.5	●	Iraq	70.2	●
Ethiopia	46.6	●	Kenya	70.2	●
Central African Republic	47.7	●	Malawi	71.8	●
Niger	48.6	●	Bhutan	73.0	●
Mali	49.7	●	Suriname	73.5	●
Sudan	49.9	●	Lesotho	74.2	●
Guinea	50.2	●	Guyana	74.3	●
Lao PDR	50.6	●	Zambia	74.5	●
Yemen, Rep.	51.2	●	Rwanda	74.8	●
Nepal	52.2	●	Venezuela, RB	74.9	●
Bangladesh	52.4	●	Albania	75.0	●
India	53.3	●	Colombia	75.1	●
Indonesia	53.6	●	Tajikistan	75.6	●
Timor-Leste	55.9	●	Syrian Arab Republic	76.0	●
Guatemala	56.9	●	Azerbaijan	76.5	●
Haiti	56.9	●	South Africa	76.8	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	57.4	●	Zimbabwe	76.8	●
Cambodia	58.0	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	77.4	●
Philippines	58.0	●	Morocco	77.5	●
Tanzania	58.4	●	Peru	77.8	●
Liberia	58.6	●	Macedonia, FYR	77.9	●
Cameroon	58.9	●	Brazil	78.2	●
Cote d'Ivoire	59.7	●	China	78.2	●
Mozambique	59.7	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	78.4	●
Angola	60.2	●	Bulgaria	78.7	●
Myanmar	61.0	●	Moldova	79.1	●
Djibouti	61.5	●	Turkey	79.3	●
Gabon	61.8	●	Ukraine	79.3	●
Sierra Leone	63.6	●	Botswana	79.4	●
Benin	64.3	●	Montenegro	79.4	●
Bolivia	64.8	●	Namibia	79.5	●
Gambia, The	64.8	●	Kuwait	80.3	●
Togo	64.9	●	Mauritius	80.5	●
Burundi	65.0	●	Serbia	80.6	●
Burkina Faso	65.8	●	Croatia	81.1	●
Congo, Rep.	66.3	●	Dominican Republic	81.1	●
Ghana	66.6	●	Saudi Arabia	81.5	●
Honduras	67.3	●	Swaziland	81.6	●
Senegal	67.5	●	United Arab Emirates	81.6	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Russian Federation	81.7	●	Belarus	89.3	●
Bahrain	81.9	●	Chile	89.3	●
Armenia	82.1	●	Greece	89.3	●
Turkmenistan	82.2	●	Costa Rica	89.6	●
Qatar	82.5	●	Cuba	89.6	●
Jordan	82.6	●	Slovenia	89.9	●
Georgia	83.0	●	Uruguay	89.9	●
Sri Lanka	83.3	●	Denmark	90.4	●
Malta	83.5	●	Korea, Rep.	90.5	●
Mongolia	83.8	●	New Zealand	90.7	●
Paraguay	83.9	●	Cyprus	90.9	●
Oman	84.0	●	Japan	90.9	●
Tunisia	84.1	●	France	91.0	●
Kyrgyz Republic	84.2	●	Germany	91.0	●
Lebanon	84.2	●	Portugal	91.0	●
Mexico	84.2	●	Australia	91.4	●
Romania	84.4	●	Czech Republic	91.4	●
Ecuador	84.5	●	Canada	91.5	●
Malaysia	85.1	●	Ireland	91.5	●
Iceland	85.4	●	Slovak Republic	91.6	●
Lithuania	85.8	●	Israel	91.7	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	85.9	●	Spain	91.8	●
Latvia	85.9	●	Hungary	91.9	●
Algeria	86.1	●	Norway	91.9	●
Belize	86.6	●	Argentina	92.0	●
Poland	87.1	●	Italy	92.0	●
Luxembourg	87.2	●	Singapore	92.1	●
Kazakhstan	87.7	●	Switzerland	92.2	●
El Salvador	88.1	●	Belgium	92.4	●
Estonia	88.6	●	Netherlands	92.4	●
Trinidad and Tobago	88.6	●	Finland	92.9	●
Uzbekistan	88.9	●	United States	93.1	●
Austria	89.0	●	Sweden	93.6	●
Barbados	89.0	●	United Kingdom	94.6	●
Jamaica	89.0	●			

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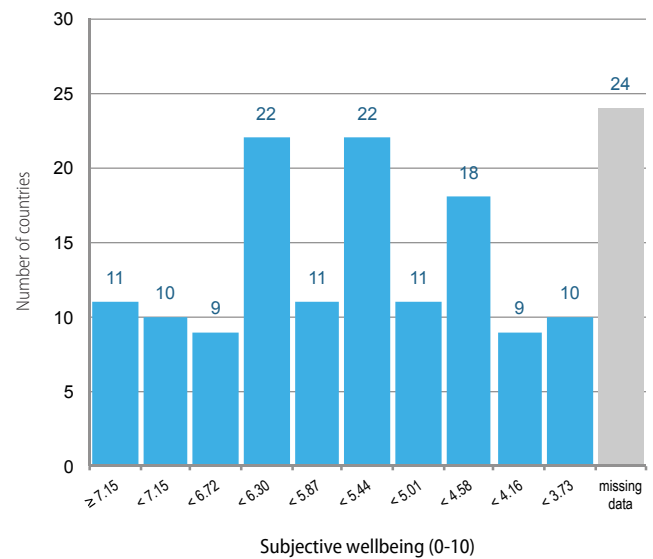
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)

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.

Source: Gallup (2016). Years: 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Central African Republic	2.7	●	Cameroon	4.8	●
Tanzania	2.9	●	Gabon	4.8	●
Rwanda	3.3	●	South Africa	4.8	●
Haiti	3.4	●	Kyrgyz Republic	4.9	●
Liberia	3.4	●	Indonesia	5.1	●
Botswana	3.5	●	Mongolia	5.1	●
Malawi	3.5	●	Nepal	5.1	●
Guinea	3.6	●	Tajikistan	5.1	●
Madagascar	3.7	●	Vietnam	5.1	●
Zimbabwe	3.7	●	Belarus	5.2	●
Lesotho	3.8	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.2	●
Yemen, Rep.	3.8	●	Dominican Republic	5.2	●
Togo	3.9	●	Nigeria	5.2	●
Benin	4.0	●	Azerbaijan	5.3	●
Chad	4.0	●	China	5.3	●
Mali	4.0	●	Greece	5.3	●
Ukraine	4.0	●	Jordan	5.3	●
Venezuela, RB	4.0	●	Lebanon	5.3	●
Congo, Rep.	4.1	●	Macedonia, FYR	5.3	●
Afghanistan	4.2	●	Montenegro	5.3	●
Burkina Faso	4.2	●	Turkey	5.3	●
India	4.2	●	Algeria	5.4	●
Niger	4.2	●	Hungary	5.4	●
Uganda	4.2	●	Morocco	5.4	●
Armenia	4.3	●	Philippines	5.4	●
Ethiopia	4.3	●	Portugal	5.4	●
Zambia	4.3	●	Kazakhstan	5.5	●
Georgia	4.4	●	Pakistan	5.5	●
Iraq	4.4	●	Estonia	5.6	●
Kenya	4.4	●	Honduras	5.6	●
Albania	4.5	●	Mauritius	5.6	●
Cambodia	4.5	●	Moldova	5.6	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.5	●	Peru	5.7	●
Cote d'Ivoire	4.5	●	Bolivia	5.8	●
Ghana	4.5	●	Cyprus	5.8	●
Mauritania	4.5	●	Paraguay	5.8	●
Tunisia	4.5	●	Serbia	5.8	●
Bangladesh	4.6	●	Kuwait	5.9	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.6	●	Latvia	5.9	●
Myanmar	4.6	●	Lithuania	5.9	●
Senegal	4.6	●	Russian Federation	5.9	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.7	●	Slovenia	5.9	●
Sierra Leone	4.7	●	Turkmenistan	5.9	●
Bulgaria	4.8	●	Uzbekistan	5.9	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Italy	6.0	●	Israel	7.2	●
Japan	6.0	●	New Zealand	7.2	●
Korea, Rep.	6.0	●	Australia	7.3	●
Nicaragua	6.0	●	Sweden	7.4	●
Romania	6.0	●	Iceland	7.5	●
Singapore	6.0	●	Netherlands	7.5	●
Slovak Republic	6.0	●	Switzerland	7.5	●
Ecuador	6.1	●	Denmark	7.6	●
El Salvador	6.1	●	Norway	7.6	●
Panama	6.1	●	Finland	7.7	●
Thailand	6.1	●	Angola	na	●
Bahrain	6.2	●	Barbados	na	●
Colombia	6.2	●	Belize	na	●
Poland	6.2	●	Bhutan	na	●
Uruguay	6.2	●	Burundi	na	●
Spain	6.3	●	Croatia	na	●
Argentina	6.4	●	Cuba	na	●
Brazil	6.4	●	Djibouti	na	●
Guatemala	6.4	●	Gambia, The	na	●
France	6.5	●	Guyana	na	●
Saudi Arabia	6.5	●	Jamaica	na	●
Chile	6.6	●	Lao PDR	na	●
Malta	6.6	●	Malaysia	na	●
Czech Republic	6.7	●	Mozambique	na	●
Mexico	6.8	●	Namibia	na	●
United Arab Emirates	6.8	●	Oman	na	●
United Kingdom	6.8	●	Qatar	na	●
United States	6.8	●	Sri Lanka	na	●
Belgium	6.9	●	Sudan	na	●
Germany	6.9	●	Suriname	na	●
Austria	7.0	●	Swaziland	na	●
Ireland	7.0	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Luxembourg	7.0	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Costa Rica	7.1	●	Trinidad and Tobago	na	●
Canada	7.2	●			

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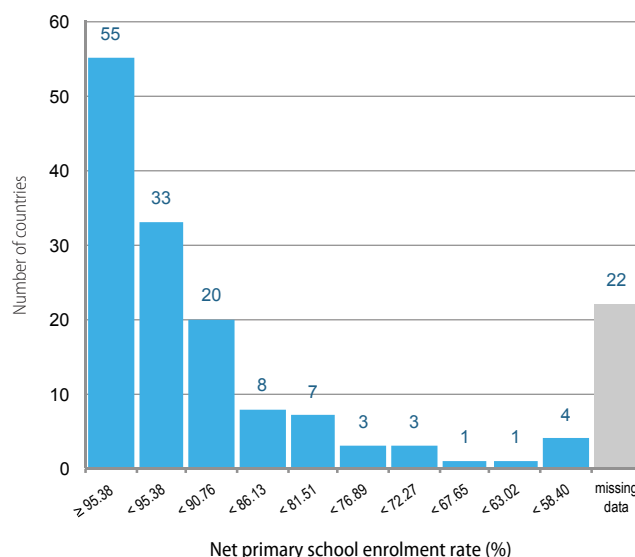


Net primary enrolment rate (%)

Distribution of countries

The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.

Source: UNESCO (2017a). Years: 2011-2016



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Liberia	37.6	●	Colombia	90.6	●
Djibouti	53.5	●	Hungary	90.6	●
Sudan	53.8	●	Thailand	90.8	●
Mali	55.7	●	Botswana	91.0	●
Niger	62.4	●	Barbados	91.0	●
Syrian Arab Republic	66.7	●	Ghana	91.1	●
Burkina Faso	69.1	●	Congo, Rep.	91.4	●
Central African Republic	70.6	●	Ecuador	91.9	●
Senegal	71.4	●	Cameroon	92.0	●
Pakistan	73.8	●	Cuba	92.2	●
Gambia, The	74.8	●	Brazil	92.2	●
Guinea	75.7	●	Lao PDR	92.7	●
Tanzania	78.1	●	Kuwait	92.9	●
Chad	79.1	●	Montenegro	92.9	●
Mauritania	79.2	●	Turkey	92.9	●
Cote d'Ivoire	79.3	●	Luxembourg	93.0	●
Swaziland	79.6	●	Honduras	93.0	●
Lesotho	80.2	●	El Salvador	93.1	●
Guyana	81.4	●	Bulgaria	93.3	●
Lebanon	81.8	●	Suriname	93.3	●
Angola	84.0	●	United Arab Emirates	93.4	●
Uganda	84.4	●	United States	93.8	●
Yemen, Rep.	84.8	●	Switzerland	93.8	●
Kenya	84.9	●	Peru	94.1	●
Bhutan	85.6	●	Azerbaijan	94.1	●
Ethiopia	85.8	●	Burundi	94.1	●
Zimbabwe	85.9	●	Uruguay	94.2	●
Guatemala	86.4	●	Chile	94.3	●
Moldova	86.9	●	Oman	94.5	●
Romania	86.9	●	Myanmar	94.5	●
Dominican Republic	86.9	●	Uzbekistan	94.7	●
Kazakhstan	87.4	●	Estonia	94.7	●
Zambia	87.4	●	Ireland	94.7	●
Macedonia, FYR	88.3	●	Mexico	95.1	●
Paraguay	88.5	●	Russian Federation	95.2	●
Cambodia	88.6	●	Belarus	95.4	●
Croatia	88.7	●	Togo	95.4	●
Mozambique	89.1	●	Albania	95.5	●
Kyrgyz Republic	89.7	●	Timor-Leste	95.6	●
Indonesia	89.7	●	Benin	95.9	●
Namibia	89.7	●	Panama	95.9	●
Venezuela, RB	89.9	●	Philippines	96.0	●
India	90.0	●	Armenia	96.1	●
Qatar	90.2	●	Mauritius	96.1	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Ukraine	96.2	●	Iceland	99.1	●
Rwanda	96.2	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	99.2	●
Greece	96.3	●	Sierra Leone	99.2	●
Serbia	96.3	●	Argentina	99.3	●
Korea, Rep.	96.3	●	Spain	99.4	●
Latvia	96.4	●	Canada	99.5	●
Costa Rica	96.4	●	Sweden	99.5	●
Mongolia	96.5	●	Finland	99.6	●
Jordan	96.6	●	Netherlands	99.6	●
Israel	96.7	●	Norway	99.8	●
Poland	96.9	●	United Kingdom	99.9	●
Nepal	97.0	●	Japan	100.0	●
Australia	97.0	●	Afghanistan	na	●
Algeria	97.1	●	Austria	na	●
Sri Lanka	97.2	●	Bahrain	na	●
Cyprus	97.4	●	Bangladesh	na	●
Italy	97.5	●	Bolivia	na	●
Saudi Arabia	97.6	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	na	●
Tajikistan	97.7	●	China	na	●
Slovenia	97.7	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	na	●
Belize	97.9	●	Czech Republic	na	●
Lithuania	97.9	●	Gabon	na	●
Vietnam	98.0	●	Haiti	na	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	98.0	●	Iraq	na	●
Denmark	98.1	●	Jamaica	na	●
Malaysia	98.1	●	Madagascar	na	●
Malta	98.3	●	Malawi	na	●
New Zealand	98.4	●	Nicaragua	na	●
Morocco	98.4	●	Nigeria	na	●
Tunisia	98.6	●	Singapore	na	●
Portugal	98.6	●	Slovak Republic	na	●
Germany	98.7	●	South Africa	na	●
Belgium	98.8	●	Trinidad and Tobago	na	●
France	98.8	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Georgia	99.0	●			

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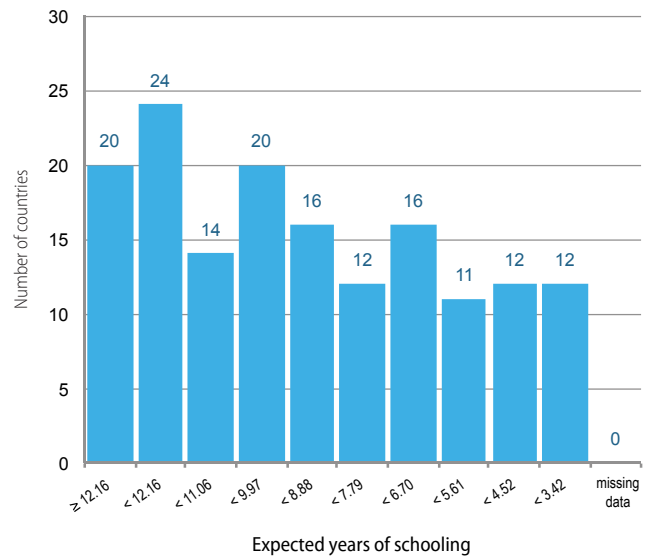


Expected years of schooling (years)

Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout her/his life.

Source: UNESCO (2017a). Years: 1990-2015

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Burkina Faso	1.4	●	Guatemala	6.3	●
Niger	1.7	●	Congo, Rep.	6.3	●
Chad	2.3	●	Kenya	6.3	●
Mali	2.3	●	El Salvador	6.5	●
Guinea	2.6	●	Nicaragua	6.5	●
Ethiopia	2.6	●	Iraq	6.6	●
Senegal	2.8	●	Namibia	6.7	●
Burundi	3.0	●	Swaziland	6.8	●
Yemen, Rep.	3.0	●	Zambia	6.9	●
Bhutan	3.1	●	Ghana	6.9	●
Gambia, The	3.3	●	Tunisia	7.1	●
Sierra Leone	3.3	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	7.1	●
Mozambique	3.5	●	Kuwait	7.3	●
Benin	3.5	●	Colombia	7.6	●
Sudan	3.5	●	China	7.6	●
Afghanistan	3.6	●	Dominican Republic	7.7	●
Rwanda	3.8	●	Zimbabwe	7.7	●
Nepal	4.1	●	Brazil	7.8	●
Djibouti	4.1	●	Algeria	7.8	●
Central African Republic	4.2	●	Turkey	7.9	●
Mauritania	4.3	●	Thailand	7.9	●
Malawi	4.4	●	Indonesia	7.9	●
Timor-Leste	4.4	●	Vietnam	8.0	●
Liberia	4.4	●	Gabon	8.1	●
Cambodia	4.7	●	Oman	8.1	●
Togo	4.7	●	Paraguay	8.1	●
Myanmar	4.7	●	Bolivia	8.2	●
Angola	5.0	●	Ecuador	8.3	●
Cote d'Ivoire	5.0	●	Suriname	8.3	●
Morocco	5.0	●	Guyana	8.4	●
Syrian Arab Republic	5.1	●	Mexico	8.6	●
Pakistan	5.1	●	Uruguay	8.6	●
Haiti	5.2	●	Lebanon	8.6	●
Lao PDR	5.2	●	Costa Rica	8.7	●
Bangladesh	5.2	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	8.8	●
Uganda	5.7	●	Portugal	8.9	●
Tanzania	5.8	●	Peru	9.0	●
Nigeria	6.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.0	●
Cameroon	6.1	●	Mauritius	9.1	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6.1	●	Botswana	9.2	●
Lesotho	6.1	●	Philippines	9.3	●
Madagascar	6.1	●	Venezuela, RB	9.4	●
Honduras	6.2	●	Bahrain	9.4	●
India	6.3	●	Macedonia, FYR	9.4	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
United Arab Emirates	9.5	●	France	11.6	●
Saudi Arabia	9.6	●	Kazakhstan	11.7	●
Jamaica	9.6	●	Cyprus	11.7	●
Albania	9.6	●	Latvia	11.7	●
Mongolia	9.8	●	Cuba	11.8	●
Qatar	9.8	●	Poland	11.9	●
Spain	9.8	●	Netherlands	11.9	●
Argentina	9.9	●	Moldova	11.9	●
Panama	9.9	●	Luxembourg	12.0	●
Turkmenistan	9.9	●	Belarus	12.0	●
Chile	9.9	●	Russian Federation	12.0	●
Jordan	10.1	●	Hungary	12.0	●
Malaysia	10.1	●	Uzbekistan	12.0	●
South Africa	10.3	●	Slovenia	12.1	●
Tajikistan	10.4	●	Korea, Rep.	12.2	●
Barbados	10.5	●	Iceland	12.2	●
Belize	10.5	●	Slovak Republic	12.2	●
Greece	10.5	●	Georgia	12.2	●
Bulgaria	10.8	●	Sweden	12.3	●
Romania	10.8	●	Ireland	12.3	●
Kyrgyz Republic	10.8	●	Czech Republic	12.3	●
Serbia	10.8	●	Japan	12.5	●
Italy	10.9	●	New Zealand	12.5	●
Trinidad and Tobago	10.9	●	Estonia	12.5	●
Sri Lanka	10.9	●	Denmark	12.7	●
Azerbaijan	11.2	●	Lithuania	12.7	●
Finland	11.2	●	Norway	12.7	●
Croatia	11.2	●	Israel	12.8	●
Malta	11.3	●	Canada	13.1	●
Montenegro	11.3	●	Australia	13.2	●
Armenia	11.3	●	Germany	13.2	●
Austria	11.3	●	United States	13.2	●
Ukraine	11.3	●	United Kingdom	13.3	●
Belgium	11.4	●	Switzerland	13.4	●
Singapore	11.6	●			

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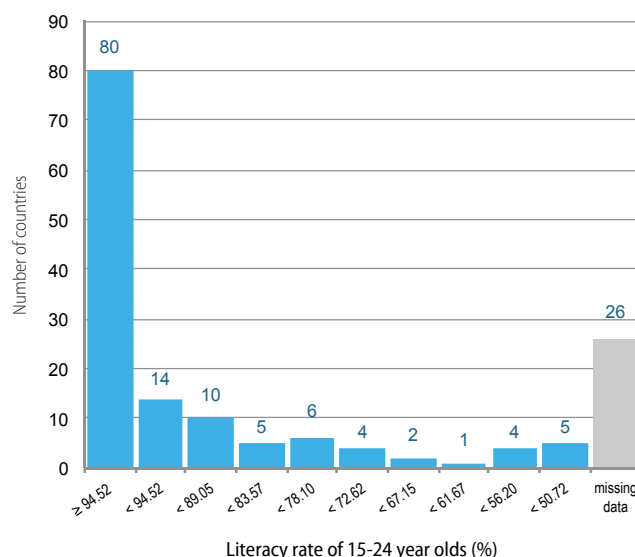


Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)

Distribution of countries

The percentage of youth, aged between 15-24 years old, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.

Source: UNESCO (2017a). Years: 2015



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Niger	26.6	●	Cambodia	91.5	●
Central African Republic	36.4	●	Nicaragua	91.6	●
Guinea	45.2	●	Zimbabwe	91.8	●
Mali	49.4	●	Bhutan	92.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	50.2	●	Guatemala	93.3	●
Burkina Faso	52.5	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	93.3	●
Benin	52.5	●	Guyana	94.4	●
Chad	52.7	●	Swaziland	94.8	●
Liberia	54.5	●	Namibia	94.9	●
Afghanistan	58.2	●	Morocco	95.1	●
Mauritania	62.6	●	Myanmar	96.3	●
Madagascar	65.1	●	Syrian Arab Republic	96.4	●
Sierra Leone	67.4	●	Jamaica	96.5	●
Ethiopia	69.5	●	Algeria	96.8	●
Senegal	69.8	●	Honduras	97.2	●
Sudan	70.9	●	Tunisia	97.4	●
Nigeria	72.8	●	El Salvador	97.7	●
Angola	72.9	●	Venezuela, RB	97.7	●
Gambia, The	73.2	●	Botswana	97.8	●
Pakistan	73.7	●	Dominican Republic	97.9	●
Malawi	75.1	●	Bulgaria	98.0	●
Mozambique	76.8	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	98.0	●
Congo, Rep.	80.9	●	Vietnam	98.1	●
Iraq	81.5	●	Panama	98.1	●
Haiti	82.1	●	Philippines	98.2	●
Timor-Leste	82.2	●	Malaysia	98.4	●
Bangladesh	83.2	●	Serbia	98.5	●
Cameroon	83.8	●	Mongolia	98.5	●
Rwanda	85.0	●	Qatar	98.6	●
Lesotho	85.1	●	Macedonia, FYR	98.6	●
Togo	85.2	●	Thailand	98.6	●
Kenya	85.9	●	Colombia	98.7	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	86.1	●	Mauritius	98.7	●
Uganda	87.0	●	Mexico	98.7	●
Tanzania	87.3	●	Sri Lanka	98.8	●
Burundi	87.6	●	Uruguay	98.8	●
Belize	88.6	●	Ecuador	98.8	●
Gabon	89.1	●	Brazil	98.9	●
India	89.7	●	Peru	98.9	●
Nepal	89.9	●	South Africa	99.0	●
Lao PDR	90.2	●	Suriname	99.0	●
Yemen, Rep.	90.2	●	Albania	99.0	●
Ghana	90.6	●	Paraguay	99.0	●
Zambia	91.5	●	Lebanon	99.1	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Oman	99.1	●	Cuba	99.9	●
Chile	99.1	●	Lithuania	99.9	●
Montenegro	99.2	●	Italy	99.9	●
Malta	99.2	●	Singapore	99.9	●
Jordan	99.2	●	Azerbaijan	100.0	●
Romania	99.3	●	Estonia	100.0	●
Moldova	99.3	●	Poland	100.0	●
Argentina	99.3	●	Uzbekistan	100.0	●
Costa Rica	99.3	●	Australia	na	●
Saudi Arabia	99.4	●	Austria	na	●
Hungary	99.4	●	Barbados	na	●
United Arab Emirates	99.5	●	Belgium	na	●
Turkey	99.5	●	Bolivia	na	●
Kuwait	99.5	●	Canada	na	●
Portugal	99.6	●	Czech Republic	na	●
Trinidad and Tobago	99.6	●	Denmark	na	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99.7	●	Djibouti	na	●
Greece	99.7	●	Finland	na	●
Russian Federation	99.7	●	France	na	●
Indonesia	99.7	●	Germany	na	●
China	99.7	●	Iceland	na	●
Croatia	99.7	●	Ireland	na	●
Kyrgyz Republic	99.7	●	Israel	na	●
Spain	99.8	●	Japan	na	●
Ukraine	99.8	●	Korea, Rep.	na	●
Bahrain	99.8	●	Luxembourg	na	●
Georgia	99.8	●	Netherlands	na	●
Latvia	99.8	●	New Zealand	na	●
Turkmenistan	99.8	●	Norway	na	●
Belarus	99.8	●	Slovak Republic	na	●
Kazakhstan	99.8	●	Sweden	na	●
Armenia	99.8	●	Switzerland	na	●
Cyprus	99.9	●	United Kingdom	na	●
Slovenia	99.9	●	United States	na	●
Tajikistan	99.9	●			

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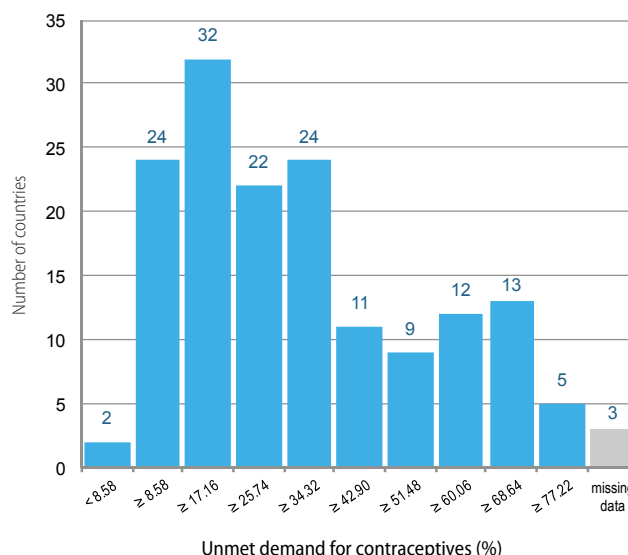


Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)

The percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, who have an unmet need for family planning. Women with an unmet need are considered to be those who want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception.

Source: UNDESA (2017). Years: 2000-2015

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Chad	90.2	●	Lebanon	46.4	●
Guinea	85.8	●	Iraq	45.6	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	82.9	●	Tajikistan	45.4	●
Montenegro	82.7	●	Croatia	44.5	●
Benin	78.2	●	Bahrain	43.7	●
Albania	75.9	●	Syrian Arab Republic	43.3	●
Macedonia, FYR	75.1	●	Madagascar	42.8	●
Gambia, The	75.0	●	United Arab Emirates	42.7	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	74.3	●	Cambodia	42.4	●
Central African Republic	73.2	●	Malaysia	42.2	●
Angola	73.2	●	Jordan	42.0	●
Mauritania	72.4	●	Ethiopia	41.8	●
Nigeria	71.5	●	Qatar	41.4	●
Mali	70.9	●	Greece	41.3	●
Sudan	70.5	●	Moldova	40.9	●
Niger	70.4	●	Bulgaria	40.8	●
Azerbaijan	69.0	●	Turkey	40.2	●
Serbia	68.9	●	Poland	39.3	●
Cote d'Ivoire	67.2	●	Guyana	39.0	●
Cameroon	66.3	●	Kuwait	38.2	●
Togo	65.8	●	Nepal	37.1	●
Sierra Leone	65.7	●	Peru	36.5	●
Senegal	65.1	●	Trinidad and Tobago	36.4	●
Congo, Rep.	64.8	●	Zambia	36.3	●
Mozambique	64.6	●	Guatemala	35.8	●
Gabon	64.2	●	Rwanda	35.7	●
Ghana	63.9	●	Italy	35.6	●
Oman	62.7	●	Lao PDR	35.3	●
Liberia	62.3	●	Kyrgyz Republic	35.0	●
Burkina Faso	60.7	●	Mauritius	34.5	●
Burundi	59.3	●	Ukraine	33.6	●
Armenia	59.0	●	Israel	32.7	●
Djibouti	57.8	●	Romania	31.1	●
Afghanistan	57.5	●	Lithuania	30.5	●
Yemen, Rep.	57.3	●	Japan	30.4	●
Uganda	56.6	●	Malta	30.0	●
Pakistan	52.6	●	Turkmenistan	29.4	●
Timor-Leste	52.6	●	Sri Lanka	29.1	●
Haiti	52.5	●	Belarus	29.0	●
Saudi Arabia	49.8	●	Algeria	29.0	●
Bolivia	49.6	●	Belize	28.7	●
Tanzania	47.1	●	Russian Federation	28.7	●
Philippines	47.1	●	Myanmar	28.7	●
Georgia	46.4	●	Suriname	28.6	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Mongolia	28.6	●	Paraguay	18.6	●
Tunisia	28.5	●	Czech Republic	18.2	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	28.4	●	Korea, Rep.	18.2	●
India	28.0	●	Denmark	17.9	●
Malawi	27.5	●	Hungary	17.3	●
Kazakhstan	26.7	●	Colombia	17.0	●
Kenya	26.3	●	South Africa	16.9	●
Slovak Republic	26.2	●	Dominican Republic	16.9	●
Bangladesh	25.7	●	Australia	16.9	●
Barbados	25.7	●	Jamaica	16.9	●
Morocco	25.4	●	Netherlands	16.4	●
Singapore	25.2	●	Zimbabwe	16.3	●
Panama	25.1	●	New Zealand	16.1	●
Botswana	25.0	●	Austria	15.9	●
Ecuador	24.9	●	Portugal	15.8	●
Argentina	24.8	●	Norway	15.4	●
Latvia	24.6	●	Bhutan	15.3	●
Lesotho	24.5	●	United States	15.2	●
Namibia	23.8	●	Belgium	13.5	●
Honduras	23.5	●	Brazil	13.2	●
Estonia	23.2	●	Nicaragua	13.0	●
Sweden	22.7	●	Switzerland	12.7	●
Swaziland	22.7	●	Uruguay	12.6	●
Slovenia	22.3	●	Canada	12.5	●
El Salvador	22.2	●	Finland	12.3	●
Venezuela, RB	22.1	●	Cuba	12.0	●
Chile	21.7	●	Costa Rica	10.9	●
Vietnam	21.4	●	France	10.2	●
Uzbekistan	20.7	●	Thailand	9.2	●
Indonesia	20.3	●	United Kingdom	7.4	●
Ireland	20.3	●	China	5.4	●
Spain	19.8	●	Cyprus	na	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	19.7	●	Iceland	na	●
Germany	19.4	●	Luxembourg	na	●
Mexico	19.0	●			

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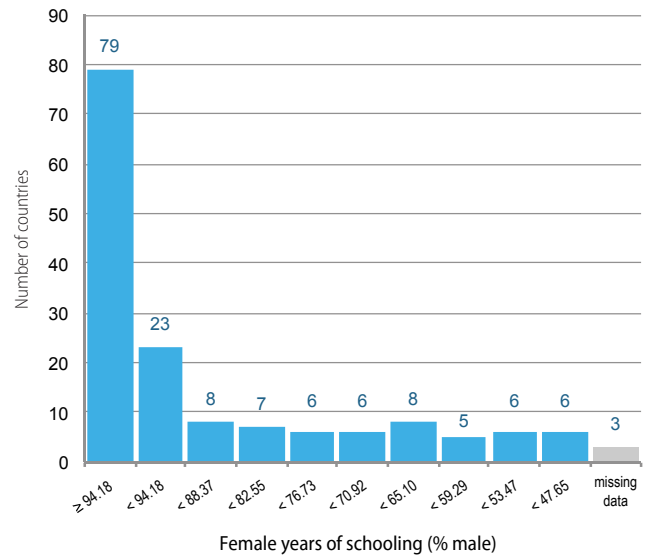
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above

The number of years of schooling that a female child of school entrance age can expect to receive divided by the number of years of schooling a male child can expect to receive, assuming that prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout their life.

Source: UN Women (2015). Years: 2000-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Afghanistan	27.1	●	Syrian Arab Republic	82.7	●
Chad	35.7	●	Tajikistan	85.5	●
Guinea	38.9	●	Tunisia	85.6	●
Ethiopia	41.8	●	Zambia	86.0	●
Yemen, Rep.	45.2	●	Azerbaijan	86.2	●
Niger	47.2	●	Bolivia	86.3	●
Burkina Faso	49.1	●	Indonesia	87.1	●
Central African Republic	49.2	●	Tanzania	87.6	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	49.9	●	Swaziland	88.6	●
Togo	50.6	●	Peru	88.7	●
Liberia	50.7	●	Zimbabwe	88.8	●
Bhutan	51.1	●	Montenegro	89.0	●
Mozambique	54.5	●	Korea, Rep.	89.4	●
Pakistan	56.7	●	Saudi Arabia	89.6	●
Mali	57.3	●	Bangladesh	89.7	●
India	58.2	●	China	90.2	●
Senegal	59.2	●	El Salvador	90.2	●
Morocco	59.9	●	Macedonia, FYR	90.3	●
Haiti	60.1	●	Serbia	90.4	●
Mauritania	60.5	●	Sri Lanka	90.5	●
Gambia, The	61.1	●	Oman	90.9	●
Sierra Leone	61.6	●	Jordan	91.4	●
Cameroon	62.3	●	Austria	91.6	●
Cote d'Ivoire	64.0	●	Singapore	92.2	●
Nepal	65.0	●	Malaysia	92.8	●
Uganda	65.5	●	Mauritius	93.0	●
Benin	66.7	●	Romania	93.2	●
Cambodia	67.1	●	Malta	93.7	●
Timor-Leste	67.3	●	Thailand	93.8	●
Iraq	69.4	●	Luxembourg	94.0	●
Nigeria	69.4	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	94.0	●
Sudan	72.4	●	Greece	94.7	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	73.0	●	Germany	94.9	●
Burundi	73.3	●	Lebanon	95.0	●
Ghana	74.3	●	Netherlands	95.0	●
Malawi	75.6	●	Italy	95.4	●
Rwanda	75.8	●	Mexico	95.7	●
Algeria	77.4	●	Vietnam	95.7	●
Turkey	79.6	●	Cuba	96.2	●
Lao PDR	79.7	●	Croatia	96.2	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	80.9	●	Spain	96.2	●
Kenya	81.4	●	Bulgaria	96.4	●
Gabon	81.6	●	Uzbekistan	96.4	●
Congo, Rep.	81.9	●	South Africa	96.6	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Czech Republic	96.6	●	Armenia	100.8	●
Iceland	96.8	●	Jamaica	100.8	●
Suriname	96.8	●	New Zealand	100.9	●
Botswana	96.8	●	Guyana	101.0	●
Belgium	97.0	●	Moldova	101.1	●
Albania	97.0	●	Colombia	101.2	●
France	97.0	●	Japan	101.6	●
Ecuador	97.2	●	Sweden	101.7	●
Denmark	97.3	●	Kyrgyz Republic	102.1	●
Slovak Republic	97.3	●	Barbados	102.2	●
Slovenia	97.4	●	Honduras	102.3	●
Chile	97.5	●	Australia	103.0	●
Cyprus	97.7	●	Finland	103.2	●
Argentina	97.9	●	Canada	103.3	●
Belarus	98.2	●	Philippines	103.5	●
Trinidad and Tobago	98.3	●	Latvia	104.3	●
Switzerland	98.5	●	Ireland	105.0	●
Guatemala	98.6	●	Dominican Republic	105.2	●
Russian Federation	98.7	●	Mongolia	105.7	●
United Kingdom	98.7	●	Nicaragua	106.0	●
Poland	98.8	●	Uruguay	106.2	●
Myanmar	98.9	●	Estonia	106.5	●
Hungary	99.0	●	Namibia	106.5	●
Ukraine	99.5	●	Kuwait	107.0	●
Paraguay	99.6	●	Venezuela, RB	107.7	●
Lithuania	99.9	●	Panama	107.7	●
Costa Rica	100.2	●	Brazil	108.5	●
Bahrain	100.3	●	Madagascar	109.5	●
United States	100.3	●	Qatar	115.0	●
Belize	100.4	●	United Arab Emirates	121.5	●
Portugal	100.4	●	Lesotho	132.7	●
Israel	100.5	●	Angola	na	●
Georgia	100.5	●	Djibouti	na	●
Kazakhstan	100.6	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Norway	100.7	●			

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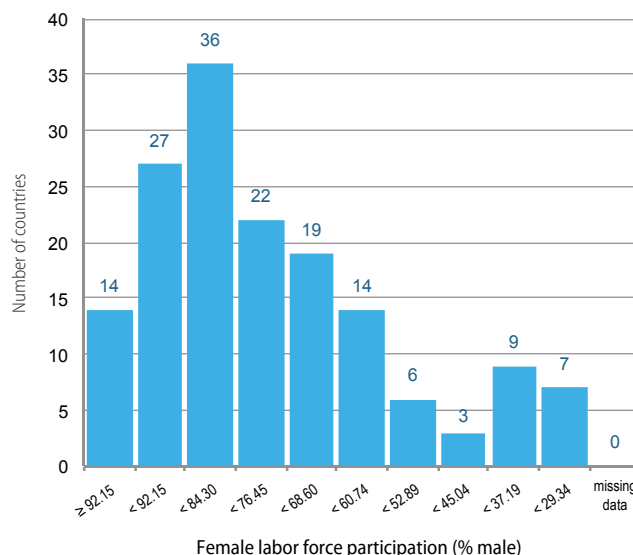


Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate

The proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men.

Source: ILO (2017). Years: 2014

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Syrian Arab Republic	18.7	●	Mali	62.5	●
Afghanistan	20.1	●	Argentina	63.4	●
Algeria	21.2	●	Uzbekistan	63.5	●
Iraq	21.5	●	Macedonia, FYR	63.9	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	22.6	●	Philippines	64.2	●
Jordan	23.6	●	Cote d'Ivoire	64.6	●
Saudi Arabia	26.0	●	Venezuela, RB	64.7	●
Pakistan	29.9	●	Dominican Republic	65.5	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	31.7	●	Chile	65.9	●
Lebanon	33.3	●	Paraguay	65.9	●
India	33.8	●	Ecuador	66.5	●
Morocco	35.2	●	Italy	66.7	●
Oman	35.2	●	Albania	68.3	●
Yemen, Rep.	35.3	●	Bangladesh	68.6	●
Tunisia	35.5	●	Japan	69.5	●
Mauritania	36.5	●	Korea, Rep.	69.5	●
Sudan	41.3	●	Colombia	70.3	●
Turkey	41.4	●	Kyrgyz Republic	70.4	●
Niger	44.8	●	Trinidad and Tobago	70.4	●
Bahrain	45.1	●	Greece	70.6	●
Sri Lanka	46.1	●	Uruguay	72.7	●
Timor-Leste	48.4	●	Serbia	73.0	●
United Arab Emirates	49.9	●	South Africa	73.3	●
Honduras	52.0	●	Brazil	73.7	●
Kuwait	52.6	●	Armenia	74.6	●
Qatar	53.1	●	Slovak Republic	74.7	●
Guyana	53.6	●	Hungary	74.8	●
Djibouti	53.7	●	Montenegro	74.9	●
Guatemala	56.1	●	Czech Republic	75.0	●
Mexico	56.4	●	Senegal	75.0	●
Malta	57.2	●	Georgia	75.2	●
Malaysia	58.8	●	Romania	75.3	●
Suriname	59.0	●	Poland	75.3	●
Mauritius	59.0	●	Nigeria	75.7	●
Costa Rica	59.1	●	Singapore	76.1	●
Nicaragua	59.3	●	Tajikistan	76.4	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	59.6	●	Croatia	76.5	●
Belize	60.0	●	Ireland	78.1	●
Panama	60.1	●	Luxembourg	78.7	●
El Salvador	60.9	●	Cyprus	78.8	●
Turkmenistan	60.9	●	Jamaica	79.1	●
Indonesia	61.2	●	Belarus	79.3	●
Swaziland	61.2	●	Russian Federation	79.5	●
Cuba	62.1	●	Bolivia	79.6	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Ukraine	79.7	●	Kenya	86.1	●
Thailand	79.8	●	Gabon	86.1	●
Spain	79.8	●	Bhutan	86.2	●
Belgium	80.3	●	Benin	86.6	●
Lesotho	80.3	●	Canada	86.7	●
Austria	80.8	●	Kazakhstan	86.8	●
Chad	80.8	●	Finland	87.0	●
Germany	80.9	●	Gambia, The	87.2	●
Peru	81.0	●	Ethiopia	87.8	●
Bulgaria	81.1	●	Botswana	88.1	●
Latvia	81.2	●	Denmark	88.5	●
United Kingdom	81.3	●	Sweden	88.7	●
Estonia	81.5	●	Vietnam	88.7	●
China	81.6	●	Norway	89.3	●
Mongolia	81.7	●	Liberia	89.7	●
United States	81.8	●	Azerbaijan	89.8	●
Australia	81.9	●	Iceland	90.8	●
France	82.4	●	Cambodia	90.9	●
Angola	82.7	●	Myanmar	91.3	●
Lithuania	82.7	●	Nepal	91.8	●
Switzerland	82.7	●	Zimbabwe	92.9	●
Slovenia	82.9	●	Congo, Rep.	93.8	●
Portugal	82.9	●	Ghana	94.3	●
Netherlands	83.0	●	Sierra Leone	94.8	●
Cameroon	83.2	●	Uganda	95.6	●
Guinea	83.8	●	Madagascar	95.7	●
New Zealand	83.9	●	Lao PDR	96.2	●
Israel	84.1	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	96.5	●
Moldova	84.7	●	Tanzania	97.7	●
Zambia	85.3	●	Togo	99.0	●
Central African Republic	85.4	●	Rwanda	101.3	●
Burkina Faso	85.7	●	Burundi	101.6	●
Barbados	85.9	●	Mozambique	103.1	●
Haiti	85.9	●	Malawi	103.6	●
Namibia	86.0	●			

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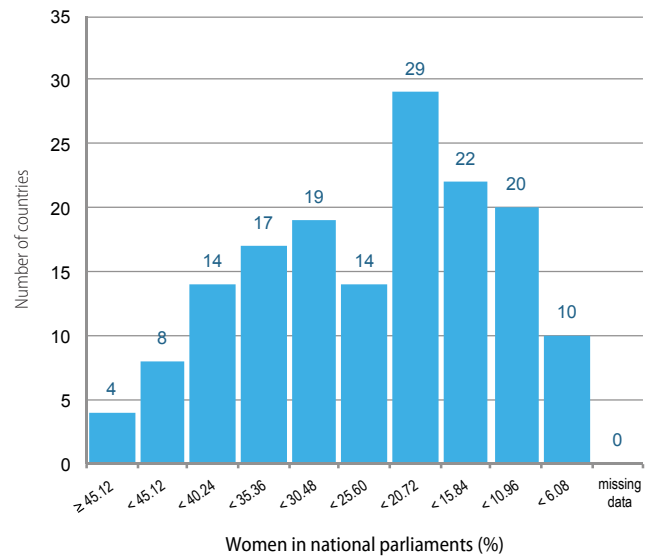
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

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.

Source: IPU (2017). Years: 2015-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Haiti	0.0	●	Venezuela, RB	14.4	●
Qatar	0.0	●	Niger	14.6	●
Yemen, Rep.	0.0	●	Chad	14.9	●
Oman	1.2	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	14.9	●
Kuwait	1.5	●	Turkey	14.9	●
Belize	3.1	●	Paraguay	15.0	●
Lebanon	3.1	●	Jordan	15.4	●
Nigeria	5.6	●	Chile	15.8	●
Sri Lanka	5.8	●	Uzbekistan	16.0	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.9	●	Uruguay	16.2	●
Thailand	6.1	●	Barbados	16.7	●
Swaziland	6.2	●	Malawi	16.7	●
Benin	7.2	●	Azerbaijan	16.8	●
Central African Republic	7.2	●	Korea, Rep.	17.0	●
Congo, Rep.	7.4	●	Indonesia	17.1	●
Bahrain	7.5	●	Mongolia	17.1	●
Bhutan	8.5	●	Jamaica	17.5	●
Mali	8.8	●	Togo	17.6	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8.9	●	Cyprus	17.9	●
Cote d'Ivoire	9.2	●	Latvia	18.0	●
Burkina Faso	9.4	●	Zambia	18.0	●
Gambia, The	9.4	●	Panama	18.3	●
Botswana	9.5	●	Tajikistan	19.0	●
Japan	9.5	●	Kyrgyz Republic	19.2	●
Brazil	9.9	●	United States	19.4	●
Myanmar	9.9	●	Greece	19.7	●
Hungary	10.1	●	Kenya	19.7	●
Malaysia	10.4	●	Colombia	19.9	●
Armenia	10.7	●	Saudi Arabia	19.9	●
Ghana	10.9	●	Bangladesh	20.0	●
Liberia	11.0	●	Czech Republic	20.0	●
Georgia	11.3	●	Slovak Republic	20.0	●
Mauritius	11.6	●	Cambodia	20.3	●
India	12.0	●	Bulgaria	20.4	●
Ukraine	12.0	●	Madagascar	20.5	●
Sierra Leone	12.4	●	Morocco	20.5	●
Croatia	12.6	●	Pakistan	20.6	●
Djibouti	12.7	●	Lithuania	21.3	●
Russian Federation	12.7	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	21.4	●
Malta	12.9	●	Moldova	21.8	●
Syrian Arab Republic	13.2	●	Guinea	21.9	●
Romania	13.7	●	Ireland	22.2	●
Guatemala	13.9	●	United Arab Emirates	22.5	●
Gabon	14.2	●	Albania	22.9	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Montenegro	23.5	●	Switzerland	32.0	●
China	23.6	●	El Salvador	32.1	●
Estonia	23.8	●	Costa Rica	33.3	●
Singapore	23.8	●	Macedonia, FYR	33.3	●
Lesotho	25.0	●	Uganda	33.5	●
Mauritania	25.2	●	Serbia	34.0	●
Suriname	25.5	●	Belarus	34.5	●
Honduras	25.8	●	Portugal	34.8	●
Turkmenistan	25.8	●	Argentina	35.8	●
Canada	26.0	●	Burundi	36.4	●
France	26.2	●	Germany	36.5	●
Iraq	26.5	●	Tanzania	36.6	●
Israel	26.7	●	Slovenia	36.7	●
Vietnam	26.7	●	Angola	36.8	●
Dominican Republic	26.8	●	Netherlands	37.3	●
Kazakhstan	27.1	●	Denmark	37.4	●
Poland	27.4	●	Timor-Leste	38.5	●
Lao PDR	27.5	●	Ethiopia	38.8	●
Afghanistan	27.7	●	Spain	39.1	●
Peru	27.7	●	Belgium	39.3	●
Luxembourg	28.3	●	Mozambique	39.6	●
Australia	28.7	●	Norway	39.6	●
Nepal	29.6	●	Namibia	41.3	●
United Kingdom	29.6	●	Nicaragua	41.3	●
Philippines	29.8	●	Finland	41.5	●
Guyana	30.4	●	Ecuador	41.6	●
Sudan	30.5	●	South Africa	41.8	●
Austria	30.6	●	Mexico	42.4	●
Italy	31.0	●	Senegal	42.7	●
Trinidad and Tobago	31.0	●	Sweden	43.6	●
Cameroon	31.1	●	Iceland	47.6	●
Tunisia	31.3	●	Cuba	48.9	●
New Zealand	31.4	●	Bolivia	53.1	●
Zimbabwe	31.5	●	Rwanda	63.8	●
Algeria	31.6	●			

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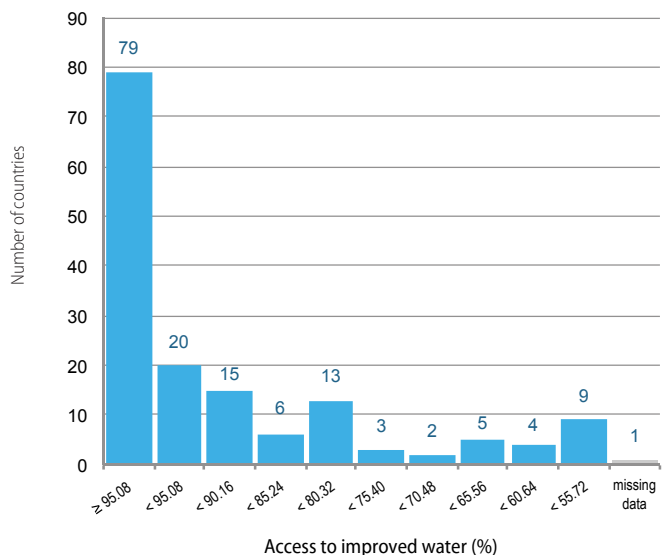
Access to improved water source (% population)

The percentage of the total population, both urban and rural, with access to an improved water source. 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.

Source: WHO and UNICEF (2016b). Years: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Angola	49.0	●	Peru	86.7	●
Chad	50.8	●	Bangladesh	86.9	●
Mozambique	51.1	●	Ecuador	86.9	●
Madagascar	51.5	●	Azerbaijan	87.0	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	52.4	●	Nicaragua	87.0	●
Yemen, Rep.	54.9	●	Uzbekistan	87.3	●
Afghanistan	55.3	●	Indonesia	87.4	●
Sudan	55.5	●	Moldova	88.4	●
Tanzania	55.6	●	Ghana	88.7	●
Ethiopia	57.3	●	Bolivia	90.0	●
Haiti	57.7	●	Djibouti	90.0	●
Mauritania	57.9	●	Kyrgyz Republic	90.0	●
Niger	58.2	●	Syrian Arab Republic	90.1	●
Sierra Leone	62.6	●	Gambia, The	90.2	●
Togo	63.1	●	Malawi	90.2	●
Kenya	63.2	●	Namibia	91.0	●
Mongolia	64.4	●	Honduras	91.2	●
Zambia	65.4	●	Colombia	91.4	●
Central African Republic	68.5	●	Pakistan	91.4	●
Nigeria	68.5	●	Nepal	91.6	●
Timor-Leste	71.9	●	Philippines	91.8	●
Tajikistan	73.8	●	Guatemala	92.8	●
Swaziland	74.1	●	Kazakhstan	92.9	●
Cambodia	75.5	●	Venezuela, RB	93.1	●
Cameroon	75.6	●	Gabon	93.2	●
Liberia	75.6	●	South Africa	93.2	●
Lao PDR	75.7	●	Oman	93.4	●
Burundi	75.9	●	El Salvador	93.8	●
Rwanda	76.1	●	Jamaica	93.8	●
Congo, Rep.	76.5	●	India	94.1	●
Guinea	76.8	●	Panama	94.7	●
Zimbabwe	76.9	●	Suriname	94.8	●
Mali	77.0	●	Cuba	94.9	●
Benin	77.9	●	Albania	95.1	●
Senegal	78.5	●	Trinidad and Tobago	95.1	●
Uganda	79.0	●	China	95.5	●
Myanmar	80.6	●	Sri Lanka	95.6	●
Lesotho	81.8	●	Mexico	96.1	●
Cote d'Ivoire	81.9	●	Botswana	96.2	●
Burkina Faso	82.3	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	96.2	●
Algeria	83.6	●	Ukraine	96.2	●
Dominican Republic	84.7	●	Lithuania	96.6	●
Morocco	85.4	●	Jordan	96.9	●
Iraq	86.6	●	Russian Federation	96.9	●

Distribution of countries



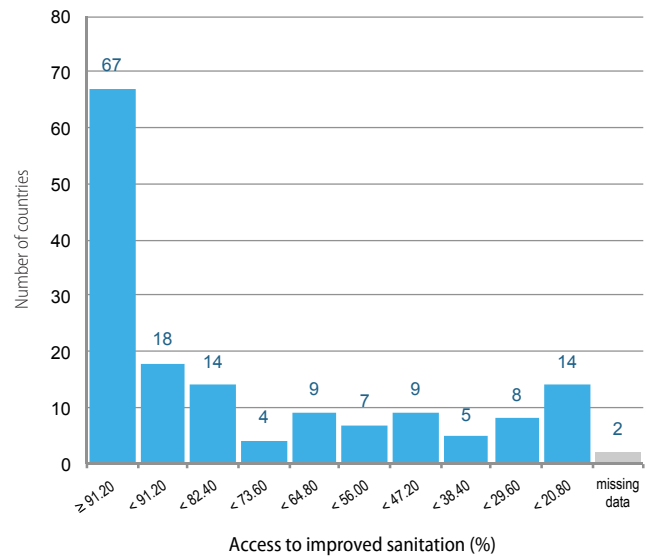
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Saudi Arabia	97.0	●	Australia	100.0	●
Korea, Rep.	97.6	●	Austria	100.0	●
Vietnam	97.6	●	Bahrain	100.0	●
Tunisia	97.7	●	Belgium	100.0	●
Costa Rica	97.8	●	Bhutan	100.0	●
Thailand	97.8	●	Cyprus	100.0	●
Ireland	97.9	●	Czech Republic	100.0	●
Paraguay	98.0	●	Denmark	100.0	●
Brazil	98.1	●	Finland	100.0	●
Malaysia	98.2	●	France	100.0	●
Guyana	98.3	●	Georgia	100.0	●
Poland	98.3	●	Germany	100.0	●
Chile	99.0	●	Greece	100.0	●
Kuwait	99.0	●	Hungary	100.0	●
Lebanon	99.0	●	Iceland	100.0	●
Argentina	99.1	●	Israel	100.0	●
Serbia	99.2	●	Italy	100.0	●
United States	99.2	●	Japan	100.0	●
Latvia	99.3	●	Luxembourg	100.0	●
Bulgaria	99.4	●	Malta	100.0	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	99.4	●	Netherlands	100.0	●
Macedonia, FYR	99.4	●	New Zealand	100.0	●
Belize	99.5	●	Norway	100.0	●
Slovenia	99.5	●	Portugal	100.0	●
Croatia	99.6	●	Qatar	100.0	●
Estonia	99.6	●	Romania	100.0	●
United Arab Emirates	99.6	●	Singapore	100.0	●
Barbados	99.7	●	Slovak Republic	100.0	●
Belarus	99.7	●	Spain	100.0	●
Montenegro	99.7	●	Sweden	100.0	●
Uruguay	99.7	●	Switzerland	100.0	●
Canada	99.8	●	Turkey	100.0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99.9	●	United Kingdom	100.0	●
Mauritius	99.9	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Armenia	100.0	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)

Distribution of countries



The percentage of the total population, both urban and rural, using improved sanitation facilities, which are facilities that are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

Source: WHO and UNICEF (2016b). Years: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Niger	10.9	●	Gambia, The	58.9	●
Togo	11.6	●	Mongolia	59.7	●
Madagascar	12.0	●	Bangladesh	60.6	●
Chad	12.1	●	Indonesia	60.8	●
Sierra Leone	13.3	●	Rwanda	61.6	●
Ghana	14.9	●	Botswana	63.4	●
Congo, Rep.	15.0	●	Pakistan	63.5	●
Tanzania	15.6	●	Guatemala	63.9	●
Liberia	16.9	●	South Africa	66.4	●
Uganda	19.1	●	Nicaragua	67.9	●
Benin	19.7	●	Lao PDR	70.9	●
Burkina Faso	19.7	●	Russian Federation	72.2	●
Guinea	20.1	●	Philippines	73.9	●
Mozambique	20.5	●	El Salvador	75.0	●
Central African Republic	21.8	●	Panama	75.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	22.5	●	Peru	76.2	●
Sudan	23.6	●	Moldova	76.4	●
Mali	24.7	●	China	76.5	●
Haiti	27.6	●	Morocco	76.7	●
Ethiopia	28.0	●	Vietnam	78.0	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	28.7	●	Romania	79.1	●
Nigeria	29.0	●	Suriname	79.2	●
Kenya	30.1	●	Myanmar	79.6	●
Lesotho	30.3	●	Lebanon	80.7	●
Afghanistan	31.9	●	Colombia	81.1	●
Namibia	34.4	●	Jamaica	81.8	●
Zimbabwe	36.8	●	Honduras	82.6	●
India	39.6	●	Brazil	82.8	●
Mauritania	40.0	●	Guyana	83.7	●
Timor-Leste	40.6	●	Dominican Republic	84.0	●
Malawi	41.0	●	Ecuador	84.7	●
Gabon	41.9	●	Mexico	85.2	●
Cambodia	42.4	●	Iraq	85.6	●
Zambia	43.9	●	Bulgaria	86.0	●
Cameroon	45.8	●	Georgia	86.3	●
Nepal	45.8	●	Algeria	87.6	●
Djibouti	47.4	●	Latvia	87.8	●
Senegal	47.6	●	Paraguay	88.6	●
Burundi	48.0	●	Azerbaijan	89.3	●
Bolivia	50.3	●	Armenia	89.5	●
Bhutan	50.4	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	90.0	●
Angola	51.6	●	Belize	90.5	●
Yemen, Rep.	53.3	●	Ireland	90.5	●
Swaziland	57.5	●	Macedonia, FYR	90.9	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Trinidad and Tobago	91.5	●	Norway	98.1	●
Tunisia	91.6	●	Jordan	98.6	●
Lithuania	92.4	●	France	98.7	●
Thailand	93.0	●	Iceland	98.8	●
Mauritius	93.1	●	Slovak Republic	98.8	●
Albania	93.2	●	Greece	99.0	●
Cuba	93.2	●	Chile	99.1	●
Kyrgyz Republic	93.3	●	Czech Republic	99.1	●
Belarus	94.3	●	Slovenia	99.1	●
Venezuela, RB	94.4	●	Bahrain	99.2	●
Costa Rica	94.5	●	Germany	99.2	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	94.7	●	United Kingdom	99.2	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	94.8	●	Sweden	99.3	●
Turkey	94.9	●	Belgium	99.5	●
Tajikistan	95.0	●	Italy	99.5	●
Sri Lanka	95.1	●	Denmark	99.6	●
Syrian Arab Republic	95.7	●	Portugal	99.7	●
Montenegro	95.9	●	Canada	99.8	●
Ukraine	95.9	●	Spain	99.9	●
Malaysia	96.0	●	Switzerland	99.9	●
Barbados	96.2	●	Australia	100.0	●
Argentina	96.4	●	Austria	100.0	●
Serbia	96.4	●	Cyprus	100.0	●
Uruguay	96.4	●	Israel	100.0	●
Oman	96.7	●	Japan	100.0	●
Croatia	97.0	●	Korea, Rep.	100.0	●
Estonia	97.2	●	Kuwait	100.0	●
Poland	97.2	●	Malta	100.0	●
Kazakhstan	97.5	●	Saudi Arabia	100.0	●
Finland	97.6	●	Singapore	100.0	●
Luxembourg	97.6	●	United States	100.0	●
United Arab Emirates	97.6	●	Uzbekistan	100.0	●
Netherlands	97.7	●	New Zealand	na	●
Hungary	98.0	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Qatar	98.0	●			

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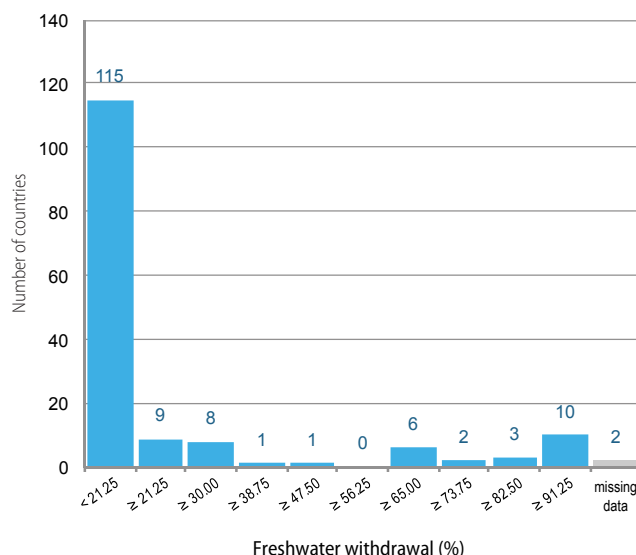
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources

Total renewable freshwater withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins, divided by the total available renewable water resource. Withdrawals include both surface water withdrawal and groundwater withdrawal.

Source: FAO (2017c). Years: 2002-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Kuwait	2075.0	●	Kazakhstan	18.4	●
United Arab Emirates	1866.7	●	Cuba	18.3	●
Saudi Arabia	943.3	●	Zimbabwe	17.9	●
Qatar	374.1	●	Cyprus	17.6	●
Bahrain	205.8	●	Mexico	17.2	●
Yemen, Rep.	168.6	●	Philippines	17.0	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	126.6	●	Macedonia, FYR	16.1	●
Turkmenistan	112.5	●	France	15.5	●
Uzbekistan	100.6	●	Timor-Leste	14.3	●
Jordan	92.4	●	Czech Republic	14.0	●
Barbados	87.5	●	Greece	13.9	●
Oman	84.7	●	United States	13.6	●
Syrian Arab Republic	84.2	●	Thailand	13.1	●
Israel	79.7	●	Estonia	12.7	●
Pakistan	74.4	●	Mauritania	11.8	●
Iraq	73.4	●	Portugal	11.8	●
Sudan	71.2	●	Netherlands	11.7	●
Tunisia	69.7	●	Denmark	10.6	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	67.8	●	Kenya	10.5	●
Malta	67.3	●	Haiti	10.3	●
Algeria	66.9	●	Lithuania	9.7	●
Tajikistan	51.1	●	Vietnam	9.3	●
Korea, Rep.	41.9	●	Trinidad and Tobago	8.8	●
Armenia	37.9	●	Moldova	8.7	●
Morocco	35.7	●	Ukraine	8.4	●
Azerbaijan	34.5	●	El Salvador	8.1	●
India	33.9	●	Malawi	7.9	●
Belgium	33.7	●	Jamaica	7.5	●
Kyrgyz Republic	32.6	●	United Kingdom	7.2	●
Afghanistan	31.0	●	Djibouti	6.3	●
Dominican Republic	30.4	●	Burkina Faso	6.1	●
Spain	29.6	●	Finland	6.0	●
Bulgaria	28.7	●	Senegal	5.7	●
Italy	28.1	●	Indonesia	5.6	●
Mauritius	26.4	●	Tanzania	5.4	●
Sri Lanka	24.5	●	Hungary	4.9	●
Lebanon	24.3	●	Madagascar	4.9	●
South Africa	24.2	●	Austria	4.7	●
Swaziland	23.1	●	Ethiopia	4.6	●
Germany	21.4	●	Nigeria	4.6	●
China	19.5	●	Nepal	4.5	●
Poland	19.0	●	Albania	4.3	●
Japan	18.9	●	Argentina	4.3	●
Turkey	18.9	●	Mali	4.3	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Australia	3.9	●	Rwanda	1.1	●
Chile	3.8	●	Togo	1.1	●
Switzerland	3.7	●	Uganda	1.1	●
Romania	3.2	●	Lao PDR	1.0	●
Bangladesh	2.9	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.9	●
Georgia	2.9	●	Brazil	0.9	●
Niger	2.9	●	Nicaragua	0.9	●
Slovenia	2.9	●	Namibia	0.7	●
Myanmar	2.8	●	Norway	0.7	●
Belarus	2.6	●	Panama	0.7	●
Guatemala	2.6	●	Peru	0.7	●
Serbia	2.5	●	Croatia	0.6	●
Burundi	2.3	●	Paraguay	0.6	●
Ecuador	2.2	●	Suriname	0.6	●
Costa Rica	2.1	●	Angola	0.5	●
Uruguay	2.1	●	Belize	0.5	●
Chad	1.9	●	Benin	0.5	●
Malaysia	1.9	●	Cambodia	0.5	●
Cote d'Ivoire	1.8	●	Colombia	0.5	●
Ghana	1.7	●	Guyana	0.5	●
Honduras	1.7	●	Bhutan	0.4	●
Venezuela, RB	1.7	●	Bolivia	0.4	●
Botswana	1.6	●	Mozambique	0.4	●
Mongolia	1.6	●	Cameroon	0.3	●
New Zealand	1.6	●	Guinea	0.2	●
Ireland	1.5	●	Iceland	0.1	●
Russian Federation	1.5	●	Sierra Leone	0.1	●
Sweden	1.5	●	Gabon	0.1	●
Zambia	1.5	●	Liberia	0.1	●
Lesotho	1.4	●	Central African Republic	0.1	●
Slovak Republic	1.4	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.1	●
Canada	1.3	●	Congo, Rep.	0.0	●
Luxembourg	1.3	●	Montenegro	na	●
Gambia, The	1.1	●	Singapore	na	●
Latvia	1.1	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

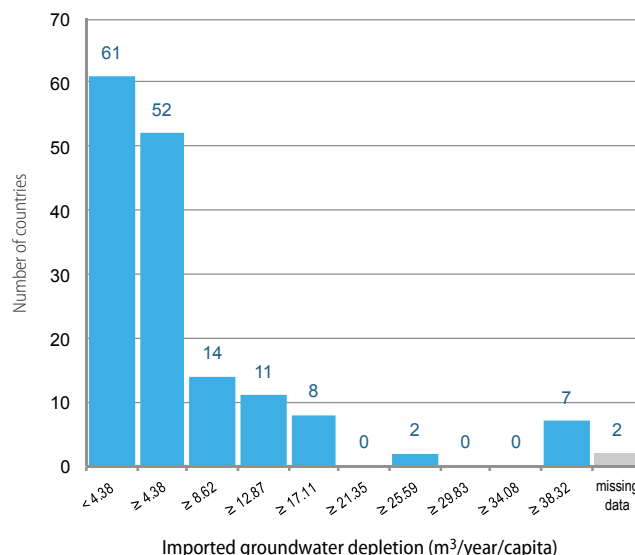


Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)

Distribution of countries

Imports of groundwater depletion embedded in international crop trade. Estimates are based on a combination of global, crop-specific estimates of non-renewable groundwater abstraction and international food trade data.

Source: Dalin et al. (2017). Years: 2010



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Qatar	148.2	●	Belize	8.4	●
Bahrain	112.0	●	Switzerland	8.4	●
Oman	97.7	●	Botswana	8.2	●
Djibouti	77.7	●	Syrian Arab Republic	8.1	●
Kuwait	42.6	●	Greece	8.0	●
Mauritius	42.4	●	Cote d'Ivoire	8.0	●
United Arab Emirates	40.7	●	Sweden	8.0	●
Saudi Arabia	27.1	●	Italy	7.8	●
Gambia, The	26.6	●	Liberia	7.6	●
Canada	20.0	●	Austria	7.5	●
Barbados	20.0	●	Algeria	7.5	●
Luxembourg	19.2	●	Armenia	7.4	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	18.8	●	Jamaica	7.3	●
Iraq	18.6	●	Bulgaria	7.2	●
Guinea	18.0	●	Burkina Faso	7.1	●
Sierra Leone	17.5	●	Benin	7.1	●
Lebanon	17.3	●	New Zealand	7.1	●
Jordan	16.6	●	Tunisia	7.0	●
Yemen, Rep.	16.5	●	Latvia	6.9	●
Afghanistan	16.4	●	Turkmenistan	6.8	●
Bhutan	15.7	●	Germany	6.7	●
Belgium	15.7	●	Japan	6.7	●
Cyprus	14.9	●	Portugal	6.7	●
Singapore	14.3	●	Turkey	6.5	●
Kenya	13.7	●	Guatemala	6.4	●
Malaysia	13.5	●	Lithuania	6.4	●
Malta	13.4	●	Dominican Republic	6.4	●
Norway	13.0	●	Honduras	6.3	●
Sri Lanka	11.6	●	Spain	6.2	●
Trinidad and Tobago	11.1	●	Haiti	6.1	●
Korea, Rep.	10.8	●	Albania	6.0	●
Ireland	10.3	●	Czech Republic	5.9	●
Madagascar	10.3	●	France	5.9	●
Israel	10.2	●	Croatia	5.6	●
Netherlands	10.1	●	Slovak Republic	5.6	●
Costa Rica	10.0	●	Senegal	5.6	●
Denmark	9.9	●	Romania	5.5	●
Mozambique	9.7	●	Azerbaijan	5.5	●
United Kingdom	9.4	●	Mauritania	5.5	●
Iceland	9.4	●	United States	5.5	●
Slovenia	9.1	●	Finland	5.3	●
Panama	8.7	●	Montenegro	5.3	●
Mexico	8.6	●	Georgia	5.3	●
El Salvador	8.5	●	Cameroon	5.1	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Suriname	5.0	●	Kyrgyz Republic	1.7	●
Niger	4.9	●	Nigeria	1.6	●
Zimbabwe	4.8	●	China	1.6	●
Estonia	4.7	●	Serbia	1.6	●
Guyana	4.4	●	Indonesia	1.5	●
Nicaragua	4.4	●	Pakistan	1.4	●
Australia	4.4	●	Mongolia	1.4	●
Bangladesh	4.1	●	Tajikistan	1.3	●
Belarus	4.0	●	Ethiopia	1.3	●
Russian Federation	4.0	●	Namibia	1.2	●
Macedonia, FYR	4.0	●	Timor-Leste	1.2	●
Togo	3.9	●	Uruguay	1.1	●
Venezuela, RB	3.4	●	Paraguay	0.8	●
South Africa	3.3	●	Sudan	0.7	●
Peru	3.3	●	Tanzania	0.7	●
Vietnam	3.2	●	Brazil	0.5	●
Hungary	3.2	●	Mali	0.5	●
Morocco	3.0	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.5	●
Philippines	2.9	●	Bolivia	0.5	●
Thailand	2.9	●	Central African Republic	0.4	●
Kazakhstan	2.8	●	Lao PDR	0.3	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.8	●	Zambia	0.3	●
Cuba	2.7	●	Malawi	0.3	●
Uganda	2.4	●	Uzbekistan	0.2	●
Gabon	2.4	●	Burundi	0.2	●
Nepal	2.4	●	Argentina	0.2	●
Ghana	2.3	●	Cambodia	0.2	●
Rwanda	2.3	●	Swaziland	0.2	●
Poland	2.3	●	India	0.2	●
Ecuador	2.3	●	Lesotho	0.1	●
Colombia	2.2	●	Myanmar	0.1	●
Angola	2.1	●	Chad	0.1	●
Chile	2.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	na	●
Moldova	1.9	●	Congo, Rep.	na	●
Ukraine	1.9	●			

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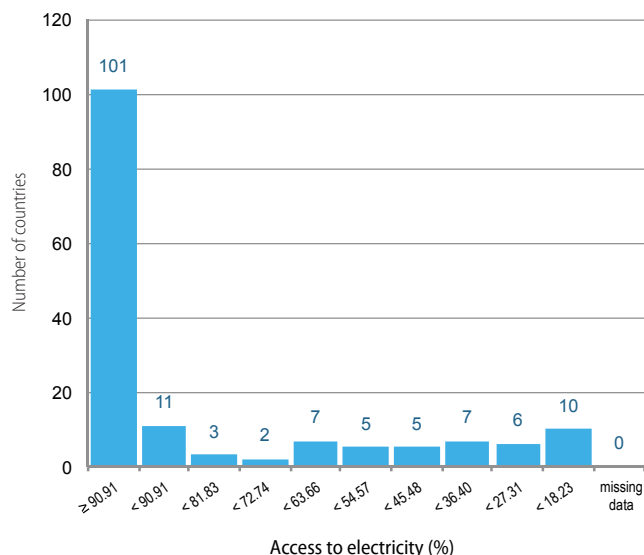


Access to electricity (% population)

The percentage of the total population who has access to electricity.

Source: SE4All (2017a). Years: 2014

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Burundi	7.0	●	India	79.2	●
Chad	8.0	●	Nicaragua	81.9	●
Liberia	9.1	●	Nepal	84.9	●
Malawi	11.9	●	Guatemala	85.5	●
Central African Republic	12.3	●	Mongolia	85.6	●
Sierra Leone	13.1	●	South Africa	86.0	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	13.5	●	Guyana	86.9	●
Niger	14.3	●	Honduras	88.7	●
Tanzania	15.5	●	Philippines	89.1	●
Madagascar	16.8	●	Gabon	89.5	●
Burkina Faso	19.2	●	Afghanistan	89.5	●
Rwanda	19.8	●	Bolivia	90.0	●
Uganda	20.4	●	Panama	91.6	●
Mozambique	21.2	●	Morocco	91.6	●
Ethiopia	27.2	●	Sri Lanka	92.2	●
Mali	27.3	●	Belize	92.5	●
Guinea	27.6	●	Peru	92.9	●
Lesotho	27.8	●	El Salvador	95.1	●
Zambia	27.9	●	Syrian Arab Republic	95.8	●
Angola	32.0	●	Indonesia	97.0	●
Zimbabwe	32.3	●	Jamaica	97.1	●
Benin	34.1	●	Pakistan	97.5	●
Kenya	36.0	●	Colombia	97.8	●
Haiti	37.9	●	Dominican Republic	98.5	●
Mauritania	38.8	●	Iraq	98.8	●
Congo, Rep.	43.2	●	Ecuador	99.0	●
Sudan	44.9	●	Paraguay	99.0	●
Timor-Leste	45.4	●	Venezuela, RB	99.1	●
Togo	45.7	●	Mauritius	99.2	●
Djibouti	46.7	●	Mexico	99.2	●
Gambia, The	47.2	●	Vietnam	99.2	●
Namibia	49.6	●	Costa Rica	99.4	●
Myanmar	52.0	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	99.4	●
Cambodia	56.1	●	Brazil	99.7	●
Botswana	56.5	●	Uruguay	99.7	●
Cameroon	56.8	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	99.8	●
Nigeria	57.7	●	Kyrgyz Republic	99.8	●
Senegal	61.0	●	Tunisia	99.8	●
Cote d'Ivoire	61.9	●	Tajikistan	100.0	●
Bangladesh	62.4	●	Albania	100.0	●
Swaziland	65.0	●	Algeria	100.0	●
Yemen, Rep.	72.0	●	Argentina	100.0	●
Lao PDR	78.1	●	Armenia	100.0	●
Ghana	78.3	●	Australia	100.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Austria	100.0	●	Lithuania	100.0	●
Azerbaijan	100.0	●	Luxembourg	100.0	●
Bahrain	100.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	100.0	●
Barbados	100.0	●	Malaysia	100.0	●
Belarus	100.0	●	Malta	100.0	●
Belgium	100.0	●	Moldova	100.0	●
Bhutan	100.0	●	Montenegro	100.0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	●	Netherlands	100.0	●
Bulgaria	100.0	●	New Zealand	100.0	●
Canada	100.0	●	Norway	100.0	●
Chile	100.0	●	Oman	100.0	●
China	100.0	●	Poland	100.0	●
Croatia	100.0	●	Portugal	100.0	●
Cuba	100.0	●	Qatar	100.0	●
Cyprus	100.0	●	Romania	100.0	●
Czech Republic	100.0	●	Russian Federation	100.0	●
Denmark	100.0	●	Saudi Arabia	100.0	●
Estonia	100.0	●	Serbia	100.0	●
Finland	100.0	●	Singapore	100.0	●
France	100.0	●	Slovak Republic	100.0	●
Georgia	100.0	●	Slovenia	100.0	●
Germany	100.0	●	Spain	100.0	●
Greece	100.0	●	Suriname	100.0	●
Hungary	100.0	●	Sweden	100.0	●
Iceland	100.0	●	Switzerland	100.0	●
Ireland	100.0	●	Thailand	100.0	●
Israel	100.0	●	Trinidad and Tobago	100.0	●
Italy	100.0	●	Turkey	100.0	●
Japan	100.0	●	Turkmenistan	100.0	●
Jordan	100.0	●	Ukraine	100.0	●
Kazakhstan	100.0	●	United Arab Emirates	100.0	●
Korea, Rep.	100.0	●	United Kingdom	100.0	●
Kuwait	100.0	●	United States	100.0	●
Latvia	100.0	●	Uzbekistan	100.0	●
Lebanon	100.0	●			

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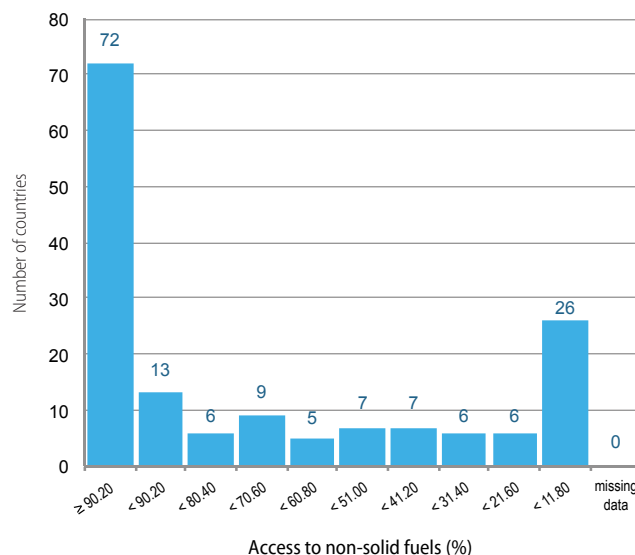
Access to non-solid fuels (% population)

The percentage of the total population who has access to non-solid fuels for cooking.

Source: SE4All (2017b). Years: 2012

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Burundi	2.0	●	Pakistan	41.0	●
Liberia	2.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	41.7	●
Madagascar	2.0	●	Mauritania	42.0	●
Mali	2.0	●	Angola	44.3	●
Rwanda	2.0	●	Namibia	45.0	●
Sierra Leone	2.0	●	Philippines	45.9	●
Ethiopia	2.2	●	Nicaragua	46.2	●
Guinea	2.2	●	Honduras	49.2	●
Lao PDR	2.4	●	Vietnam	51.1	●
Uganda	2.6	●	Georgia	53.8	●
Malawi	3.1	●	China	54.9	●
Niger	3.2	●	Paraguay	57.6	●
Central African Republic	3.2	●	Indonesia	59.3	●
Mozambique	3.8	●	Montenegro	61.8	●
Tanzania	4.2	●	Albania	62.1	●
Togo	4.8	●	Botswana	62.5	●
Chad	4.8	●	Bhutan	62.7	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.0	●	Peru	65.1	●
Gambia, The	5.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	66.8	●
Burkina Faso	5.3	●	Yemen, Rep.	68.0	●
Benin	6.2	●	Tajikistan	68.6	●
Timor-Leste	6.8	●	Serbia	68.6	●
Myanmar	7.3	●	Kyrgyz Republic	73.2	●
Haiti	8.4	●	Thailand	75.9	●
Bangladesh	10.9	●	Bolivia	76.2	●
Cambodia	11.4	●	Gabon	78.7	●
Kenya	16.2	●	Romania	79.0	●
Ghana	16.8	●	El Salvador	79.3	●
Zambia	17.3	●	Djibouti	84.3	●
Cote d'Ivoire	19.1	●	Mexico	84.9	●
Afghanistan	19.5	●	Panama	85.1	●
Nepal	20.5	●	Colombia	85.9	●
Cameroon	21.9	●	Belize	85.9	●
Congo, Rep.	24.8	●	South Africa	86.7	●
Nigeria	24.8	●	Jamaica	87.6	●
Sri Lanka	25.9	●	Uzbekistan	87.8	●
Sudan	27.9	●	Estonia	88.3	●
Zimbabwe	29.6	●	Bulgaria	88.5	●
India	36.0	●	Hungary	88.5	●
Mongolia	36.6	●	Suriname	88.6	●
Guatemala	36.7	●	Kazakhstan	90.1	●
Lesotho	38.0	●	Dominican Republic	90.5	●
Swaziland	38.4	●	Moldova	91.4	●
Senegal	39.3	●	Croatia	91.7	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Armenia	92.5	●	Turkmenistan	100.0	●
Azerbaijan	92.7	●	United Arab Emirates	100.0	●
Chile	93.0	●	Australia	100.0	●
Cuba	93.1	●	Austria	100.0	●
Guyana	93.4	●	Bahrain	100.0	●
Venezuela, RB	93.5	●	Belgium	100.0	●
Costa Rica	94.2	●	Canada	100.0	●
Latvia	94.3	●	Cyprus	100.0	●
Brazil	94.3	●	Denmark	100.0	●
Slovenia	95.8	●	Finland	100.0	●
Turkey	95.9	●	France	100.0	●
Ukraine	96.0	●	Germany	100.0	●
Ecuador	96.2	●	Greece	100.0	●
Morocco	97.1	●	Iceland	100.0	●
Uruguay	98.8	●	Ireland	100.0	●
Iraq	98.9	●	Israel	100.0	●
Argentina	99.1	●	Italy	100.0	●
Mauritius	99.3	●	Japan	100.0	●
Russian Federation	99.3	●	Kuwait	100.0	●
Belarus	99.5	●	Lithuania	100.0	●
Barbados	99.8	●	Luxembourg	100.0	●
Slovak Republic	100.0	●	Malta	100.0	●
Tunisia	100.0	●	Netherlands	100.0	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	100.0	●	New Zealand	100.0	●
Algeria	100.0	●	Norway	100.0	●
Czech Republic	100.0	●	Oman	100.0	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	100.0	●	Poland	100.0	●
Jordan	100.0	●	Portugal	100.0	●
Korea, Rep.	100.0	●	Singapore	100.0	●
Lebanon	100.0	●	Spain	100.0	●
Malaysia	100.0	●	Sweden	100.0	●
Qatar	100.0	●	Switzerland	100.0	●
Saudi Arabia	100.0	●	United Kingdom	100.0	●
Syrian Arab Republic	100.0	●	United States	100.0	●
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0	●			

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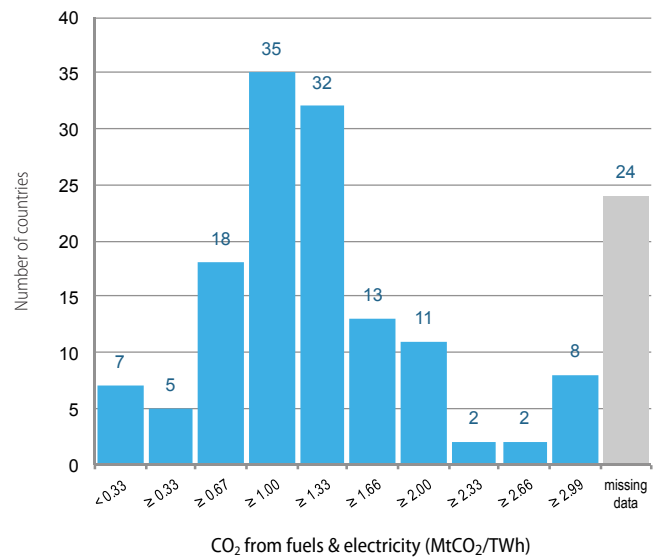
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)

A measure of the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing CO₂ emissions from the combustion of fuel by electricity output.

Source: IEA (2016). Years: 2014

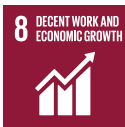
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Benin	28.7	●	Argentina	1.5	●
Togo	17.2	●	Gabon	1.5	●
Luxembourg	6.6	●	Netherlands	1.5	●
Mongolia	3.6	●	Mexico	1.5	●
Lithuania	3.3	●	Thailand	1.5	●
Niger	3.3	●	Estonia	1.5	●
Botswana	3.1	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.4	●
Turkmenistan	3.0	●	Hungary	1.4	●
Yemen, Rep.	3.0	●	Jordan	1.4	●
Haiti	2.8	●	Mauritius	1.4	●
Trinidad and Tobago	2.5	●	Kuwait	1.4	●
Namibia	2.4	●	Cyprus	1.4	●
Kazakhstan	2.3	●	Myanmar	1.4	●
Iraq	2.2	●	Sri Lanka	1.4	●
Bolivia	2.2	●	Tunisia	1.4	●
Qatar	2.2	●	Ukraine	1.4	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.2	●	Russian Federation	1.4	●
Oman	2.1	●	Dominican Republic	1.4	●
Angola	2.1	●	Pakistan	1.4	●
Nigeria	2.1	●	Greece	1.4	●
Algeria	2.0	●	Ireland	1.4	●
Cambodia	2.0	●	Latvia	1.3	●
Indonesia	2.0	●	Kenya	1.3	●
Morocco	2.0	●	Azerbaijan	1.3	●
South Africa	1.9	●	Syrian Arab Republic	1.3	●
Poland	1.9	●	Philippines	1.3	●
Uzbekistan	1.8	●	Turkey	1.3	●
Jamaica	1.8	●	Belgium	1.3	●
Senegal	1.8	●	United States	1.3	●
Belarus	1.7	●	Venezuela, RB	1.2	●
Saudi Arabia	1.7	●	Lebanon	1.2	●
United Arab Emirates	1.7	●	Germany	1.2	●
Tanzania	1.7	●	United Kingdom	1.2	●
China	1.7	●	Japan	1.2	●
Moldova	1.7	●	Czech Republic	1.2	●
Ecuador	1.7	●	Italy	1.2	●
India	1.7	●	Zimbabwe	1.2	●
Cuba	1.6	●	Cote d'Ivoire	1.2	●
Macedonia, FYR	1.6	●	Panama	1.2	●
Guatemala	1.6	●	Bangladesh	1.2	●
Australia	1.6	●	Croatia	1.2	●
Malaysia	1.6	●	Bahrain	1.1	●
Nepal	1.6	●	Honduras	1.1	●
Congo, Rep.	1.6	●	Israel	1.1	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Denmark	1.1	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.5	●
Sudan	1.1	●	France	0.5	●
Serbia	1.1	●	Uruguay	0.5	●
Korea, Rep.	1.1	●	Tajikistan	0.3	●
Romania	1.1	●	Sweden	0.2	●
Peru	1.1	●	Norway	0.2	●
Malta	1.1	●	Mozambique	0.2	●
Slovak Republic	1.1	●	Zambia	0.2	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.1	●	Iceland	0.1	●
Chile	1.1	●	Paraguay	0.1	●
Colombia	1.1	●	Afghanistan	na	●
Vietnam	1.1	●	Barbados	na	●
Austria	1.0	●	Belize	na	●
Nicaragua	1.0	●	Bhutan	na	●
Ghana	1.0	●	Burkina Faso	na	●
El Salvador	1.0	●	Burundi	na	●
Ethiopia	1.0	●	Central African Republic	na	●
Bulgaria	1.0	●	Chad	na	●
Suriname	0.9	●	Djibouti	na	●
Singapore	0.9	●	Gambia, The	na	●
Cameroon	0.9	●	Guinea	na	●
Spain	0.9	●	Guyana	na	●
Albania	0.9	●	Lao PDR	na	●
Canada	0.9	●	Lesotho	na	●
Portugal	0.9	●	Liberia	na	●
Brazil	0.8	●	Madagascar	na	●
Slovenia	0.8	●	Malawi	na	●
Georgia	0.8	●	Mali	na	●
New Zealand	0.7	●	Mauritania	na	●
Costa Rica	0.7	●	Rwanda	na	●
Montenegro	0.7	●	Sierra Leone	na	●
Armenia	0.7	●	Swaziland	na	●
Finland	0.7	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Kyrgyz Republic	0.6	●	Uganda	na	●
Switzerland	0.6	●			

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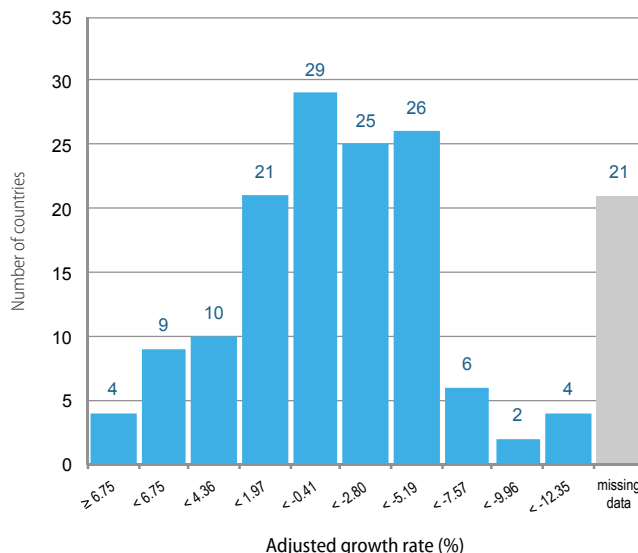
Adjusted Growth (%)

The growth rate of GDP adjusted to income levels (where rich countries are expected to grow less) and expressed relative to the US growth performance. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products.

Source: World Bank (2017a). Years: 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Serbia	-17.8	●	Finland	-4.2	●
Gambia, The	-15.1	●	Paraguay	-4.1	●
Cote d'Ivoire	-14.8	●	Nepal	-4.1	●
Tanzania	-12.8	●	Croatia	-4.0	●
Bhutan	-10.9	●	Bangladesh	-4.0	●
Mauritania	-10.2	●	Namibia	-3.8	●
Jamaica	-9.2	●	Estonia	-3.8	●
Nicaragua	-8.6	●	Saudi Arabia	-3.8	●
Honduras	-8.3	●	Armenia	-3.6	●
Djibouti	-8.0	●	Tunisia	-3.6	●
Chad	-8.0	●	Qatar	-3.3	●
Central African Republic	-7.9	●	Slovak Republic	-3.2	●
Tajikistan	-7.6	●	Australia	-3.1	●
Nigeria	-7.5	●	Sudan	-3.1	●
Afghanistan	-7.4	●	Denmark	-3.0	●
Korea, Rep.	-7.2	●	Bahrain	-2.9	●
Burundi	-7.2	●	China	-2.9	●
New Zealand	-7.1	●	Haiti	-2.8	●
Zimbabwe	-6.9	●	Cambodia	-2.8	●
Kyrgyz Republic	-6.8	●	Lesotho	-2.7	●
Cameroon	-6.6	●	Angola	-2.7	●
Burkina Faso	-6.5	●	Togo	-2.7	●
Myanmar	-6.3	●	Mali	-2.6	●
Madagascar	-6.1	●	Bulgaria	-2.5	●
Ethiopia	-6.0	●	Cyprus	-2.4	●
Brazil	-6.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	-2.4	●
Congo, Rep.	-6.0	●	Uganda	-2.2	●
Ecuador	-6.0	●	Timor-Leste	-2.2	●
Liberia	-6.0	●	Morocco	-2.1	●
South Africa	-5.9	●	Mauritius	-1.8	●
Suriname	-5.8	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-1.8	●
Colombia	-5.8	●	Algeria	-1.7	●
Slovenia	-5.8	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	-1.7	●
Zambia	-5.7	●	Pakistan	-1.5	●
Bolivia	-5.5	●	Ghana	-1.4	●
Iceland	-5.5	●	Germany	-1.4	●
Botswana	-5.4	●	Belgium	-1.4	●
Rwanda	-5.2	●	United Kingdom	-1.3	●
Azerbaijan	-5.2	●	Niger	-1.2	●
Guinea	-5.1	●	Israel	-1.0	●
Malawi	-4.8	●	Vietnam	-1.0	●
Malaysia	-4.8	●	Jordan	-0.9	●
Mozambique	-4.6	●	France	-0.8	●
Trinidad and Tobago	-4.3	●	Albania	-0.7	●

Distribution of countries

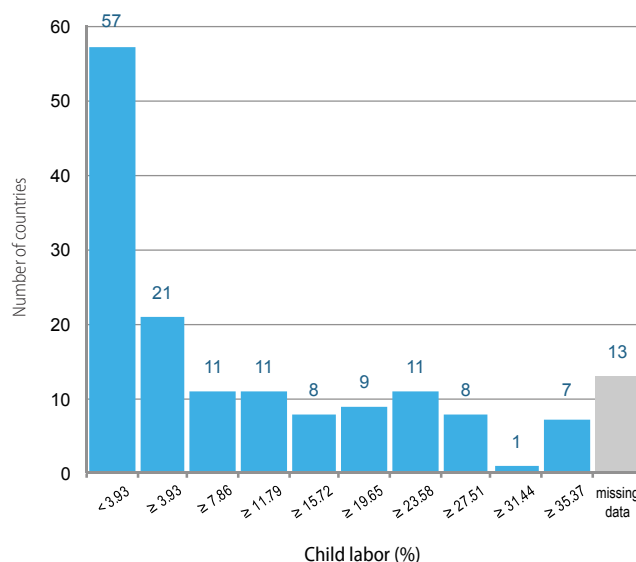


Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Chile	-0.5	●	Peru	4.5	●
Iraq	-0.5	●	Japan	4.7	●
India	-0.5	●	Thailand	4.8	●
Switzerland	-0.5	●	Belize	4.9	●
Sri Lanka	-0.2	●	Oman	4.9	●
Canada	-0.1	●	Czech Republic	5.0	●
United States	0.0	●	Uruguay	6.0	●
Ireland	0.2	●	Dominican Republic	6.3	●
Moldova	0.4	●	Singapore	6.6	●
Mongolia	0.5	●	Luxembourg	7.6	●
Barbados	0.5	●	Kuwait	8.8	●
Guyana	0.6	●	Spain	10.4	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.7	●	Norway	13.6	●
Mexico	0.8	●	Argentina	na	●
United Arab Emirates	0.9	●	Belarus	na	●
Lithuania	0.9	●	Costa Rica	na	●
Hungary	1.0	●	Cuba	na	●
Ukraine	1.1	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	na	●
Turkey	1.2	●	El Salvador	na	●
Russian Federation	1.4	●	Georgia	na	●
Lao PDR	1.5	●	Greece	na	●
Romania	1.6	●	Indonesia	na	●
Kazakhstan	1.7	●	Latvia	na	●
Gabon	1.8	●	Lebanon	na	●
Italy	2.0	●	Malta	na	●
Guatemala	2.0	●	Montenegro	na	●
Kenya	2.1	●	Philippines	na	●
Portugal	2.2	●	Poland	na	●
Senegal	2.4	●	Sierra Leone	na	●
Yemen, Rep.	2.8	●	Sweden	na	●
Netherlands	2.8	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Panama	2.9	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Swaziland	3.1	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Benin	3.2	●	Venezuela, RB	na	●
Austria	3.5	●			

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Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labor

Distribution of countries



The percentage of children, between the age of 5-14 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.

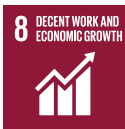
Source: UNICEF (2016a). Years: 2000-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Cameroon	47.0	●	Benin	15.3	●
Zambia	40.6	●	Honduras	15.3	●
Malawi	39.3	●	Mongolia	15.2	●
Burkina Faso	39.2	●	Mauritania	14.6	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	38.4	●	Nicaragua	14.5	●
Nepal	37.4	●	Senegal	14.5	●
Sierra Leone	37.4	●	Gabon	13.4	●
Peru	33.5	●	Dominican Republic	12.8	●
Niger	30.5	●	Macedonia, FYR	12.5	●
Afghanistan	29.4	●	Montenegro	12.5	●
Tanzania	28.8	●	India	11.8	●
Central African Republic	28.5	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	11.4	●
Rwanda	28.5	●	Philippines	11.1	●
Guinea	28.3	●	Lao PDR	10.1	●
Togo	27.9	●	Tajikistan	10.0	●
Paraguay	27.6	●	Colombia	9.7	●
Ethiopia	27.4	●	Serbia	9.5	●
Bolivia	26.4	●	Botswana	9.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	26.4	●	Morocco	8.3	●
Burundi	26.3	●	Thailand	8.3	●
Chad	26.1	●	Brazil	8.1	●
Kenya	25.9	●	Uruguay	7.9	●
Guatemala	25.8	●	Djibouti	7.7	●
Kyrgyz Republic	25.8	●	Venezuela, RB	7.7	●
Sudan	24.9	●	Swaziland	7.3	●
Nigeria	24.7	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	7.0	●
Haiti	24.4	●	Indonesia	6.9	●
Angola	23.5	●	Chile	6.6	●
Congo, Rep.	23.3	●	Azerbaijan	6.5	●
Lesotho	22.9	●	Turkey	5.9	●
Madagascar	22.9	●	Panama	5.6	●
Yemen, Rep.	22.7	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.3	●
Mozambique	22.2	●	Albania	5.1	●
Ghana	21.8	●	Algeria	5.0	●
Mali	21.4	●	Iraq	4.7	●
Liberia	20.8	●	Bahrain	4.6	●
Cambodia	19.3	●	Argentina	4.4	●
Gambia, The	19.2	●	Bangladesh	4.3	●
El Salvador	19.0	●	Mexico	4.2	●
Georgia	18.4	●	Timor-Leste	4.2	●
Guyana	18.3	●	Costa Rica	4.1	●
Vietnam	16.4	●	Suriname	4.1	●
Moldova	16.3	●	Syrian Arab Republic	4.0	●
Uganda	16.3	●	Armenia	3.9	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Portugal	3.4	●	Kuwait	0.0*	●
Jamaica	3.3	●	Latvia	0.0*	●
Belize	3.2	●	Lithuania	0.0*	●
Ecuador	3.0	●	Luxembourg	0.0*	●
Bhutan	2.9	●	Malta	0.0*	●
Sri Lanka	2.5	●	Netherlands	0.0*	●
Ukraine	2.4	●	New Zealand	0.0*	●
Kazakhstan	2.2	●	Norway	0.0*	●
Tunisia	2.1	●	Oman	0.0*	●
Barbados	1.9	●	Poland	0.0*	●
Lebanon	1.9	●	Qatar	0.0*	●
Jordan	1.6	●	Saudi Arabia	0.0*	●
Belarus	1.4	●	Singapore	0.0*	●
Romania	0.9	●	Slovak Republic	0.0*	●
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7	●	Slovenia	0.0*	●
Australia	0.0*	●	Spain	0.0*	●
Austria	0.0*	●	Sweden	0.0*	●
Belgium	0.0*	●	Switzerland	0.0*	●
Canada	0.0*	●	United Arab Emirates	0.0*	●
Croatia	0.0*	●	United Kingdom	0.0*	●
Cyprus	0.0*	●	United States	0.0*	●
Czech Republic	0.0*	●	Bulgaria	na	●
Denmark	0.0*	●	China	na	●
Estonia	0.0*	●	Cuba	na	●
Finland	0.0*	●	Malaysia	na	●
France	0.0*	●	Mauritius	na	●
Germany	0.0*	●	Myanmar	na	●
Greece	0.0*	●	Namibia	na	●
Hungary	0.0*	●	Pakistan	na	●
Iceland	0.0*	●	Russian Federation	na	●
Ireland	0.0*	●	South Africa	na	●
Israel	0.0*	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Italy	0.0*	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Japan	0.0*	●	Zimbabwe	na	●
Korea, Rep.	0.0*	●			

The best performing upper-middle-income countries have a child labor rate of 1% (UNICEF, 2015). We assumed 0% child labor for high-income countries for which no data was reported.

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



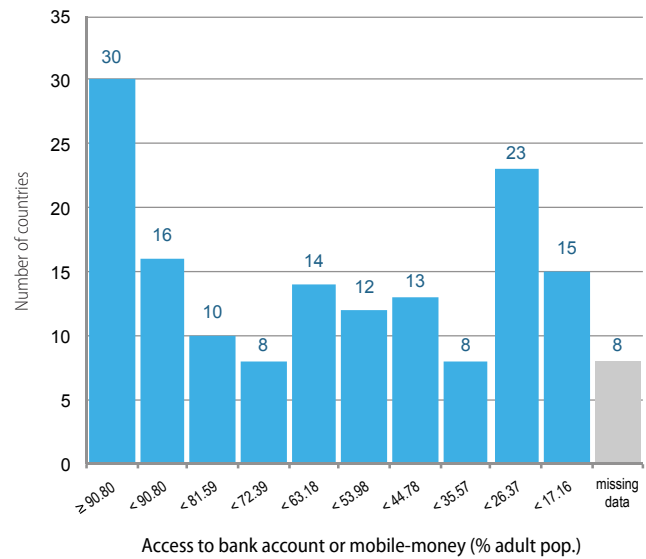
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)

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.

Source: World Bank (2017b). Years: 2011-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Turkmenistan	2.2	●	Tunisia	33.9	●
Niger	3.4	●	Bangladesh	34.5	●
Central African Republic	4.6	●	Peru	36.4	●
Madagascar	8.0	●	Swaziland	36.7	●
Yemen, Rep.	8.2	●	Philippines	37.1	●
Guinea	9.0	●	Uganda	37.4	●
Chad	9.5	●	Honduras	37.6	●
Burundi	9.9	●	Gabon	38.5	●
Pakistan	10.4	●	Bhutan	38.9	●
Afghanistan	12.2	●	Vietnam	39.5	●
Iraq	12.7	●	Angola	40.5	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	14.2	●	Zambia	40.6	●
Cambodia	15.3	●	Nepal	41.1	●
Tajikistan	16.0	●	Ghana	41.6	●
Djibouti	16.6	●	El Salvador	43.5	●
Burkina Faso	17.2	●	Uzbekistan	45.2	●
Cameroon	17.7	●	Indonesia	45.3	●
Mali	18.8	●	Mexico	45.6	●
Senegal	19.2	●	Morocco	47.4	●
Sudan	19.3	●	Georgia	47.5	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	19.5	●	Albania	48.4	●
Sierra Leone	19.7	●	Colombia	48.6	●
Benin	19.9	●	Guatemala	50.0	●
Haiti	20.3	●	Bolivia	50.4	●
Malawi	20.6	●	Panama	50.9	●
Kyrgyz Republic	20.9	●	Nigeria	51.5	●
Cote d'Ivoire	21.0	●	Uruguay	52.8	●
Moldova	21.3	●	Argentina	54.1	●
Armenia	21.8	●	Rwanda	54.9	●
Togo	22.0	●	Belize	55.1	●
Syrian Arab Republic	22.7	●	Ecuador	55.1	●
Congo, Rep.	23.8	●	Ukraine	58.3	●
Zimbabwe	23.8	●	India	58.6	●
Tanzania	24.2	●	Kazakhstan	59.0	●
Lesotho	24.7	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	59.6	●
Ethiopia	25.7	●	Lebanon	59.7	●
Nicaragua	25.9	●	Botswana	59.8	●
Liberia	26.0	●	Turkey	60.8	●
Myanmar	27.0	●	Algeria	60.9	●
Mauritania	27.7	●	Dominican Republic	62.6	●
Jordan	30.1	●	Venezuela, RB	62.8	●
Azerbaijan	30.7	●	Costa Rica	66.7	●
Lao PDR	31.2	●	Montenegro	67.5	●
Paraguay	32.7	●	Chile	67.8	●

Distribution of countries

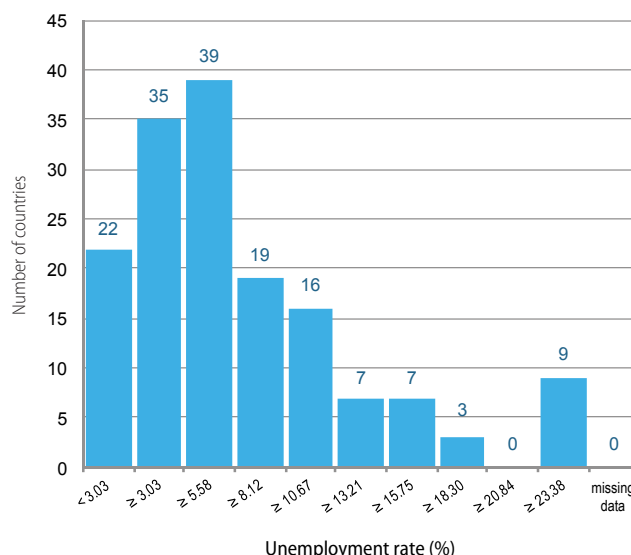


Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Kenya	68.1	●	Mongolia	93.7	●
Namibia	69.4	●	Israel	93.9	●
Romania	70.7	●	Korea, Rep.	95.7	●
Russian Federation	71.2	●	Singapore	96.5	●
Bulgaria	71.7	●	Ireland	97.3	●
Hungary	73.4	●	Austria	97.4	●
Saudi Arabia	73.8	●	Japan	97.5	●
Brazil	74.6	●	Estonia	97.6	●
Belarus	75.9	●	France	97.7	●
Qatar	76.8	●	Slovenia	97.8	●
South Africa	77.3	●	Luxembourg	97.8	●
Kuwait	77.8	●	United States	97.9	●
Oman	78.6	●	Belgium	98.0	●
Macedonia, FYR	78.6	●	Spain	98.2	●
Trinidad and Tobago	79.0	●	Malta	98.3	●
Thailand	82.3	●	Switzerland	98.9	●
Poland	82.8	●	Australia	99.2	●
Bahrain	83.2	●	United Kingdom	99.4	●
Slovak Republic	83.3	●	Canada	99.6	●
China	83.6	●	Netherlands	99.8	●
Malaysia	84.1	●	Germany	99.9	●
Jamaica	84.3	●	New Zealand	99.9	●
Czech Republic	84.3	●	Denmark	100.0	●
Sri Lanka	85.4	●	Finland	100.0	●
Lithuania	85.5	●	Norway	100.0	●
Serbia	85.5	●	Sweden	100.0	●
United Arab Emirates	86.3	●	Barbados	na	●
Cyprus	88.4	●	Cuba	na	●
Croatia	89.2	●	Gambia, The	na	●
Mauritius	89.3	●	Guyana	na	●
Italy	90.2	●	Iceland	na	●
Greece	91.2	●	Mozambique	na	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	92.9	●	Suriname	na	●
Portugal	93.2	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Latvia	93.4	●			

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Unemployment rate (% total labor force)

Distribution of countries



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 those persons who want to work but are not doing so.

Source: ILO (2017b). Years: 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Gambia, The	29.7	●	Morocco	10.0	●
Lesotho	27.4	●	Suriname	10.0	●
Macedonia, FYR	26.7	●	France	10.0	●
South Africa	25.9	●	Latvia	9.9	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.8	●	Colombia	9.9	●
Namibia	25.6	●	Senegal	9.5	●
Swaziland	25.3	●	Cote d'Ivoire	9.3	●
Mozambique	24.4	●	Lithuania	9.2	●
Greece	23.9	●	Costa Rica	9.0	●
Spain	19.4	●	Finland	9.0	●
Gabon	18.5	●	Uzbekistan	8.9	●
Botswana	18.4	●	Ukraine	8.9	●
Oman	17.5	●	Slovenia	8.7	●
Montenegro	17.5	●	Turkmenistan	8.6	●
Yemen, Rep.	17.1	●	Afghanistan	8.5	●
Armenia	16.8	●	Belgium	8.3	●
Serbia	16.5	●	Uruguay	8.2	●
Albania	16.3	●	Mali	8.1	●
Iraq	16.0	●	Ireland	8.1	●
Tunisia	14.8	●	Bulgaria	8.0	●
Dominican Republic	14.4	●	Mauritius	7.8	●
Syrian Arab Republic	14.3	●	Kyrgyz Republic	7.7	●
Croatia	13.5	●	Zambia	7.5	●
Sudan	13.3	●	Sweden	7.1	●
Jamaica	13.3	●	Canada	7.1	●
Jordan	13.2	●	Estonia	6.9	●
Haiti	13.2	●	Venezuela, RB	6.9	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	12.0	●	Central African Republic	6.9	●
Cyprus	11.7	●	Guinea	6.8	●
Mauritania	11.7	●	Togo	6.8	●
Georgia	11.6	●	Lebanon	6.8	●
Italy	11.5	●	Malawi	6.7	●
Brazil	11.5	●	Mongolia	6.7	●
Guyana	11.4	●	Djibouti	6.6	●
Barbados	11.4	●	Angola	6.6	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	11.3	●	Chile	6.6	●
Algeria	11.2	●	Argentina	6.6	●
Congo, Rep.	11.2	●	Romania	6.4	●
Portugal	11.2	●	El Salvador	6.3	●
Belize	11.0	●	Honduras	6.3	●
Kenya	11.0	●	Poland	6.2	●
Tajikistan	10.8	●	Netherlands	6.2	●
Turkey	10.3	●	Austria	6.1	●
Slovak Republic	10.0	●	Denmark	6.1	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Luxembourg	5.9	●	Mexico	4.0	●
Nicaragua	5.9	●	Liberia	4.0	●
Philippines	5.9	●	Trinidad and Tobago	3.9	●
Pakistan	5.9	●	Iceland	3.8	●
Panama	5.8	●	Bolivia	3.7	●
Chad	5.8	●	United Arab Emirates	3.7	●
Ghana	5.8	●	Korea, Rep.	3.7	●
Australia	5.7	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.6	●
Ethiopia	5.7	●	India	3.5	●
Russian Federation	5.7	●	Malaysia	3.3	●
Israel	5.6	●	Nepal	3.2	●
Indonesia	5.6	●	Japan	3.1	●
Saudi Arabia	5.5	●	Sierra Leone	3.0	●
Paraguay	5.4	●	Burkina Faso	3.0	●
Ecuador	5.4	●	Cuba	2.9	●
Malta	5.3	●	Niger	2.6	●
New Zealand	5.2	●	Tanzania	2.6	●
Kazakhstan	5.2	●	Rwanda	2.5	●
Hungary	5.2	●	Kuwait	2.4	●
Zimbabwe	5.1	●	Bhutan	2.4	●
Azerbaijan	5.1	●	Guatemala	2.4	●
Nigeria	5.0	●	Uganda	2.3	●
Moldova	5.0	●	Vietnam	2.2	●
Sri Lanka	5.0	●	Madagascar	2.1	●
Peru	4.9	●	Singapore	1.8	●
United States	4.9	●	Burundi	1.6	●
United Kingdom	4.8	●	Lao PDR	1.5	●
Norway	4.8	●	Bahrain	1.3	●
China	4.6	●	Benin	1.0	●
Switzerland	4.6	●	Myanmar	0.8	●
Cameroon	4.5	●	Thailand	0.6	●
Germany	4.3	●	Belarus	0.5	●
Bangladesh	4.1	●	Cambodia	0.3	●
Czech Republic	4.0	●	Qatar	0.2	●
Timor-Leste	4.0	●			

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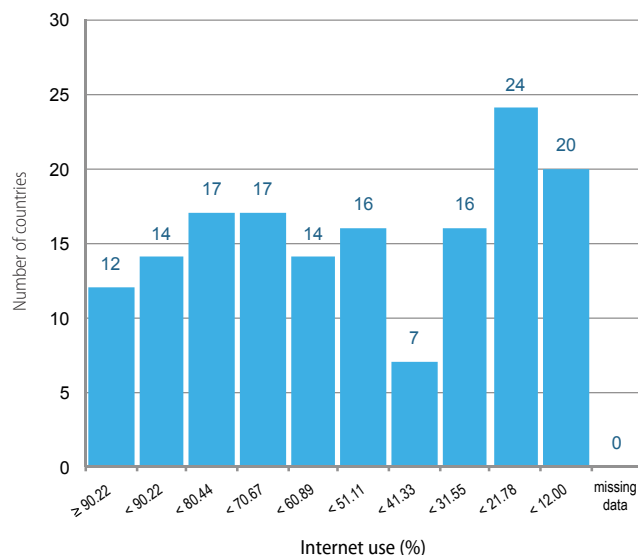
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)

The percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.

Source: ITU (2017). Years: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Niger	2.2	●	Myanmar	21.8	●
Sierra Leone	2.5	●	Indonesia	22.0	●
Chad	2.7	●	Namibia	22.3	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.8	●	Ghana	23.5	●
Madagascar	4.2	●	Gabon	23.5	●
Central African Republic	4.6	●	Yemen, Rep.	25.1	●
Guinea	4.7	●	India	26.0	●
Burundi	4.9	●	Sudan	26.6	●
Tanzania	5.4	●	El Salvador	26.9	●
Liberia	5.9	●	Guatemala	27.1	●
Benin	6.8	●	Botswana	27.5	●
Togo	7.1	●	Syrian Arab Republic	30.0	●
Congo, Rep.	7.6	●	Sri Lanka	30.0	●
Afghanistan	8.3	●	Kyrgyz Republic	30.2	●
Mozambique	9.0	●	Swaziland	30.4	●
Malawi	9.3	●	Cuba	31.1	●
Mali	10.3	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	35.9	●
Burkina Faso	11.4	●	Algeria	38.2	●
Ethiopia	11.6	●	Guyana	38.2	●
Djibouti	11.9	●	Thailand	39.3	●
Haiti	12.2	●	Bhutan	39.8	●
Angola	12.4	●	Philippines	40.7	●
Timor-Leste	13.4	●	Peru	40.9	●
Bangladesh	14.4	●	Belize	41.6	●
Turkmenistan	15.0	●	Suriname	42.8	●
Mauritania	15.2	●	Uzbekistan	42.8	●
Lesotho	16.1	●	Jamaica	43.2	●
Zimbabwe	16.4	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	44.1	●
Gambia, The	17.1	●	Paraguay	44.4	●
Iraq	17.2	●	Bolivia	45.1	●
Nepal	17.6	●	Georgia	45.2	●
Pakistan	18.0	●	Kenya	45.6	●
Rwanda	18.0	●	Nigeria	47.4	●
Lao PDR	18.2	●	Tunisia	48.5	●
Tajikistan	19.0	●	Ecuador	48.9	●
Cambodia	19.0	●	Ukraine	49.3	●
Uganda	19.2	●	Moldova	49.8	●
Nicaragua	19.7	●	Mauritius	50.1	●
Honduras	20.4	●	China	50.3	●
Cameroon	20.7	●	Panama	51.2	●
Cote d'Ivoire	21.0	●	South Africa	51.9	●
Zambia	21.0	●	Dominican Republic	51.9	●
Mongolia	21.4	●	Vietnam	52.7	●
Senegal	21.7	●	Jordan	53.4	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Turkey	53.7	●	United States	74.6	●
Romania	55.8	●	Barbados	76.1	●
Colombia	55.9	●	Malta	76.2	●
Bulgaria	56.7	●	Azerbaijan	77.0	●
Morocco	57.1	●	Spain	78.7	●
Mexico	57.4	●	Israel	78.9	●
Armenia	58.2	●	Latvia	79.2	●
Brazil	59.1	●	Ireland	80.1	●
Costa Rica	59.8	●	Czech Republic	81.3	●
Venezuela, RB	61.9	●	Kuwait	82.1	●
Belarus	62.2	●	Singapore	82.1	●
Albania	63.3	●	Austria	83.9	●
Chile	64.3	●	Australia	84.6	●
Montenegro	64.6	●	France	84.7	●
Uruguay	64.6	●	Slovak Republic	85.0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	65.1	●	Belgium	85.1	●
Serbia	65.3	●	Germany	87.6	●
Italy	65.6	●	Switzerland	88.0	●
Greece	66.8	●	New Zealand	88.2	●
Poland	68.0	●	Estonia	88.4	●
Portugal	68.6	●	Canada	88.5	●
Trinidad and Tobago	69.2	●	Korea, Rep.	89.9	●
Argentina	69.4	●	Sweden	90.6	●
Saudi Arabia	69.6	●	United Arab Emirates	91.2	●
Croatia	69.8	●	United Kingdom	92.0	●
Macedonia, FYR	70.4	●	Finland	92.7	●
Malaysia	71.1	●	Qatar	92.9	●
Lithuania	71.4	●	Netherlands	93.1	●
Cyprus	71.7	●	Japan	93.3	●
Hungary	72.8	●	Bahrain	93.5	●
Kazakhstan	72.9	●	Denmark	96.3	●
Slovenia	73.1	●	Norway	96.8	●
Russian Federation	73.4	●	Luxembourg	97.3	●
Lebanon	74.0	●	Iceland	98.2	●
Oman	74.2	●			

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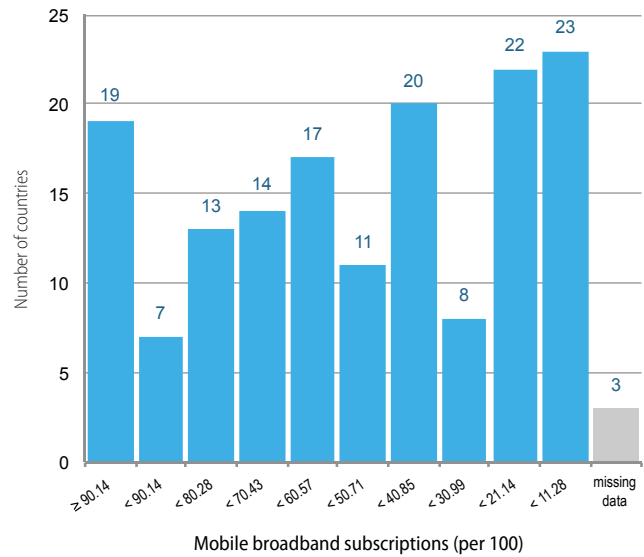
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)

The number of subscriptions to mobile cellular networks with access to data communications (e.g. the Internet) at broadband downstream speeds, per 100 people.

Source: ITU (2017). Years: 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Haiti	0.2	●	Nepal	21.1	●
Guyana	0.2	●	Mauritania	23.1	●
Central African Republic	1.1	●	Rwanda	25.9	●
Chad	1.4	●	Senegal	26.4	●
Niger	1.8	●	Uzbekistan	28.7	●
Tanzania	3.2	●	Sudan	29.4	●
Iraq	3.6	●	Myanmar	29.5	●
Benin	4.2	●	Belize	30.2	●
Cameroon	4.3	●	Kyrgyz Republic	31.0	●
Djibouti	5.6	●	Trinidad and Tobago	32.2	●
Yemen, Rep.	5.9	●	Panama	32.7	●
Afghanistan	6.0	●	Gabon	33.1	●
Togo	6.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	33.5	●
Nicaragua	7.2	●	Bolivia	33.9	●
Burundi	7.6	●	Ecuador	35.1	●
Ukraine	8.1	●	Jordan	35.6	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8.5	●	Peru	36.7	●
Madagascar	9.0	●	Mauritius	37.0	●
India	9.4	●	Timor-Leste	37.5	●
Mozambique	9.4	●	Lesotho	37.7	●
Gambia, The	10.0	●	Vietnam	39.0	●
Guatemala	10.1	●	Zimbabwe	39.0	●
Syrian Arab Republic	10.4	●	Paraguay	39.2	●
Ethiopia	12.0	●	Morocco	39.3	●
Tajikistan	12.1	●	Dominican Republic	39.6	●
Pakistan	13.0	●	Hungary	39.8	●
Bangladesh	13.5	●	Algeria	40.1	●
Zambia	13.8	●	Cote d'Ivoire	40.4	●
Guinea	13.9	●	Albania	40.6	●
Lao PDR	14.2	●	Colombia	41.0	●
Sierra Leone	15.2	●	Armenia	41.3	●
Burkina Faso	15.4	●	Philippines	41.6	●
Kenya	15.5	●	Indonesia	42.1	●
Sri Lanka	15.8	●	Cambodia	42.8	●
Malawi	16.6	●	Venezuela, RB	43.0	●
Swaziland	17.0	●	Montenegro	43.7	●
Honduras	17.2	●	Greece	45.7	●
Uganda	18.3	●	Mexico	50.4	●
Mali	18.8	●	Georgia	50.5	●
Angola	19.3	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	50.7	●
El Salvador	19.9	●	Turkey	50.9	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	20.0	●	Moldova	51.9	●
Liberia	20.5	●	Slovenia	52.0	●
Nigeria	21.0	●	Portugal	52.0	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Lebanon	53.4	●	Suriname	75.9	●
Jamaica	53.5	●	Mongolia	76.0	●
Cyprus	54.8	●	Uruguay	77.7	●
Barbados	54.9	●	Oman	78.3	●
China	56.0	●	Qatar	80.0	●
Israel	56.1	●	Bulgaria	81.3	●
Macedonia, FYR	56.2	●	Spain	82.1	●
Canada	56.3	●	Italy	82.1	●
Bhutan	56.4	●	Luxembourg	83.3	●
Chile	57.6	●	United Kingdom	87.8	●
South Africa	59.5	●	Brazil	88.6	●
Kazakhstan	60.0	●	Malaysia	89.9	●
Poland	60.2	●	United Arab Emirates	92.0	●
Azerbaijan	60.9	●	Norway	92.8	●
Belarus	61.8	●	Iceland	93.4	●
Namibia	62.1	●	Ireland	95.1	●
Tunisia	62.6	●	Costa Rica	95.5	●
Malta	63.2	●	Switzerland	97.6	●
Romania	63.5	●	United States	109.2	●
Belgium	66.6	●	Korea, Rep.	109.7	●
Ghana	66.8	●	Saudi Arabia	111.7	●
Latvia	67.0	●	Australia	112.9	●
Argentina	67.3	●	New Zealand	114.2	●
Botswana	67.3	●	Estonia	114.3	●
Slovak Republic	67.5	●	Denmark	116.8	●
Austria	68.6	●	Sweden	122.1	●
Czech Republic	68.8	●	Japan	126.4	●
Netherlands	70.5	●	Bahrain	131.8	●
Russian Federation	71.3	●	Kuwait	139.3	●
Serbia	71.8	●	Singapore	142.2	●
Lithuania	74.2	●	Finland	144.1	●
France	74.7	●	Congo, Rep.	na	●
Germany	75.1	●	Cuba	na	●
Thailand	75.3	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Croatia	75.4	●			

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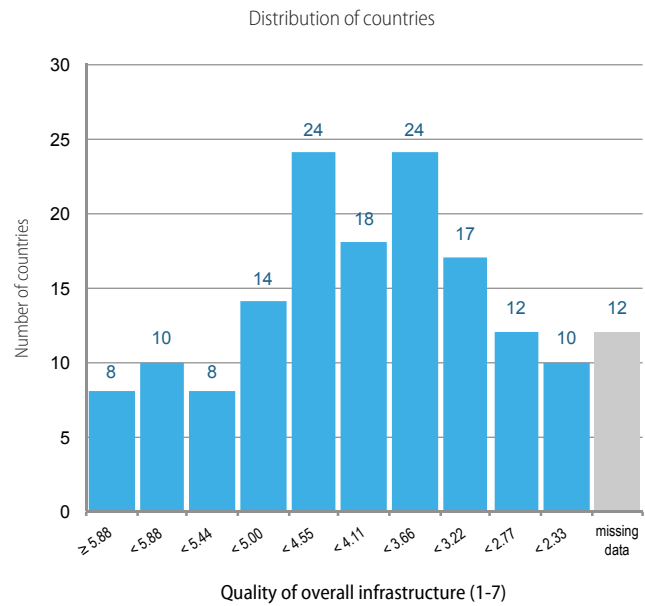


Quality of overall infrastructure
(1= extremely underdeveloped;
7= extensive and efficient by
international standards)

The qualitative assessment of a country's infrastructure such as telephony, transport and energy. Based on survey respondents' assessment of the general infrastructures on a scale from 1 (extremely underdeveloped) to 7 (extensive and efficient by international standards).

Source: Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2016). Years: 2016-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Mauritania	1.6	●	Zambia	3.3	●
Chad	1.7	●	Romania	3.4	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.9	●	Uganda	3.4	●
Yemen, Rep.	2.1	●	Lesotho	3.4	●
Guinea	2.1	●	Montenegro	3.4	●
Haiti	2.2	●	Cambodia	3.4	●
Cameroon	2.2	●	Ethiopia	3.4	●
Burundi	2.2	●	Pakistan	3.5	●
Angola	2.2	●	Dominican Republic	3.5	●
Nigeria	2.3	●	El Salvador	3.5	●
Lebanon	2.3	●	Tanzania	3.5	●
Burkina Faso	2.4	●	Belize	3.5	●
Paraguay	2.4	●	Guatemala	3.6	●
Sierra Leone	2.4	●	Ukraine	3.6	●
Mali	2.4	●	Guyana	3.6	●
Benin	2.4	●	Uruguay	3.6	●
Myanmar	2.4	●	Vietnam	3.6	●
Venezuela, RB	2.5	●	Tunisia	3.7	●
Malawi	2.5	●	Honduras	3.7	●
Nepal	2.6	●	Gambia, The	3.7	●
Mozambique	2.6	●	Lao PDR	3.7	●
Madagascar	2.7	●	Indonesia	3.8	●
Senegal	2.8	●	Swaziland	3.8	●
Bangladesh	2.8	●	Bulgaria	3.9	●
Timor-Leste	2.9	●	Bhutan	3.9	●
Gabon	2.9	●	Botswana	4.0	●
Liberia	2.9	●	Suriname	4.0	●
Kyrgyz Republic	3.0	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.0	●
Brazil	3.0	●	Georgia	4.0	●
Peru	3.0	●	Russian Federation	4.0	●
Bolivia	3.0	●	Kazakhstan	4.0	●
Colombia	3.0	●	Thailand	4.0	●
Philippines	3.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	4.1	●
Zimbabwe	3.1	●	Syrian Arab Republic	4.1	●
Moldova	3.1	●	Jamaica	4.1	●
Argentina	3.1	●	Mexico	4.1	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.1	●	Albania	4.1	●
Serbia	3.2	●	Tajikistan	4.2	●
Costa Rica	3.2	●	Poland	4.2	●
Nicaragua	3.2	●	Greece	4.2	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.2	●	Malta	4.2	●
Ghana	3.2	●	Kuwait	4.2	●
Mongolia	3.2	●	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2	●
Algeria	3.3	●	Cote d'Ivoire	4.2	●



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
South Africa	4.2	●	United Kingdom	5.2	●
Armenia	4.3	●	Bahrain	5.2	●
Italy	4.3	●	Estonia	5.2	●
Kenya	4.3	●	Canada	5.2	●
Sri Lanka	4.4	●	Malaysia	5.5	●
Cyprus	4.4	●	Sweden	5.5	●
Slovak Republic	4.4	●	Spain	5.5	●
Latvia	4.4	●	Portugal	5.6	●
India	4.5	●	Luxembourg	5.6	●
Morocco	4.5	●	Korea, Rep.	5.6	●
Hungary	4.5	●	Germany	5.7	●
Croatia	4.5	●	United States	5.7	●
Ecuador	4.5	●	Iceland	5.8	●
Jordan	4.5	●	Denmark	5.8	●
Namibia	4.5	●	Austria	5.9	●
Chile	4.5	●	France	6.0	●
China	4.5	●	Finland	6.1	●
Mauritius	4.6	●	Japan	6.2	●
Rwanda	4.6	●	Netherlands	6.2	●
Slovenia	4.6	●	United Arab Emirates	6.3	●
Israel	4.7	●	Singapore	6.4	●
Ireland	4.7	●	Switzerland	6.5	●
Panama	4.7	●	Afghanistan	na	●
Czech Republic	4.7	●	Belarus	na	●
New Zealand	4.8	●	Central African Republic	na	●
Azerbaijan	4.8	●	Congo, Rep.	na	●
Australia	4.8	●	Cuba	na	●
Norway	4.8	●	Djibouti	na	●
Oman	4.9	●	Iraq	na	●
Saudi Arabia	4.9	●	Niger	na	●
Turkey	5.0	●	Sudan	na	●
Lithuania	5.1	●	Togo	na	●
Qatar	5.1	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Belgium	5.1	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Barbados	5.1	●			

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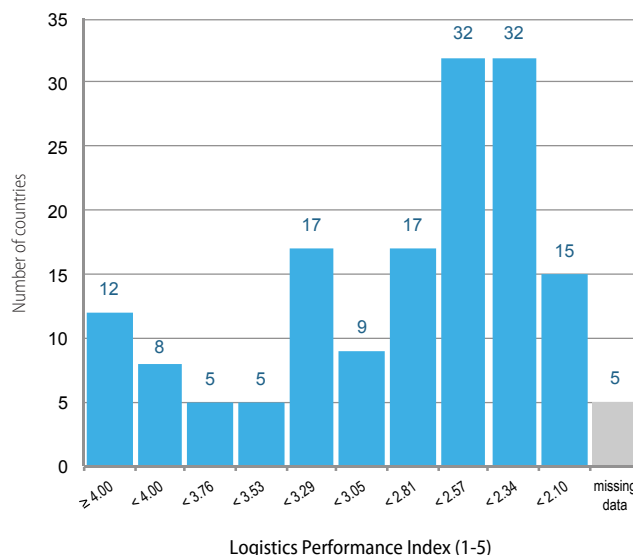


Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)

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).

Source: World Bank (2016c). Years: 2016

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Haiti	1.7	●	Uzbekistan	2.3	●
Syrian Arab Republic	1.7	●	Georgia	2.3	●
Afghanistan	1.9	●	Montenegro	2.3	●
Mauritania	1.9	●	Trinidad and Tobago	2.3	●
Iraq	2.0	●	Guatemala	2.4	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.0	●	Belarus	2.4	●
Lao PDR	2.0	●	Nicaragua	2.4	●
Gambia, The	2.0	●	Bangladesh	2.4	●
Yemen, Rep.	2.0	●	Cambodia	2.4	●
Burundi	2.0	●	Rwanda	2.4	●
Bhutan	2.1	●	El Salvador	2.4	●
Gabon	2.1	●	Jamaica	2.4	●
Kyrgyz Republic	2.1	●	Costa Rica	2.4	●
Sudan	2.1	●	Moldova	2.4	●
Guinea	2.1	●	Venezuela, RB	2.4	●
Lesotho	2.1	●	Benin	2.4	●
Cameroon	2.1	●	Central African Republic	2.4	●
Djibouti	2.1	●	Cote d'Ivoire	2.4	●
Ethiopia	2.1	●	Dominican Republic	2.4	●
Chad	2.1	●	Nigeria	2.4	●
Cuba	2.1	●	Paraguay	2.4	●
Mongolia	2.1	●	Algeria	2.5	●
Angola	2.1	●	Russian Federation	2.5	●
Congo, Rep.	2.2	●	Tunisia	2.5	●
Honduras	2.2	●	Colombia	2.5	●
Albania	2.2	●	Ghana	2.5	●
Bolivia	2.2	●	Ecuador	2.5	●
Tajikistan	2.2	●	Burkina Faso	2.5	●
Mozambique	2.2	●	Mauritius	2.5	●
Nepal	2.2	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.6	●
Togo	2.2	●	Macedonia, FYR	2.6	●
Zambia	2.2	●	Serbia	2.6	●
Madagascar	2.2	●	Uganda	2.6	●
Liberia	2.2	●	Ukraine	2.6	●
Mali	2.2	●	Tanzania	2.6	●
Sierra Leone	2.2	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6	●
Myanmar	2.2	●	Philippines	2.6	●
Niger	2.2	●	Lebanon	2.6	●
Zimbabwe	2.2	●	Bulgaria	2.6	●
Sri Lanka	2.2	●	Kazakhstan	2.6	●
Guyana	2.3	●	Azerbaijan	2.6	●
Turkmenistan	2.3	●	Namibia	2.6	●
Armenia	2.3	●	Pakistan	2.7	●
Senegal	2.3	●	Peru	2.7	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Jordan	2.7	●	Israel	3.4	●
Botswana	2.7	●	Qatar	3.4	●
Indonesia	2.7	●	Malaysia	3.5	●
Uruguay	2.7	●	Turkey	3.5	●
Romania	2.8	●	New Zealand	3.6	●
Kenya	2.8	●	South Africa	3.6	●
Morocco	2.8	●	China	3.7	●
Vietnam	2.8	●	Ireland	3.7	●
Argentina	2.9	●	Spain	3.7	●
Chile	2.9	●	Korea, Rep.	3.8	●
Mexico	3.0	●	Italy	3.8	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.0	●	Denmark	3.8	●
Croatia	3.0	●	Australia	3.9	●
Cyprus	3.0	●	Finland	3.9	●
Malawi	3.0	●	United Arab Emirates	3.9	●
Kuwait	3.0	●	Austria	3.9	●
Malta	3.0	●	France	4.0	●
Brazil	3.1	●	Norway	4.0	●
Latvia	3.1	●	Belgium	4.1	●
Bahrain	3.1	●	Luxembourg	4.1	●
India	3.1	●	Canada	4.1	●
Panama	3.1	●	Japan	4.1	●
Poland	3.1	●	Switzerland	4.1	●
Estonia	3.1	●	United Kingdom	4.1	●
Iceland	3.2	●	United States	4.2	●
Greece	3.2	●	Sweden	4.2	●
Slovak Republic	3.2	●	Singapore	4.2	●
Oman	3.2	●	Netherlands	4.3	●
Slovenia	3.2	●	Germany	4.4	●
Thailand	3.2	●	Barbados	na	●
Portugal	3.2	●	Belize	na	●
Saudi Arabia	3.3	●	Suriname	na	●
Czech Republic	3.3	●	Swaziland	na	●
Lithuania	3.3	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Hungary	3.3	●			

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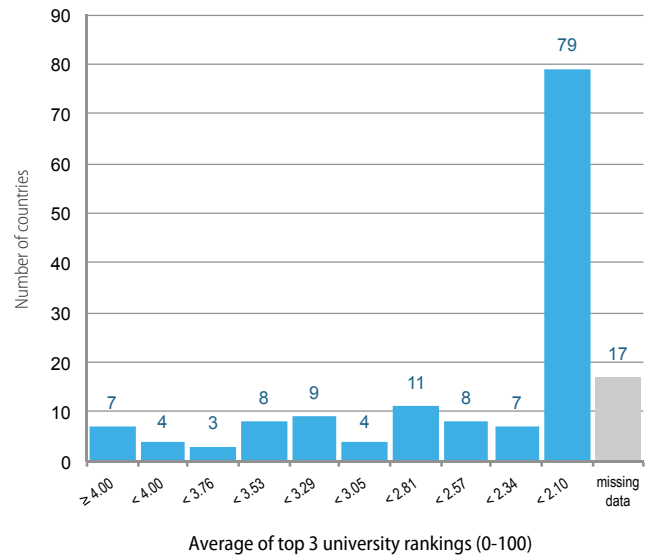
QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)

The average score of the top three universities in each country that are listed in the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Ranking of the global top 700 universities, expressed as 0-100. Calculated as the sum of the top three scores, divided by three, thus implying a score of zero for universities not on the list.

Source: Cornell University et. al. (2017). Years: 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Afghanistan	0.0	●	Mongolia	0.0	●
Albania	0.0	●	Montenegro	0.0	●
Algeria	0.0	●	Morocco	0.0	●
Armenia	0.0	●	Mozambique	0.0	●
Benin	0.0	●	Namibia	0.0	●
Bhutan	0.0	●	Nepal	0.0	●
Bolivia	0.0	●	Nicaragua	0.0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0	●	Niger	0.0	●
Botswana	0.0	●	Nigeria	0.0	●
Burkina Faso	0.0	●	Panama	0.0	●
Burundi	0.0	●	Paraguay	0.0	●
Cambodia	0.0	●	Rwanda	0.0	●
Cameroon	0.0	●	Senegal	0.0	●
Central African Republic	0.0	●	Sierra Leone	0.0	●
Chad	0.0	●	Slovak Republic	0.0	●
Congo, Rep.	0.0	●	Suriname	0.0	●
Costa Rica	0.0	●	Tajikistan	0.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	●	Timor-Leste	0.0	●
Cuba	0.0	●	Togo	0.0	●
Cyprus	0.0	●	Tunisia	0.0	●
Djibouti	0.0	●	Turkmenistan	0.0	●
Dominican Republic	0.0	●	Uganda	0.0	●
Ecuador	0.0	●	Vietnam	0.0	●
El Salvador	0.0	●	Yemen, Rep.	0.0	●
Ethiopia	0.0	●	Zambia	0.0	●
Georgia	0.0	●	Ghana	2.3	●
Guatemala	0.0	●	Tanzania	2.5	●
Guinea	0.0	●	Serbia	4.3	●
Haiti	0.0	●	Kenya	4.6	●
Honduras	0.0	●	Kuwait	5.2	●
Iceland	0.0	●	Sri Lanka	5.7	●
Jamaica	0.0	●	Bangladesh	6.0	●
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	●	Bulgaria	6.7	●
Latvia	0.0	●	Croatia	6.8	●
Liberia	0.0	●	Slovenia	8.5	●
Luxembourg	0.0	●	Oman	9.1	●
Macedonia, FYR	0.0	●	Qatar	9.9	●
Madagascar	0.0	●	Uruguay	15.0	●
Malawi	0.0	●	Bahrain	15.4	●
Mali	0.0	●	Jordan	15.9	●
Malta	0.0	●	Romania	16.4	●
Mauritania	0.0	●	Belarus	17.3	●
Mauritius	0.0	●	Azerbaijan	18.6	●
Moldova	0.0	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	19.1	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Estonia	19.7	●	Finland	60.8	●
Peru	21.1	●	Ireland	61.3	●
Lithuania	22.1	●	Singapore	62.7	●
Venezuela, RB	22.1	●	Belgium	66.2	●
Pakistan	22.7	●	Denmark	70.0	●
Hungary	24.8	●	Sweden	71.6	●
Philippines	27.6	●	Netherlands	75.8	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	28.5	●	Germany	76.0	●
Ukraine	29.2	●	France	78.7	●
Lebanon	30.8	●	Korea, Rep.	80.0	●
Greece	31.5	●	Japan	83.0	●
Poland	31.7	●	China	84.4	●
Indonesia	32.3	●	Australia	85.3	●
United Arab Emirates	32.5	●	Canada	85.6	●
Turkey	33.5	●	Switzerland	87.2	●
Czech Republic	34.0	●	United Kingdom	97.8	●
Kazakhstan	36.1	●	United States	99.1	●
Thailand	38.2	●	Angola	na	●
Portugal	39.0	●	Barbados	na	●
Colombia	40.6	●	Belize	na	●
Mexico	44.4	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	na	●
South Africa	46.6	●	Gabon	na	●
Chile	47.2	●	Gambia, The	na	●
Saudi Arabia	48.0	●	Guyana	na	●
Argentina	48.1	●	Iraq	na	●
Malaysia	49.1	●	Lao PDR	na	●
Russian Federation	51.5	●	Lesotho	na	●
Brazil	52.3	●	Myanmar	na	●
Austria	52.4	●	Sudan	na	●
Italy	52.9	●	Swaziland	na	●
Norway	55.3	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Israel	56.1	●	Trinidad and Tobago	na	●
Spain	56.3	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
India	57.1	●	Zimbabwe	na	●
New Zealand	60.2	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



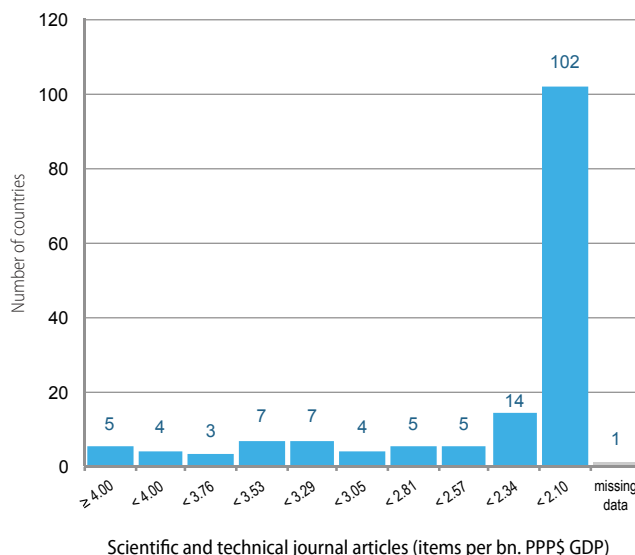
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1000)

The number of scientific and technical journal articles published, that are covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article. The data are reported per capita.

Source: National Science Foundation (2017). Years: 2013

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0	●	Uganda	0.0	●
Chad	0.0	●	Guyana	0.0	●
Myanmar	0.0	●	Zimbabwe	0.0	●
Afghanistan	0.0	●	Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●
Guinea	0.0	●	Nepal	0.0	●
Angola	0.0	●	Ecuador	0.0	●
Turkmenistan	0.0	●	Benin	0.0	●
Burundi	0.0	●	Kenya	0.0	●
Liberia	0.0	●	Vietnam	0.0	●
Niger	0.0	●	Senegal	0.0	●
Sierra Leone	0.0	●	Nigeria	0.0	●
Central African Republic	0.0	●	Peru	0.0	●
Honduras	0.0	●	Ghana	0.0	●
Mozambique	0.0	●	Cameroon	0.0	●
Haiti	0.0	●	Gambia, The	0.0	●
Dominican Republic	0.0	●	Belize	0.0	●
Mali	0.0	●	Iraq	0.0	●
Mauritania	0.0	●	Suriname	0.0	●
Nicaragua	0.0	●	Swaziland	0.0	●
Madagascar	0.0	●	Gabon	0.0	●
Yemen, Rep.	0.0	●	Congo, Rep.	0.0	●
Guatemala	0.0	●	Namibia	0.0	●
Cambodia	0.0	●	Sri Lanka	0.0	●
El Salvador	0.0	●	Bhutan	0.0	●
Lesotho	0.0	●	Venezuela, RB	0.0	●
Tanzania	0.0	●	Panama	0.0	●
Zambia	0.0	●	Pakistan	0.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	●	Azerbaijan	0.1	●
Rwanda	0.0	●	Kazakhstan	0.1	●
Ethiopia	0.0	●	Mongolia	0.1	●
Bolivia	0.0	●	Costa Rica	0.1	●
Tajikistan	0.0	●	Albania	0.1	●
Djibouti	0.0	●	Moldova	0.1	●
Philippines	0.0	●	Jamaica	0.1	●
Paraguay	0.0	●	India	0.1	●
Malawi	0.0	●	Morocco	0.1	●
Sudan	0.0	●	Botswana	0.1	●
Togo	0.0	●	Mauritius	0.1	●
Burkina Faso	0.0	●	Colombia	0.1	●
Lao PDR	0.0	●	Algeria	0.1	●
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	●	Georgia	0.1	●
Uzbekistan	0.0	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.1	●
Indonesia	0.0	●	Belarus	0.1	●
Bangladesh	0.0	●	Mexico	0.1	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1	●	Poland	0.8	●
Trinidad and Tobago	0.1	●	Cyprus	0.8	●
Thailand	0.1	●	Japan	0.8	●
Cuba	0.1	●	Slovak Republic	0.9	●
Barbados	0.1	●	Croatia	1.0	●
Bahrain	0.2	●	Greece	1.0	●
Ukraine	0.2	●	Estonia	1.1	●
Oman	0.2	●	France	1.1	●
Uruguay	0.2	●	Italy	1.1	●
South Africa	0.2	●	Spain	1.1	●
United Arab Emirates	0.2	●	Korea, Rep.	1.2	●
Armenia	0.2	●	Germany	1.3	●
Argentina	0.2	●	Portugal	1.3	●
Macedonia, FYR	0.2	●	United States	1.3	●
Jordan	0.2	●	Czech Republic	1.3	●
Lebanon	0.2	●	Luxembourg	1.3	●
Kuwait	0.2	●	Israel	1.4	●
Brazil	0.2	●	Austria	1.4	●
Russian Federation	0.2	●	Belgium	1.5	●
Saudi Arabia	0.3	●	Ireland	1.5	●
Chile	0.3	●	United Kingdom	1.5	●
China	0.3	●	New Zealand	1.6	●
Montenegro	0.3	●	Canada	1.6	●
Qatar	0.4	●	Slovenia	1.7	●
Bulgaria	0.4	●	Iceland	1.8	●
Tunisia	0.4	●	Netherlands	1.8	●
Turkey	0.4	●	Finland	1.9	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.4	●	Norway	1.9	●
Romania	0.6	●	Singapore	2.0	●
Latvia	0.6	●	Sweden	2.0	●
Malaysia	0.6	●	Australia	2.1	●
Malta	0.6	●	Denmark	2.2	●
Hungary	0.6	●	Switzerland	2.6	●
Serbia	0.7	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Lithuania	0.7	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



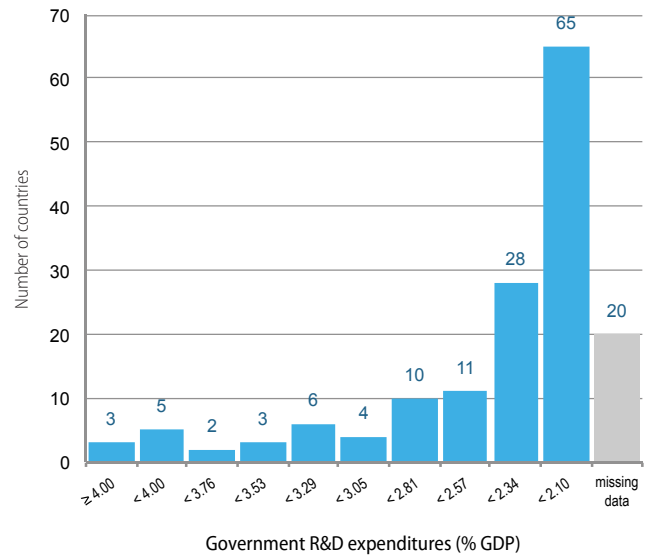
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)

Gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental development (R&D) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Source: UNESCO (2017a). Years: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Benin	0.0*	●	Nigeria	0.2	●
Guinea	0.0*	●	Mongolia	0.2	●
Malawi	0.0*	●	Armenia	0.2	●
Niger	0.0*	●	Botswana	0.3	●
Rwanda	0.0*	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	●
Zimbabwe	0.0*	●	Togo	0.3	●
Lesotho	0.0	●	Zambia	0.3	●
Madagascar	0.0	●	Pakistan	0.3	●
Nicaragua	0.0	●	Sudan	0.3	●
Lao PDR	0.0	●	Kuwait	0.3	●
Iraq	0.0	●	Nepal	0.3	●
Honduras	0.0	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.3	●
Guatemala	0.0	●	Uruguay	0.3	●
Cambodia	0.0	●	Ecuador	0.3	●
Jamaica	0.1	●	Montenegro	0.4	●
Algeria	0.1	●	Moldova	0.4	●
Panama	0.1	●	Ghana	0.4	●
Saudi Arabia	0.1	●	Chile	0.4	●
Trinidad and Tobago	0.1	●	Romania	0.4	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.1	●	Cuba	0.4	●
El Salvador	0.1	●	Mozambique	0.4	●
Indonesia	0.1	●	Jordan	0.4	●
Paraguay	0.1	●	Macedonia, FYR	0.4	●
Georgia	0.1	●	Qatar	0.5	●
Bahrain	0.1	●	Cyprus	0.5	●
Sri Lanka	0.1	●	Uganda	0.5	●
Tajikistan	0.1	●	Thailand	0.5	●
Burundi	0.1	●	Tanzania	0.5	●
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	●	Mexico	0.5	●
Gambia, The	0.1	●	Senegal	0.5	●
Philippines	0.1	●	Costa Rica	0.6	●
Namibia	0.1	●	Gabon	0.6	●
Albania	0.2	●	Ethiopia	0.6	●
Peru	0.2	●	Argentina	0.6	●
Bolivia	0.2	●	Tunisia	0.6	●
Myanmar	0.2	●	Ukraine	0.7	●
Oman	0.2	●	Mali	0.7	●
Kazakhstan	0.2	●	Belarus	0.7	●
Mauritius	0.2	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.7	●
Vietnam	0.2	●	Latvia	0.7	●
Colombia	0.2	●	United Arab Emirates	0.7	●
Uzbekistan	0.2	●	Morocco	0.7	●
Burkina Faso	0.2	●	South Africa	0.7	●
Azerbaijan	0.2	●	Serbia	0.8	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Kenya	0.8	●	Australia	2.2	●
Croatia	0.8	●	France	2.3	●
Bulgaria	0.8	●	Slovenia	2.4	●
India	0.8	●	Belgium	2.5	●
Greece	0.8	●	United States	2.7	●
Malta	0.8	●	Germany	2.9	●
Slovak Republic	0.9	●	Switzerland	3.0	●
Poland	0.9	●	Austria	3.0	●
Afghanistan	0.0*	●	Denmark	3.1	●
Central African Republic	0.0*	●	Sweden	3.2	●
Chad	0.0*	●	Finland	3.2	●
Haiti	0.0*	●	Japan	3.6	●
Liberia	0.0*	●	Israel	4.1	●
Sierra Leone	0.0*	●	Korea, Rep.	4.3	●
Turkey	1.0	●	Angola	na	●
Lithuania	1.0	●	Bangladesh	na	●
New Zealand	1.2	●	Barbados	na	●
Russian Federation	1.2	●	Belize	na	●
Spain	1.2	●	Bhutan	na	●
Brazil	1.2	●	Cameroon	na	●
Luxembourg	1.3	●	Congo, Rep.	na	●
Malaysia	1.3	●	Cote d'Ivoire	na	●
Portugal	1.3	●	Djibouti	na	●
Italy	1.3	●	Dominican Republic	na	●
Hungary	1.4	●	Guyana	na	●
Estonia	1.4	●	Lebanon	na	●
Ireland	1.5	●	Mauritania	na	●
Canada	1.6	●	Suriname	na	●
United Kingdom	1.7	●	Swaziland	na	●
Norway	1.7	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Iceland	1.9	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Netherlands	2.0	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Czech Republic	2.0	●	Venezuela, RB	na	●
China	2.0	●	Yemen, Rep.	na	●
Singapore	2.2	●			

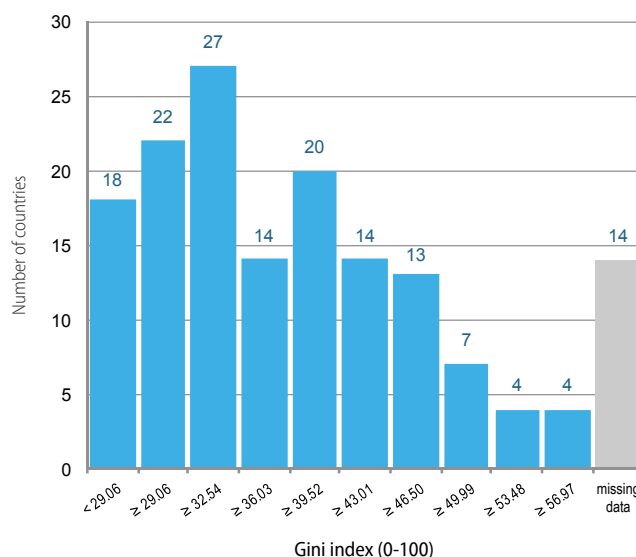
We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that did not report any data for this variable.

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



Gini index (0-100)

Distribution of countries



The extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. It is based on a comparison between the cumulative percentages of total income received and the cumulative number of recipients. A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Source: World Bank (2017c); OECD (2017a); UNU-WIDER (2017). Years: 1990-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
South Africa	63.4	●	Ghana	42.8	●
Namibia	61.0	●	Angola	42.7	●
Haiti	60.8	●	Argentina	42.7	●
Botswana	60.5	●	Madagascar	42.7	●
Central African Republic	56.2	●	Gabon	42.2	●
Zambia	55.6	●	China	42.2	●
Lesotho	54.2	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	42.1	●
Colombia	53.5	●	El Salvador	41.8	●
Paraguay	51.7	●	Uruguay	41.6	●
Brazil	51.5	●	Russian Federation	41.6	●
Swaziland	51.5	●	United States	41.1	●
Panama	50.7	●	Uganda	41.0	●
Honduras	50.6	●	Turkmenistan	40.8	●
Chile	50.5	●	Morocco	40.7	●
Rwanda	50.4	●	Qatar	40.4	●
Congo, Rep.	48.9	●	Senegal	40.3	●
Guatemala	48.7	●	Turkey	40.2	●
Costa Rica	48.5	●	Georgia	40.1	●
Kenya	48.5	●	Indonesia	39.5	●
Bolivia	48.4	●	Sri Lanka	39.2	●
Mexico	48.2	●	Bhutan	38.8	●
Gambia, The	47.3	●	Lao PDR	37.9	●
Singapore	47.3	●	Thailand	37.9	●
Dominican Republic	47.1	●	Tanzania	37.8	●
Nicaragua	47.1	●	Yemen, Rep.	37.7	●
Barbados	47.0	●	Jordan	37.6	●
Venezuela, RB	46.9	●	Vietnam	37.6	●
Cameroon	46.5	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	37.4	●
Malaysia	46.3	●	Lebanon	37.0	●
Malawi	46.1	●	Greece	36.7	●
Togo	46.0	●	Liberia	36.5	●
Mozambique	45.6	●	Portugal	36.0	●
Jamaica	45.5	●	Bulgaria	36.0	●
Ecuador	45.4	●	Spain	35.9	●
Peru	44.1	●	Mauritius	35.8	●
Djibouti	44.1	●	Tunisia	35.8	●
Macedonia, FYR	44.1	●	Latvia	35.5	●
Benin	43.4	●	Sudan	35.4	●
Chad	43.3	●	Burkina Faso	35.3	●
Cote d'Ivoire	43.2	●	Uzbekistan	35.3	●
Zimbabwe	43.2	●	Italy	35.2	●
Philippines	43.0	●	India	35.2	●
Nigeria	43.0	●	Lithuania	35.2	●
Israel	42.8	●	Guyana	35.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Australia	34.9	●	Denmark	29.1	●
Luxembourg	34.8	●	Serbia	29.1	●
Cyprus	34.3	●	Albania	29.0	●
Niger	34.0	●	Malta	28.1	●
Sierra Leone	34.0	●	Netherlands	28.0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33.8	●	Afghanistan	27.8	●
Guinea	33.7	●	Belgium	27.6	●
Canada	33.7	●	Romania	27.5	●
Burundi	33.4	●	Sweden	27.3	●
Ethiopia	33.2	●	Belarus	27.2	●
Estonia	33.2	●	Finland	27.1	●
France	33.1	●	Iceland	26.9	●
Mali	33.0	●	Moldova	26.8	●
Nepal	32.8	●	Kyrgyz Republic	26.8	●
United Kingdom	32.6	●	Kazakhstan	26.3	●
Ireland	32.5	●	Czech Republic	26.1	●
Croatia	32.5	●	Slovak Republic	26.1	●
Mauritania	32.4	●	Norway	25.9	●
Bangladesh	32.1	●	Slovenia	25.6	●
Japan	32.1	●	Ukraine	24.1	●
Poland	32.1	●	Algeria	na	●
Mongolia	32.0	●	Bahrain	na	●
Syrian Arab Republic	32.0	●	Belize	na	●
Montenegro	31.9	●	Cuba	na	●
Azerbaijan	31.8	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	na	●
Switzerland	31.6	●	Korea, Rep.	na	●
Timor-Leste	31.6	●	Kuwait	na	●
Armenia	31.5	●	Myanmar	na	●
Iraq	30.9	●	New Zealand	na	●
Cambodia	30.8	●	Oman	na	●
Tajikistan	30.8	●	Saudi Arabia	na	●
Pakistan	30.7	●	Suriname	na	●
Hungary	30.6	●	Trinidad and Tobago	na	●
Austria	30.5	●	United Arab Emirates	na	●
Germany	30.1	●			

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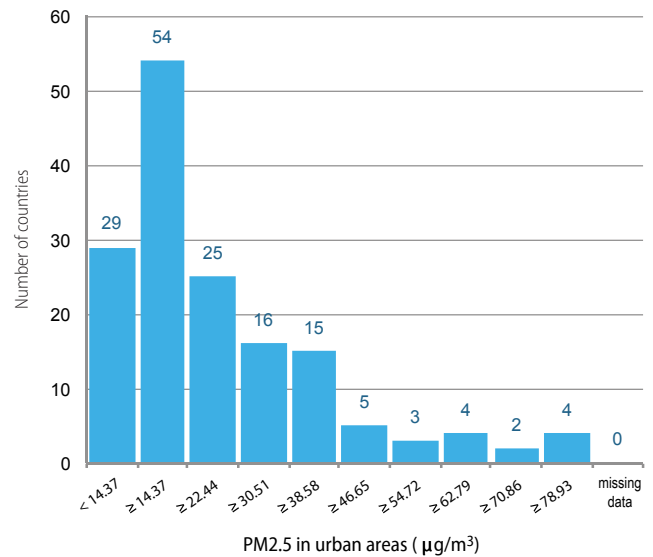
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

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.

Source: Brauer et. al. (2016). Years: 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Qatar	104.2	●	Burkina Faso	33.6	●
Saudi Arabia	102.9	●	Uzbekistan	33.0	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	99.5	●	Lebanon	31.8	●
Bangladesh	87.0	●	Gabon	31.3	●
India	72.6	●	Algeria	30.9	●
Nepal	70.9	●	Ethiopia	30.1	●
Mauritania	68.5	●	Angola	29.1	●
Kuwait	65.7	●	Benin	29.1	●
Cameroon	64.0	●	South Africa	28.9	●
Pakistan	63.0	●	Korea, Rep.	28.1	●
United Arab Emirates	62.2	●	Lao PDR	27.9	●
China	57.2	●	Bulgaria	27.5	●
Uganda	57.2	●	Vietnam	27.3	●
Bahrain	54.4	●	Bolivia	27.1	●
Bhutan	54.1	●	Peru	27.1	●
Myanmar	53.0	●	Turkmenistan	26.7	●
Niger	53.0	●	Sri Lanka	26.4	●
Oman	46.7	●	Togo	26.0	●
Afghanistan	46.1	●	Thailand	25.8	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	45.3	●	Azerbaijan	25.6	●
Iraq	45.2	●	Cambodia	23.9	●
Tunisia	43.2	●	Poland	23.8	●
Congo, Rep.	42.3	●	Zambia	23.4	●
Sudan	42.3	●	Belize	23.2	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	42.0	●	Nicaragua	23.0	●
Rwanda	41.3	●	Mongolia	22.9	●
Tajikistan	41.3	●	Venezuela, RB	22.9	●
Yemen, Rep.	40.7	●	Philippines	22.8	●
Gambia, The	39.7	●	Montenegro	22.7	●
Chad	39.6	●	Hungary	22.6	●
Macedonia, FYR	39.4	●	Morocco	22.4	●
Djibouti	39.1	●	Haiti	22.1	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	38.7	●	Tanzania	22.0	●
Central African Republic	38.3	●	Ghana	21.7	●
Jordan	38.0	●	Malawi	21.4	●
Mali	37.2	●	Armenia	21.2	●
Burundi	37.1	●	Croatia	21.2	●
Nigeria	36.9	●	Czech Republic	21.0	●
Senegal	36.4	●	Serbia	20.8	●
Honduras	36.2	●	Israel	20.7	●
Syrian Arab Republic	35.8	●	Chile	20.6	●
Turkey	35.6	●	Slovak Republic	20.1	●
El Salvador	35.5	●	Slovenia	19.9	●
Guatemala	33.9	●	Cote d'Ivoire	19.8	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Latvia	19.8	●	Indonesia	15.0	●
Zimbabwe	19.8	●	Sierra Leone	15.0	●
Costa Rica	19.7	●	Guyana	14.8	●
Georgia	19.7	●	Mauritius	14.4	●
Mexico	19.7	●	Timor-Leste	14.4	●
Italy	19.5	●	Netherlands	14.3	●
Guinea	19.3	●	Paraguay	14.3	●
Romania	19.2	●	Barbados	14.1	●
Madagascar	18.7	●	Germany	13.7	●
Lesotho	18.6	●	Greece	13.2	●
Lithuania	18.6	●	Japan	13.1	●
Namibia	18.6	●	Trinidad and Tobago	13.1	●
Dominican Republic	18.3	●	Argentina	13.0	●
Belarus	17.9	●	Panama	12.6	●
Cyprus	17.9	●	Switzerland	12.6	●
Swaziland	17.8	●	Ecuador	12.5	●
Singapore	17.7	●	United Kingdom	12.2	●
Colombia	17.6	●	France	12.1	●
Albania	17.1	●	Uruguay	11.2	●
Kazakhstan	17.0	●	Brazil	11.1	●
Mozambique	17.0	●	Denmark	10.7	●
Austria	16.7	●	Ireland	9.6	●
Moldova	16.7	●	Spain	9.6	●
Jamaica	16.6	●	Portugal	9.5	●
Ukraine	16.6	●	Estonia	9.1	●
Cuba	16.4	●	Norway	8.9	●
Luxembourg	16.2	●	United States	8.3	●
Kyrgyz Republic	16.1	●	Iceland	7.5	●
Russian Federation	15.8	●	Liberia	7.4	●
Kenya	15.6	●	Finland	7.2	●
Botswana	15.4	●	Canada	7.0	●
Malta	15.4	●	Sweden	6.1	●
Belgium	15.3	●	Australia	5.8	●
Suriname	15.2	●	New Zealand	5.4	●
Malaysia	15.1	●			

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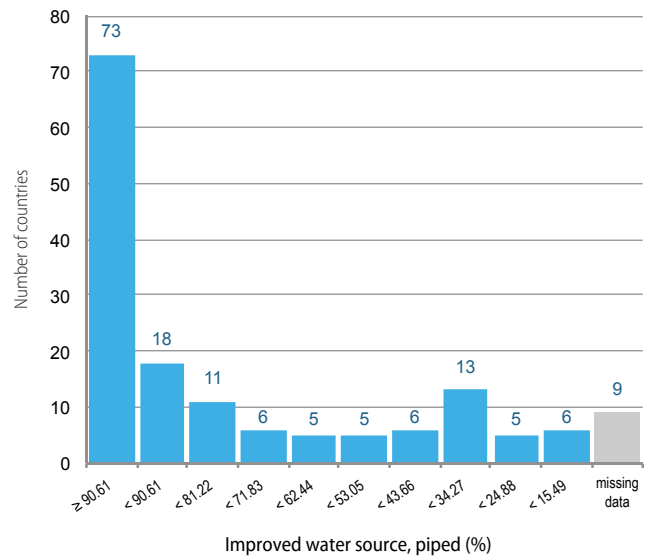
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)

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 faecal matter.

Source: WHO and UNICEF (2016b). Years: 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Nigeria	3.5	●	Lesotho	70.0	●
Central African Republic	4.0	●	Gabon	71.8	●
Liberia	4.3	●	Sri Lanka	72.9	●
Sierra Leone	11.5	●	Zimbabwe	73.6	●
Togo	12.8	●	Swaziland	74.8	●
Haiti	13.3	●	Cambodia	75.3	●
Madagascar	15.9	●	Guyana	75.8	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	17.0	●	Dominican Republic	75.8	●
Myanmar	18.6	●	Thailand	75.9	●
Uganda	23.4	●	Suriname	76.9	●
Chad	24.8	●	Lebanon	77.1	●
Mozambique	25.2	●	Bhutan	79.9	●
Burkina Faso	26.6	●	Senegal	80.4	●
Tanzania	27.7	●	Algeria	82.4	●
Cameroon	27.7	●	Tajikistan	82.6	●
Rwanda	27.8	●	Iraq	82.9	●
Afghanistan	31.2	●	Cuba	83.3	●
Angola	31.6	●	Trinidad and Tobago	83.5	●
Ghana	32.2	●	Oman	84.5	●
Bangladesh	32.3	●	Moldova	85.7	●
Indonesia	32.5	●	Albania	86.2	●
Mongolia	33.0	●	Ukraine	86.3	●
Malawi	33.2	●	Peru	86.4	●
Benin	34.2	●	China	87.2	●
Zambia	36.2	●	Kyrgyz Republic	87.7	●
Mali	36.7	●	El Salvador	87.9	●
Congo, Rep.	36.7	●	Belize	89.4	●
Guinea	36.9	●	Azerbaijan	89.5	●
Mauritania	40.4	●	Jamaica	90.2	●
Niger	41.3	●	Venezuela, RB	90.3	●
Kenya	44.9	●	Kazakhstan	90.5	●
Timor-Leste	46.6	●	Morocco	91.0	●
Burundi	49.5	●	Syrian Arab Republic	91.2	●
Nepal	49.9	●	Nicaragua	91.4	●
Gambia, The	52.4	●	South Africa	91.7	●
India	53.8	●	Ecuador	92.8	●
Ethiopia	56.2	●	Paraguay	92.9	●
Philippines	59.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	93.1	●
Pakistan	60.9	●	Jordan	93.2	●
Vietnam	61.3	●	Russian Federation	93.9	●
Lao PDR	63.9	●	Colombia	94.1	●
Djibouti	65.2	●	Qatar	94.1	●
Cote d'Ivoire	65.8	●	Montenegro	94.2	●
Namibia	69.3	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	94.3	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Tunisia	94.5	●	Canada	100.0	●
Mexico	95.9	●	Cyprus	100.0	●
Slovak Republic	95.9	●	Czech Republic	100.0	●
Bolivia	96.1	●	Denmark	100.0	●
Georgia	96.2	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	100.0	●
Serbia	96.2	●	Finland	100.0	●
Botswana	96.5	●	France	100.0	●
Panama	96.8	●	Germany	100.0	●
Latvia	97.0	●	Greece	100.0	●
Guatemala	97.4	●	Iceland	100.0	●
Honduras	97.4	●	Israel	100.0	●
Belarus	97.6	●	Luxembourg	100.0	●
Hungary	97.7	●	Malaysia	100.0	●
Brazil	97.7	●	Malta	100.0	●
Ireland	97.9	●	Netherlands	100.0	●
Argentina	98.1	●	New Zealand	100.0	●
Barbados	98.4	●	Norway	100.0	●
Macedonia, FYR	98.7	●	Portugal	100.0	●
Japan	98.7	●	Singapore	100.0	●
United States	99.0	●	Spain	100.0	●
Poland	99.1	●	Sweden	100.0	●
Bulgaria	99.1	●	Switzerland	100.0	●
Korea, Rep.	99.2	●	Turkey	100.0	●
Slovenia	99.3	●	United Kingdom	100.0	●
Lithuania	99.3	●	Uruguay	100.0	●
Costa Rica	99.6	●	Australia	na	●
Croatia	99.6	●	Kuwait	na	●
Chile	99.7	●	Romania	na	●
Armenia	99.7	●	Saudi Arabia	na	●
Mauritius	99.9	●	Sudan	na	●
Italy	99.9	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Estonia	100.0	●	United Arab Emirates	na	●
Austria	100.0	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Bahrain	100.0	●	Yemen, Rep.	na	●
Belgium	100.0	●			

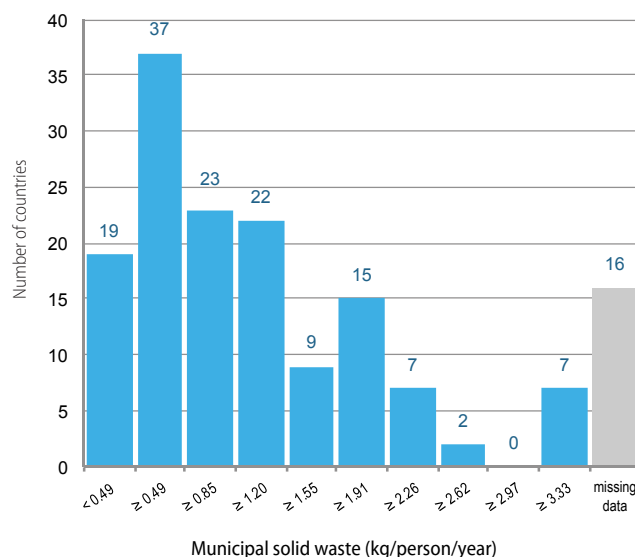
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)

Distribution of countries

The annual amount of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system, expressed in kilogram per capita. Waste from agriculture and from industries are not included.

Source: World Bank (2012). Years: 2012



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Trinidad and Tobago	14.4	●	Bhutan	1.5	●
Kuwait	5.7	●	Morocco	1.5	●
Guyana	5.3	●	Honduras	1.5	●
Sri Lanka	5.1	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.4	●
Barbados	4.8	●	Slovak Republic	1.4	●
New Zealand	3.7	●	Syrian Arab Republic	1.4	●
Ireland	3.6	●	Costa Rica	1.4	●
Belize	2.9	●	Suriname	1.4	●
Norway	2.8	●	Belgium	1.3	●
Switzerland	2.6	●	Qatar	1.3	●
Austria	2.4	●	Saudi Arabia	1.3	●
Denmark	2.3	●	Bulgaria	1.3	●
Canada	2.3	●	Korea, Rep.	1.2	●
Luxembourg	2.3	●	Mexico	1.2	●
Mauritius	2.3	●	Argentina	1.2	●
United States	2.3	●	Algeria	1.2	●
Australia	2.2	●	Panama	1.2	●
Italy	2.2	●	Slovenia	1.2	●
Portugal	2.2	●	Dominican Republic	1.2	●
Finland	2.1	●	Lebanon	1.2	●
Spain	2.1	●	Ecuador	1.1	●
Israel	2.1	●	El Salvador	1.1	●
Netherlands	2.1	●	Bahrain	1.1	●
Germany	2.1	●	Czech Republic	1.1	●
Cyprus	2.1	●	Lithuania	1.1	●
Greece	2.0	●	Nicaragua	1.1	●
Guatemala	2.0	●	Chile	1.1	●
South Africa	2.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	1.1	●
United Arab Emirates	2.0	●	Jordan	1.0	●
France	1.9	●	Romania	1.0	●
Hungary	1.9	●	Botswana	1.0	●
United Kingdom	1.9	●	Brazil	1.0	●
Vietnam	1.8	●	Latvia	1.0	●
Malta	1.8	●	China	1.0	●
Turkey	1.8	●	Haiti	1.0	●
Thailand	1.8	●	Peru	1.0	●
Japan	1.7	●	Turkmenistan	1.0	●
Georgia	1.7	●	Colombia	1.0	●
Sweden	1.6	●	Russian Federation	0.9	●
Iceland	1.6	●	Tajikistan	0.9	●
Malaysia	1.5	●	Poland	0.9	●
Venezuela, RB	1.5	●	Pakistan	0.8	●
Singapore	1.5	●	Cuba	0.8	●
Estonia	1.5	●	Tunisia	0.8	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Madagascar	0.8	●	Angola	0.5	●
Serbia	0.8	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0.5	●
Sudan	0.8	●	Gabon	0.5	●
Belarus	0.8	●	Sierra Leone	0.5	●
Albania	0.8	●	Myanmar	0.4	●
Cameroon	0.8	●	Bangladesh	0.4	●
Lao PDR	0.7	●	India	0.3	●
Oman	0.7	●	Bolivia	0.3	●
Zimbabwe	0.7	●	Ethiopia	0.3	●
Armenia	0.7	●	Kenya	0.3	●
Mongolia	0.7	●	Croatia	0.3	●
Mali	0.7	●	Tanzania	0.3	●
Uganda	0.7	●	Paraguay	0.2	●
Uruguay	0.6	●	Jamaica	0.2	●
Nigeria	0.6	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.2	●
Burundi	0.6	●	Mozambique	0.1	●
Zambia	0.6	●	Nepal	0.1	●
Benin	0.5	●	Ghana	0.1	●
Congo, Rep.	0.5	●	Afghanistan	na	●
Gambia, The	0.5	●	Azerbaijan	na	●
Indonesia	0.5	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	na	●
Rwanda	0.5	●	Cambodia	na	●
Senegal	0.5	●	Djibouti	na	●
Togo	0.5	●	Guinea	na	●
Burkina Faso	0.5	●	Iraq	na	●
Swaziland	0.5	●	Kazakhstan	na	●
Central African Republic	0.5	●	Kyrgyz Republic	na	●
Chad	0.5	●	Liberia	na	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.5	●	Moldova	na	●
Lesotho	0.5	●	Montenegro	na	●
Malawi	0.5	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Mauritania	0.5	●	Ukraine	na	●
Namibia	0.5	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Philippines	0.5	●	Yemen, Rep.	na	●
Niger	0.5	●			

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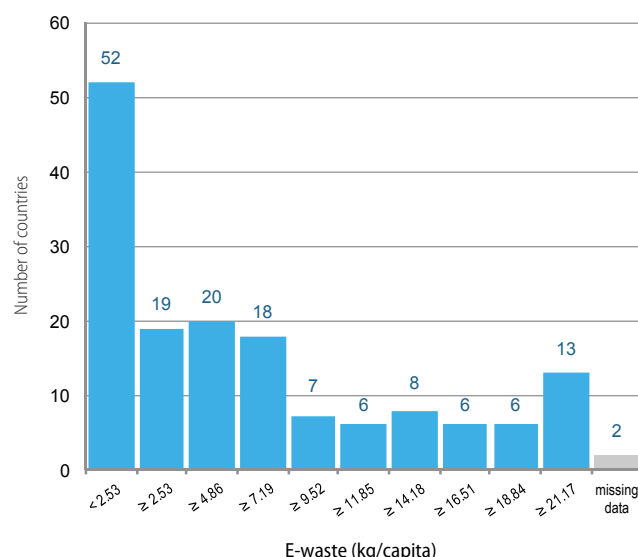
E-waste generated (kg/capita)

Distribution of countries

Waste from electrical and electronic equipment that is generated, expressed in kilos per capita. Estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.

Source: UNU-IAS (2015). Years: 2013

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Norway	28.3	●	Poland	10.0	●
Switzerland	26.3	●	Chile	9.9	●
Iceland	26.0	●	Uruguay	9.5	●
Denmark	24.0	●	Lebanon	9.4	●
United Kingdom	23.5	●	Mauritius	9.3	●
Netherlands	23.3	●	Romania	9.2	●
Sweden	22.2	●	Trinidad and Tobago	9.0	●
France	22.1	●	Russian Federation	8.7	●
United States	22.1	●	Suriname	8.5	●
Austria	22.0	●	Botswana	8.3	●
Germany	21.6	●	Mexico	8.2	●
Belgium	21.4	●	Panama	8.2	●
Finland	21.4	●	Belarus	7.7	●
Luxembourg	21.0	●	Kazakhstan	7.7	●
Canada	20.4	●	Gabon	7.6	●
Australia	20.0	●	Malaysia	7.6	●
Ireland	19.8	●	Venezuela, RB	7.6	●
Singapore	19.6	●	Costa Rica	7.5	●
New Zealand	19.0	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	7.4	●
Spain	17.7	●	Serbia	7.3	●
Italy	17.6	●	Montenegro	7.1	●
Japan	17.3	●	Argentina	7.0	●
Israel	17.2	●	Brazil	7.0	●
Kuwait	17.2	●	South Africa	6.6	●
United Arab Emirates	17.2	●	Belize	6.5	●
Cyprus	16.3	●	Turkey	6.5	●
Qatar	16.3	●	Thailand	6.4	●
Portugal	16.1	●	Albania	6.1	●
Korea, Rep.	15.9	●	Guyana	6.1	●
Greece	15.1	●	Macedonia, FYR	6.1	●
Slovenia	15.0	●	Jamaica	5.8	●
Czech Republic	14.8	●	Ukraine	5.7	●
Malta	14.6	●	Dominican Republic	5.4	●
Estonia	14.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.3	●
Oman	14.0	●	Colombia	5.3	●
Barbados	13.2	●	Azerbaijan	5.1	●
Bahrain	12.9	●	Namibia	5.0	●
Hungary	12.6	●	Tunisia	5.0	●
Saudi Arabia	12.5	●	Algeria	4.9	●
Lithuania	11.4	●	Paraguay	4.9	●
Slovak Republic	11.4	●	El Salvador	4.8	●
Croatia	10.8	●	Peru	4.7	●
Bulgaria	10.7	●	Armenia	4.6	●
Latvia	10.7	●	Ecuador	4.6	●



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Georgia	4.6	●	Benin	0.9	●
Jordan	4.5	●	Cameroon	0.9	●
China	4.4	●	Lesotho	0.9	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.3	●	Mauritania	0.9	●
Sri Lanka	4.2	●	Senegal	0.9	●
Timor-Leste	4.1	●	Uganda	0.9	●
Bolivia	4.0	●	Zambia	0.9	●
Swaziland	4.0	●	Bangladesh	0.8	●
Turkmenistan	3.9	●	Chad	0.8	●
Bhutan	3.7	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0.8	●
Morocco	3.7	●	Guinea	0.8	●
Guatemala	3.5	●	Tajikistan	0.8	●
Iraq	3.1	●	Togo	0.8	●
Angola	3.0	●	Mozambique	0.7	●
Indonesia	3.0	●	Burkina Faso	0.6	●
Congo, Rep.	2.5	●	Haiti	0.6	●
Honduras	1.8	●	Mali	0.6	●
Moldova	1.8	●	Rwanda	0.6	●
Mongolia	1.8	●	Ethiopia	0.5	●
Nicaragua	1.7	●	Nepal	0.5	●
Uzbekistan	1.5	●	Tanzania	0.5	●
Ghana	1.4	●	Myanmar	0.4	●
Pakistan	1.4	●	Sierra Leone	0.4	●
India	1.3	●	Afghanistan	0.3	●
Nigeria	1.3	●	Central African Republic	0.3	●
Philippines	1.3	●	Madagascar	0.3	●
Vietnam	1.3	●	Zimbabwe	0.3	●
Djibouti	1.2	●	Burundi	0.2	●
Gambia, The	1.2	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.2	●
Kyrgyz Republic	1.2	●	Liberia	0.2	●
Lao PDR	1.2	●	Malawi	0.2	●
Sudan	1.2	●	Niger	0.2	●
Yemen, Rep.	1.2	●	Cuba	na	●
Cambodia	1.0	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Kenya	1.0	●			

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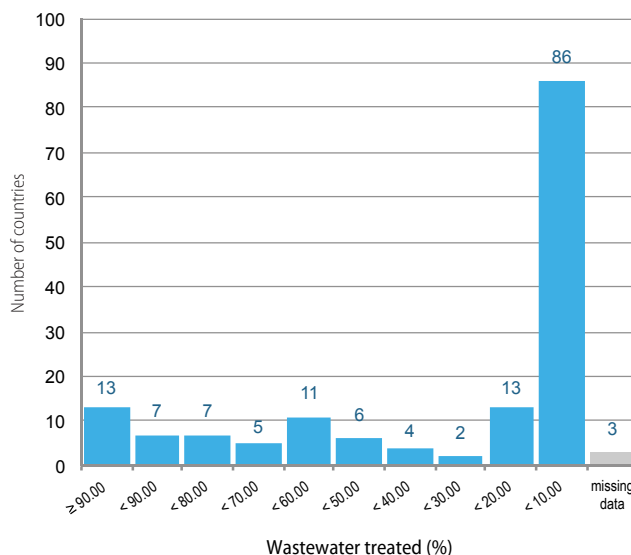
Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)

The percentage of collected, generated, or produced wastewater that is treated, normalized by the population connected to centralized wastewater treatment facilities. Scores were calculated by multiplying the wastewater treatment summary values, based on decadal averages, with the sewerage connection values to arrive at an overall total percentage of wastewater treated.

Source: Hsu et. al. (2016). Years: 2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Afghanistan	0.0	●	Gambia, The	0.4	●
Angola	0.0	●	Uganda	0.4	●
Bangladesh	0.0	●	Senegal	0.5	●
Bhutan	0.0	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0.6	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0	●	Guinea	0.6	●
Burkina Faso	0.0	●	Guyana	0.7	●
Burundi	0.0	●	Paraguay	0.7	●
Cambodia	0.0	●	Botswana	1.0	●
Cameroon	0.0	●	El Salvador	1.0	●
Central African Republic	0.0	●	Ghana	1.2	●
Chad	0.0	●	Tanzania	1.4	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0	●	Honduras	1.8	●
Djibouti	0.0	●	Uruguay	2.2	●
Ecuador	0.0	●	India	2.2	●
Ethiopia	0.0	●	Tajikistan	2.3	●
Gabon	0.0	●	Belize	2.3	●
Georgia	0.0	●	Philippines	2.6	●
Haiti	0.0	●	Kenya	3.2	●
Lao PDR	0.0	●	Mongolia	3.3	●
Liberia	0.0	●	Bolivia	3.5	●
Madagascar	0.0	●	Swaziland	3.7	●
Malawi	0.0	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.7	●
Mali	0.0	●	Costa Rica	3.9	●
Mauritania	0.0	●	Kyrgyz Republic	4.2	●
Mozambique	0.0	●	Mauritius	4.2	●
Myanmar	0.0	●	Zambia	4.2	●
Nepal	0.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	4.4	●
Nicaragua	0.0	●	Trinidad and Tobago	5.0	●
Niger	0.0	●	Albania	5.1	●
Rwanda	0.0	●	Morocco	5.4	●
Sierra Leone	0.0	●	Oman	5.4	●
Sri Lanka	0.0	●	Jamaica	5.5	●
Sudan	0.0	●	Namibia	6.3	●
Togo	0.0	●	Serbia	6.4	●
Uzbekistan	0.0	●	Montenegro	6.7	●
Yemen, Rep.	0.0	●	Guatemala	6.8	●
Zimbabwe	0.0	●	Belarus	7.2	●
Benin	0.0	●	Argentina	7.7	●
Indonesia	0.0	●	Cuba	8.3	●
Pakistan	0.1	●	Iraq	9.7	●
Vietnam	0.2	●	Azerbaijan	9.7	●
Nigeria	0.2	●	Turkmenistan	9.8	●
Congo, Rep.	0.2	●	Venezuela, RB	10.9	●
Lesotho	0.3	●	Armenia	11.5	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Thailand	11.5	●	Bulgaria	60.8	●
Colombia	12.2	●	Czech Republic	63.0	●
Panama	13.3	●	Malta	68.5	●
Moldova	14.0	●	Canada	69.8	●
Ukraine	14.1	●	Qatar	70.0	●
Cyprus	14.9	●	New Zealand	70.2	●
Romania	15.4	●	Estonia	71.9	●
Kazakhstan	15.6	●	Russian Federation	72.7	●
Brazil	17.6	●	Bahrain	72.7	●
Jordan	18.6	●	Greece	77.6	●
Malaysia	19.6	●	France	79.6	●
China	27.9	●	Italy	81.2	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	28.4	●	Korea, Rep.	82.4	●
Turkey	31.6	●	Finland	83.7	●
South Africa	32.5	●	Norway	83.8	●
Peru	34.6	●	Chile	84.5	●
Mexico	39.7	●	United Arab Emirates	87.1	●
Dominican Republic	40.4	●	Belgium	89.8	●
Kuwait	43.1	●	Denmark	91.6	●
Tunisia	44.1	●	Sweden	93.2	●
Algeria	45.1	●	Latvia	94.2	●
Lithuania	46.8	●	Israel	94.3	●
Syrian Arab Republic	48.0	●	Austria	94.3	●
Croatia	50.2	●	Spain	94.5	●
United States	50.4	●	Australia	95.0	●
Hungary	51.1	●	Switzerland	95.2	●
Ireland	51.1	●	Germany	95.3	●
Portugal	54.1	●	United Kingdom	96.3	●
Saudi Arabia	54.6	●	Luxembourg	96.8	●
Slovak Republic	54.7	●	Netherlands	99.3	●
Lebanon	54.7	●	Singapore	100.0	●
Japan	56.5	●	Barbados	na	●
Poland	57.2	●	Suriname	na	●
Slovenia	59.8	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Iceland	60.1	●			

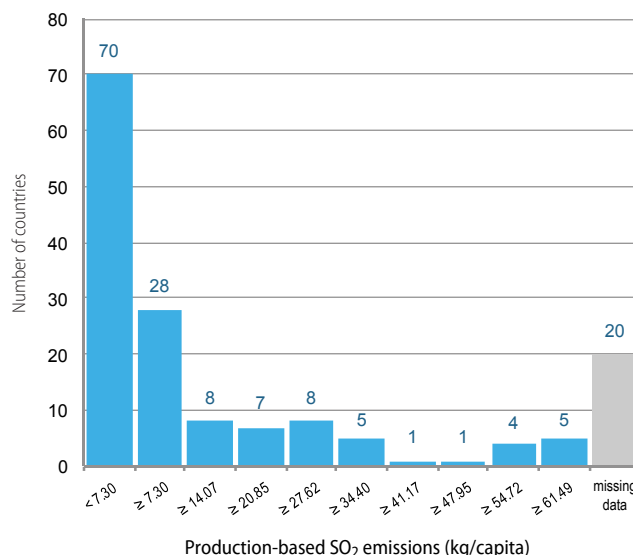
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Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)

Distribution of countries

SO₂ emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. The health impacts of outdoor air pollution are felt locally as well as in neighbouring regions, due to transboundary atmospheric transport of the pollutants.

Source: Zhang et. al. (2017). Years: 2007



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Kazakhstan	155.0	●	Belarus	9.9	●
Bulgaria	98.2	●	Argentina	9.8	●
Estonia	68.3	●	Venezuela, RB	9.8	●
Australia	65.4	●	United Kingdom	9.7	●
Saudi Arabia	57.9	●	Azerbaijan	9.6	●
South Africa	57.2	●	Malaysia	9.1	●
Israel	56.3	●	El Salvador	8.9	●
Canada	55.9	●	Hungary	8.6	●
Chile	50.0	●	Panama	8.5	●
Greece	45.3	●	Algeria	8.5	●
Peru	40.1	●	Thailand	8.4	●
Russian Federation	39.7	●	Slovenia	8.1	●
Oman	39.3	●	Brazil	8.0	●
Namibia	37.3	●	Qatar	7.9	●
United States	34.9	●	Tajikistan	7.9	●
Singapore	34.3	●	Uzbekistan	7.9	●
Zambia	33.5	●	Turkmenistan	7.9	●
Poland	32.1	●	Albania	7.8	●
Malta	32.1	●	Uruguay	7.6	●
Ukraine	31.7	●	Honduras	7.6	●
Romania	30.9	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	7.6	●
Cyprus	29.6	●	Zimbabwe	7.5	●
Mauritius	28.1	●	France	7.2	●
Bahrain	25.7	●	Germany	7.0	●
China	25.5	●	Japan	6.9	●
Spain	25.1	●	Sri Lanka	6.8	●
Mongolia	24.1	●	India	6.2	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	22.4	●	Italy	5.9	●
Turkey	22.4	●	Ecuador	5.9	●
Czech Republic	21.1	●	Nicaragua	5.5	●
Slovak Republic	17.8	●	Guatemala	5.2	●
Finland	17.6	●	Kyrgyz Republic	5.0	●
Tunisia	17.2	●	Pakistan	5.0	●
Croatia	16.9	●	Luxembourg	4.8	●
Mexico	16.0	●	Indonesia	4.5	●
Botswana	15.4	●	Denmark	4.3	●
Korea, Rep.	14.5	●	Norway	4.3	●
New Zealand	14.3	●	Austria	3.9	●
United Arab Emirates	13.9	●	Costa Rica	3.9	●
Lithuania	12.7	●	Netherlands	3.8	●
Morocco	12.2	●	Sweden	3.7	●
Portugal	11.4	●	Lesotho	3.3	●
Belgium	11.2	●	Swaziland	3.3	●
Ireland	10.9	●	Vietnam	3.2	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Philippines	2.9	●	Guinea	0.8	●
Bolivia	2.5	●	Mauritania	0.8	●
Colombia	2.5	●	Sierra Leone	0.8	●
Lao PDR	2.5	●	Togo	0.8	●
Latvia	2.3	●	Mozambique	0.8	●
Senegal	2.2	●	Nigeria	0.7	●
Ghana	2.0	●	Armenia	0.7	●
Switzerland	1.7	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0.7	●
Cambodia	1.6	●	Madagascar	0.7	●
Georgia	1.6	●	Malawi	0.6	●
Myanmar	1.4	●	Tanzania	0.5	●
Timor-Leste	1.4	●	Uganda	0.4	●
Kenya	1.3	●	Ethiopia	0.4	●
Nepal	1.1	●	Barbados	na	●
Djibouti	1.1	●	Belize	na	●
Rwanda	1.1	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	na	●
Sudan	1.1	●	Cuba	na	●
Burundi	1.1	●	Dominican Republic	na	●
Cameroon	1.0	●	Guyana	na	●
Paraguay	0.9	●	Haiti	na	●
Chad	0.9	●	Iceland	na	●
Congo, Rep.	0.9	●	Iraq	na	●
Central African Republic	0.9	●	Jamaica	na	●
Gabon	0.9	●	Jordan	na	●
Bangladesh	0.9	●	Lebanon	na	●
Afghanistan	0.9	●	Macedonia, FYR	na	●
Bhutan	0.9	●	Moldova	na	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.8	●	Montenegro	na	●
Angola	0.8	●	Serbia	na	●
Gambia, The	0.8	●	Suriname	na	●
Benin	0.8	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Burkina Faso	0.8	●	Trinidad and Tobago	na	●
Liberia	0.8	●	Yemen, Rep.	na	●
Mali	0.8	●			
Niger	0.8	●			

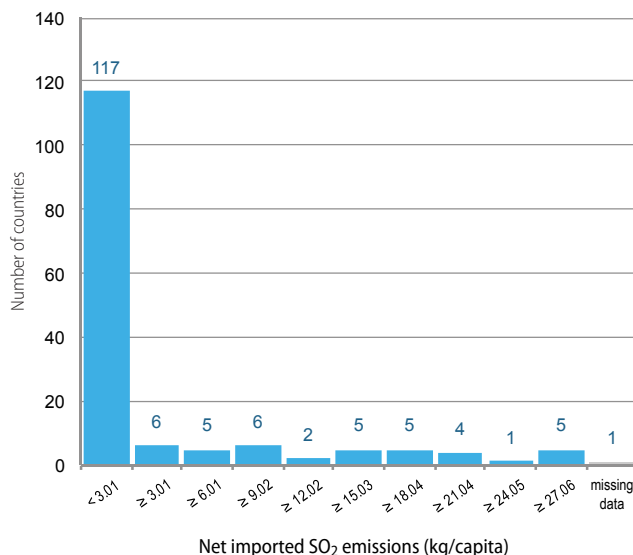
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Net imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)

Distribution of countries

Net imports of SO₂ emissions associated with the trade in goods and services. These have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide. Trade in goods mean that health impacts of air pollution occur far away from the point of consumption.

Source: Zhang et. al. (2017). Years: 2007



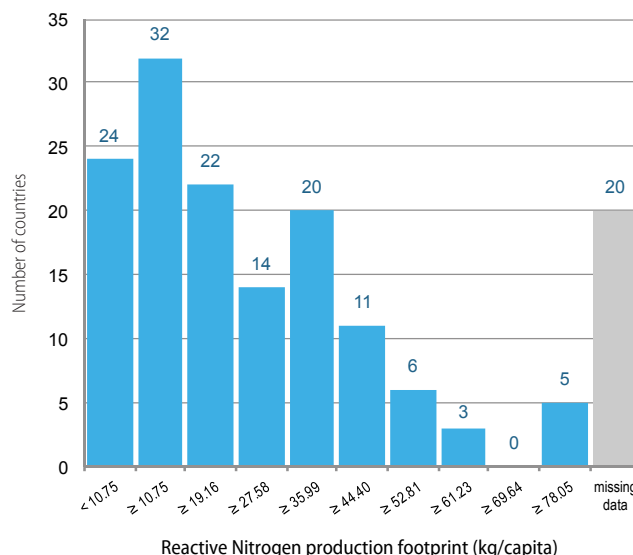
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Luxembourg	60.9	●	Belarus	1.6	●
United Arab Emirates	58.4	●	Moldova	1.5	●
Switzerland	34.4	●	Ecuador	1.4	●
Norway	34.2	●	Malaysia	1.2	●
Belgium	30.1	●	Guatemala	1.2	●
Denmark	24.8	●	Vietnam	1.1	●
Qatar	23.8	●	Ghana	1.0	●
Cyprus	23.2	●	Nicaragua	0.9	●
Ireland	22.0	●	Sri Lanka	0.9	●
Finland	21.1	●	Bolivia	0.8	●
Netherlands	20.8	●	El Salvador	0.7	●
United Kingdom	20.2	●	Honduras	0.7	●
Austria	20.1	●	Chad	0.7	●
Sweden	19.0	●	Central African Republic	0.7	●
Latvia	18.7	●	Congo, Rep.	0.7	●
Italy	17.9	●	Gabon	0.7	●
Germany	17.5	●	Gambia, The	0.7	●
Slovenia	17.4	●	Burkina Faso	0.7	●
Greece	16.8	●	Niger	0.7	●
United States	15.4	●	Benin	0.7	●
France	13.8	●	Guinea	0.7	●
Japan	12.1	●	Liberia	0.7	●
Croatia	11.7	●	Mali	0.7	●
Malta	11.6	●	Togo	0.7	●
Korea, Rep.	11.2	●	Mauritania	0.7	●
New Zealand	10.9	●	Sierra Leone	0.7	●
Lithuania	10.6	●	Algeria	0.7	●
Botswana	10.0	●	Senegal	0.7	●
Spain	8.7	●	Kenya	0.6	●
Portugal	8.5	●	Nigeria	0.6	●
Albania	7.8	●	Cambodia	0.6	●
Singapore	7.7	●	Rwanda	0.6	●
Hungary	7.4	●	Burundi	0.6	●
Slovak Republic	5.2	●	Djibouti	0.6	●
Panama	4.9	●	Sudan	0.6	●
Georgia	4.5	●	Afghanistan	0.5	●
Armenia	4.2	●	Bhutan	0.5	●
Costa Rica	3.2	●	Azerbaijan	0.5	●
Turkey	3.1	●	Nepal	0.5	●
Uruguay	2.8	●	Kyrgyz Republic	0.4	●
Paraguay	2.6	●	Pakistan	0.4	●
Czech Republic	2.6	●	Timor-Leste	0.4	●
Oman	2.0	●	Myanmar	0.4	●
Colombia	1.7	●	Tanzania	0.4	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Cote d'Ivoire	0.4	●	Syrian Arab Republic	-1.4	●
Bangladesh	0.4	●	Yemen, Rep.	-1.4	●
Malawi	0.3	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	-1.5	●
Ethiopia	0.3	●	Argentina	-1.6	●
Philippines	0.3	●	Israel	-1.7	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.3	●	Bahrain	-1.8	●
Angola	0.3	●	Mongolia	-1.9	●
Mozambique	0.3	●	Zimbabwe	-2.2	●
Uganda	0.2	●	Guyana	-3.0	●
Madagascar	0.2	●	Suriname	-3.0	●
Brazil	0.1	●	Tajikistan	-3.1	●
Cameroon	0.1	●	Turkmenistan	-3.1	●
Indonesia	0.1	●	Uzbekistan	-3.1	●
Morocco	0.0	●	Estonia	-4.5	●
Mauritius	-0.1	●	China	-5.7	●
Swaziland	-0.1	●	Tunisia	-6.7	●
Lesotho	-0.1	●	Saudi Arabia	-10.1	●
India	-0.4	●	Ukraine	-10.2	●
Belize	-0.4	●	Russian Federation	-10.5	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	-0.6	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-10.9	●
Thailand	-0.6	●	Montenegro	-10.9	●
Venezuela, RB	-0.7	●	Serbia	-10.9	●
Jamaica	-0.7	●	Macedonia, FYR	-10.9	●
Trinidad and Tobago	-0.7	●	Kuwait	-11.1	●
Barbados	-0.7	●	Canada	-15.3	●
Cuba	-0.7	●	Australia	-16.8	●
Dominican Republic	-0.7	●	Namibia	-20.7	●
Haiti	-0.7	●	South Africa	-22.2	●
Lao PDR	-0.7	●	Bulgaria	-31.0	●
Poland	-1.0	●	Chile	-31.3	●
Romania	-1.2	●	Zambia	-31.8	●
Mexico	-1.3	●	Peru	-33.3	●
Jordan	-1.4	●	Kazakhstan	-52.0	●
Lebanon	-1.4	●	Iceland	na	●
Iraq	-1.4	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)

Distribution of countries



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.

Source: Oita et al. (2016). Years: 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Luxembourg	139.8	●	Japan	36.4	●
Singapore	95.2	●	Niger	34.8	●
Kuwait	95.1	●	Slovenia	34.7	●
Uruguay	89.2	●	Barbados	33.9	●
Australia	86.5	●	Korea, Rep.	33.9	●
United Arab Emirates	65.2	●	Poland	33.2	●
Canada	61.7	●	Czech Republic	31.9	●
Paraguay	61.4	●	Thailand	31.4	●
Switzerland	58.4	●	Namibia	30.2	●
Botswana	57.7	●	Russian Federation	30.0	●
Greece	56.9	●	Oman	29.2	●
Israel	56.7	●	Venezuela, RB	27.9	●
Norway	56.4	●	Kenya	27.8	●
United States	56.4	●	Mexico	27.8	●
Brazil	52.6	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	27.7	●
United Kingdom	50.9	●	Malaysia	26.7	●
Austria	48.7	●	Chile	26.3	●
France	48.1	●	Colombia	26.2	●
Cyprus	48.0	●	Hungary	26.2	●
Netherlands	47.7	●	Turkey	25.2	●
Spain	47.4	●	South Africa	25.1	●
Kazakhstan	47.3	●	Turkmenistan	24.1	●
Malta	47.1	●	Suriname	23.8	●
Ireland	46.7	●	Swaziland	23.7	●
Denmark	45.4	●	Ecuador	23.6	●
Lithuania	44.4	●	Panama	23.5	●
New Zealand	43.9	●	Ukraine	23.3	●
Finland	43.7	●	Croatia	23.2	●
Bolivia	43.4	●	China	22.8	●
Qatar	42.9	●	Bahrain	21.7	●
Portugal	42.8	●	Lebanon	21.4	●
Germany	42.3	●	Burkina Faso	20.9	●
Sweden	41.6	●	Lesotho	20.6	●
Belgium	40.9	●	Bulgaria	20.0	●
Mongolia	40.5	●	Guinea	20.0	●
Argentina	40.4	●	Uzbekistan	19.9	●
Slovak Republic	40.2	●	Kyrgyz Republic	19.6	●
Romania	39.5	●	Peru	19.0	●
Saudi Arabia	39.5	●	Mauritania	18.3	●
Italy	38.3	●	Macedonia, FYR	17.8	●
Iceland	38.2	●	Djibouti	17.6	●
Estonia	38.0	●	Jamaica	17.3	●
Mauritius	37.5	●	Cuba	17.3	●
Latvia	37.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16.5	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Dominican Republic	15.9	●	Philippines	8.4	●
Albania	15.6	●	Zambia	8.1	●
Trinidad and Tobago	15.5	●	Togo	8.1	●
Belize	15.3	●	Guatemala	8.0	●
Bhutan	15.0	●	Nepal	6.5	●
Indonesia	14.6	●	Afghanistan	6.4	●
Georgia	14.1	●	Lao PDR	5.8	●
Benin	13.7	●	Burundi	5.7	●
Vietnam	13.7	●	Mozambique	5.2	●
Gambia, The	13.6	●	Sri Lanka	3.9	●
Jordan	13.3	●	Tajikistan	3.5	●
Pakistan	13.1	●	Malawi	3.4	●
El Salvador	13.1	●	Moldova	1.6	●
Angola	13.1	●	Liberia	1.0	●
India	12.9	●	Bangladesh	na	●
Tunisia	12.9	●	Belarus	na	●
Iraq	12.7	●	Central African Republic	na	●
Costa Rica	12.6	●	Chad	na	●
Uganda	12.5	●	Cote d'Ivoire	na	●
Sierra Leone	12.3	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	na	●
Nicaragua	12.2	●	Ethiopia	na	●
Azerbaijan	11.9	●	Ghana	na	●
Honduras	11.4	●	Guyana	na	●
Senegal	10.8	●	Madagascar	na	●
Algeria	10.8	●	Mali	na	●
Gabon	9.8	●	Montenegro	na	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	9.6	●	Morocco	na	●
Rwanda	9.5	●	Myanmar	na	●
Syrian Arab Republic	9.5	●	Nigeria	na	●
Cameroon	9.5	●	Serbia	na	●
Cambodia	9.1	●	Sudan	na	●
Yemen, Rep.	9.0	●	Tanzania	na	●
Haiti	9.0	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Armenia	8.8	●	Zimbabwe	na	●
Congo, Rep.	8.7	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

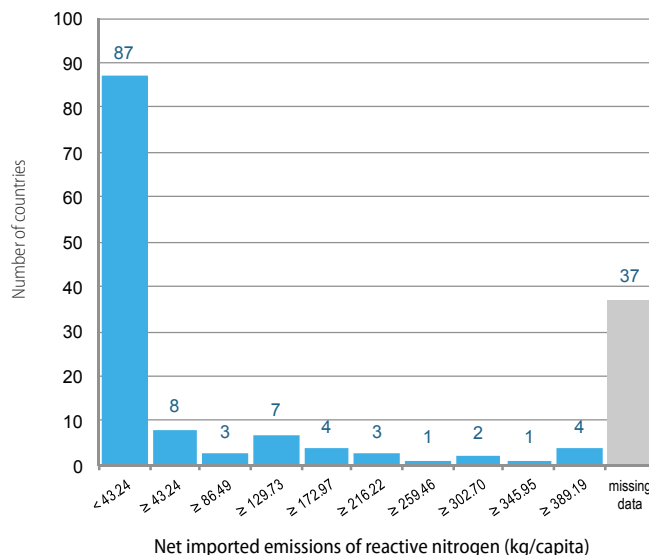
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)

Distribution of countries

Net imports of reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities. Reactive nitrogen corresponds here to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.

Source: Oita et al. (2016). Years: 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Luxembourg	965.4	●	Romania	18.5	●
Singapore	748.2	●	Poland	11.6	●
Kuwait	569.2	●	Armenia	8.2	●
Switzerland	432.4	●	Indonesia	7.2	●
Israel	381.9	●	Ecuador	6.8	●
Montenegro	329.3	●	Jamaica	6.4	●
Norway	311.8	●	Panama	4.9	●
Japan	259.9	●	El Salvador	4.5	●
Malta	255.2	●	Rwanda	3.7	●
Mauritius	226.0	●	Philippines	2.8	●
Netherlands	223.6	●	Angola	-1.1	●
Greece	215.0	●	Peru	-1.4	●
Germany	205.4	●	Ukraine	-6.1	●
Austria	203.5	●	Iraq	-6.1	●
Portugal	201.2	●	Kenya	-7.5	●
Italy	172.6	●	India	-8.7	●
Cyprus	170.5	●	Brazil	-9.2	●
Sweden	169.3	●	Trinidad and Tobago	-9.3	●
Barbados	167.1	●	Burundi	-10.4	●
Belgium	148.3	●	China	-12.5	●
Qatar	137.4	●	Chile	-12.8	●
Saudi Arabia	130.0	●	Algeria	-13.3	●
Slovenia	125.0	●	Kazakhstan	-13.6	●
France	122.4	●	Gabon	-13.7	●
Lebanon	97.1	●	Sri Lanka	-17.8	●
Spain	81.2	●	Haiti	-18.7	●
Iceland	79.1	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-19.2	●
Botswana	74.5	●	Uzbekistan	-21.4	●
Finland	74.3	●	Benin	-23.7	●
Malaysia	65.4	●	Albania	-24.8	●
Latvia	60.7	●	Sierra Leone	-25.5	●
Bahrain	60.3	●	Tunisia	-25.6	●
Croatia	53.5	●	South Africa	-26.9	●
Bhutan	39.0	●	Thailand	-30.3	●
Jordan	38.1	●	Niger	-31.1	●
Georgia	35.5	●	Djibouti	-34.6	●
Turkey	35.2	●	Canada	-35.6	●
Mexico	34.4	●	Mozambique	-40.7	●
Lithuania	32.9	●	Bolivia	-42.7	●
Colombia	32.9	●	Zambia	-42.7	●
Lesotho	31.2	●	Swaziland	-43.6	●
Estonia	27.8	●	Suriname	-44.2	●
Czech Republic	26.6	●	Afghanistan	-44.8	●
Oman	23.2	●	Dominican Republic	-45.3	●



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Nepal	-46.0	●	Chad	na	●
Costa Rica	-46.1	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	na	●
Cuba	-51.0	●	Congo, Rep.	na	●
Liberia	-53.3	●	Cote d'Ivoire	na	●
Pakistan	-66.7	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	na	●
Azerbaijan	-68.3	●	Ethiopia	na	●
Honduras	-76.1	●	Gambia, The	na	●
Togo	-76.9	●	Ghana	na	●
Malawi	-81.1	●	Guyana	na	●
Guatemala	-84.7	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	na	●
Guinea	-85.0	●	Korea, Rep.	na	●
Burkina Faso	-89.7	●	Kyrgyz Republic	na	●
Cambodia	-92.7	●	Lao PDR	na	●
Senegal	-94.7	●	Macedonia, FYR	na	●
Paraguay	-95.3	●	Madagascar	na	●
Tajikistan	-98.8	●	Mali	na	●
Hungary	-103.3	●	Morocco	na	●
Cameroon	-103.8	●	Myanmar	na	●
Denmark	-115.4	●	Nigeria	na	●
Belize	-128.7	●	Russian Federation	na	●
Nicaragua	-139.0	●	Serbia	na	●
Moldova	-150.4	●	Slovak Republic	na	●
Namibia	-183.7	●	Sudan	na	●
Ireland	-199.8	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Bulgaria	-200.3	●	Tanzania	na	●
Turkmenistan	-208.2	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Uruguay	-223.6	●	Uganda	na	●
Argentina	-239.4	●	United Arab Emirates	na	●
Mauritania	-322.6	●	United Kingdom	na	●
Australia	-534.3	●	United States	na	●
Mongolia	-751.7	●	Venezuela, RB	na	●
New Zealand	-1223.4	●	Vietnam	na	●
Bangladesh	na	●	Yemen, Rep.	na	●
Belarus	na	●	Zimbabwe	na	●
Central African Republic	na	●			

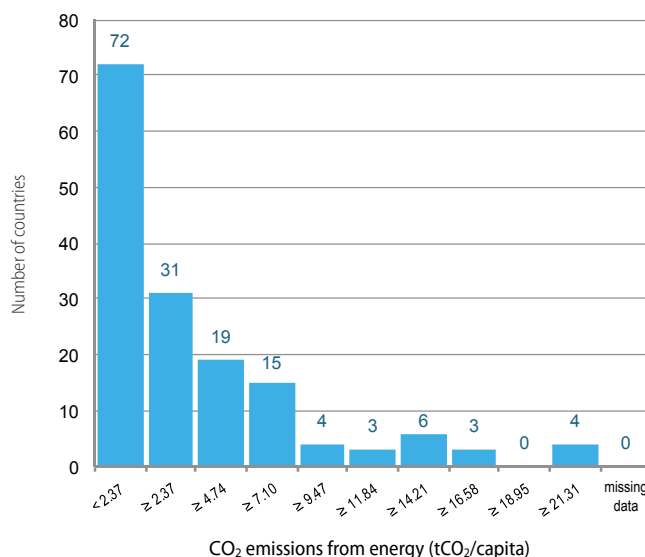
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Energy-related CO₂ emissions per capita (tCO₂/capita)

Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita that arise from the consumption of energy. This includes emissions due to the consumption of petroleum, natural gas, coal, and also from natural gas flaring.

Source: Oak Ridge National Laboratory (2017). Years: 2013

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Qatar	40.5	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.7	●
Trinidad and Tobago	34.5	●	Italy	5.7	●
Kuwait	27.3	●	Bulgaria	5.4	●
Bahrain	23.7	●	Malta	5.2	●
United Arab Emirates	18.7	●	Cyprus	5.2	●
Luxembourg	18.7	●	Barbados	5.1	●
Saudi Arabia	17.9	●	Spain	5.1	●
United States	16.4	●	France	5.1	●
Australia	16.3	●	Switzerland	5.0	●
Oman	15.7	●	Iraq	4.9	●
Kazakhstan	15.4	●	Chile	4.7	●
Estonia	15.1	●	Sweden	4.6	●
Mongolia	14.5	●	Thailand	4.5	●
Canada	13.5	●	Argentina	4.5	●
Turkmenistan	12.8	●	Portugal	4.4	●
Russian Federation	12.5	●	Lithuania	4.3	●
Korea, Rep.	11.8	●	Lebanon	4.3	●
Norway	11.7	●	Turkey	4.2	●
Netherlands	10.1	●	Hungary	4.2	●
Japan	9.8	●	Croatia	4.2	●
Czech Republic	9.4	●	Macedonia, FYR	4.0	●
Singapore	9.4	●	Mexico	3.9	●
Germany	9.2	●	Suriname	3.9	●
South Africa	8.9	●	Azerbaijan	3.8	●
Israel	8.8	●	Montenegro	3.6	●
Finland	8.5	●	Romania	3.5	●
Belgium	8.4	●	Latvia	3.5	●
Malaysia	8.0	●	Algeria	3.5	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	8.0	●	Cuba	3.5	●
Poland	7.9	●	Jordan	3.4	●
New Zealand	7.6	●	Uzbekistan	3.4	●
Ireland	7.6	●	Mauritius	3.0	●
China	7.6	●	Gabon	2.9	●
Austria	7.4	●	Jamaica	2.8	●
United Kingdom	7.1	●	Ecuador	2.8	●
Slovenia	7.0	●	Panama	2.7	●
Denmark	6.8	●	Guyana	2.5	●
Belarus	6.7	●	Tunisia	2.5	●
Greece	6.3	●	Botswana	2.5	●
Serbia	6.3	●	Brazil	2.5	●
Slovak Republic	6.2	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.4	●
Venezuela, RB	6.1	●	Uruguay	2.2	●
Iceland	6.1	●	Dominican Republic	2.1	●
Ukraine	6.0	●	Georgia	2.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Indonesia	1.9	●	Ghana	0.6	●
Bolivia	1.9	●	Nigeria	0.6	●
Colombia	1.9	●	Tajikistan	0.4	●
Peru	1.9	●	Bangladesh	0.4	●
Syrian Arab Republic	1.9	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0.4	●
Armenia	1.8	●	Timor-Leste	0.4	●
Morocco	1.8	●	Cambodia	0.4	●
Kyrgyz Republic	1.7	●	Lao PDR	0.3	●
Vietnam	1.7	●	Togo	0.3	●
Albania	1.7	●	Sudan	0.3	●
Costa Rica	1.6	●	Cameroon	0.3	●
India	1.6	●	Kenya	0.3	●
Belize	1.5	●	Gambia, The	0.3	●
Moldova	1.4	●	Zambia	0.3	●
Angola	1.4	●	Myanmar	0.2	●
Namibia	1.3	●	Nepal	0.2	●
Bhutan	1.2	●	Haiti	0.2	●
Honduras	1.2	●	Liberia	0.2	●
Lesotho	1.1	●	Tanzania	0.2	●
El Salvador	1.0	●	Sierra Leone	0.2	●
Philippines	1.0	●	Guinea	0.2	●
Yemen, Rep.	1.0	●	Burkina Faso	0.2	●
Zimbabwe	0.9	●	Mozambique	0.2	●
Swaziland	0.9	●	Madagascar	0.1	●
Guatemala	0.9	●	Uganda	0.1	●
Pakistan	0.8	●	Ethiopia	0.1	●
Sri Lanka	0.8	●	Niger	0.1	●
Paraguay	0.8	●	Malawi	0.1	●
Nicaragua	0.8	●	Rwanda	0.1	●
Djibouti	0.7	●	Central African Republic	0.1	●
Afghanistan	0.7	●	Mali	0.1	●
Mauritania	0.7	●	Chad	0.0	●
Senegal	0.6	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0	●
Congo, Rep.	0.6	●	Burundi	0.0	●
Benin	0.6	●			

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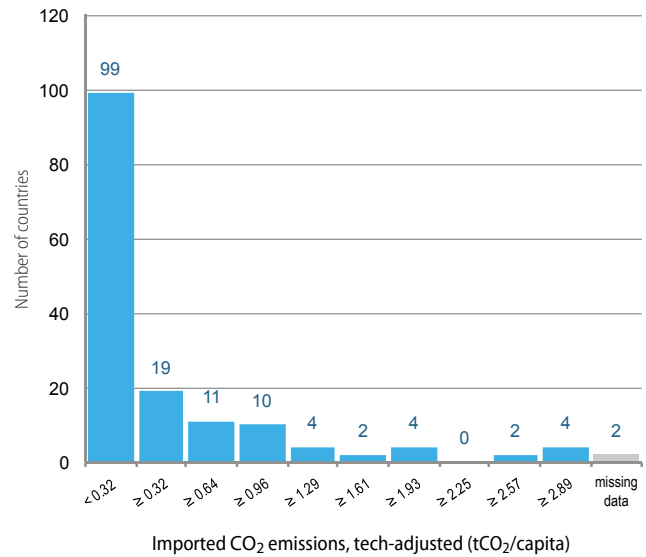


Imported CO₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO₂/capita)

Distribution of countries

Imports of CO₂ emissions embodied in goods, measured as technology-adjusted, consumption-based (TCBA) emissions minus production-based emissions. Technology-adjusted emissions data reflects the carbon efficiency of exporting sectors. If a country uses relatively CO₂-intensive technologies in its export sector then it will have a higher TCBA than suggested by a simple carbon footprint.

Source: Kander et al. (2015). Years: 2016



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Botswana	4.3	●	Morocco	0.5	●
Singapore	4.2	●	Dominican Republic	0.5	●
Mauritius	3.7	●	Colombia	0.5	●
Australia	3.2	●	Portugal	0.5	●
Swaziland	2.7	●	Costa Rica	0.4	●
Namibia	2.7	●	Jordan	0.4	●
United Arab Emirates	2.1	●	Brazil	0.4	●
Montenegro	2.1	●	Argentina	0.4	●
Slovak Republic	2.1	●	Armenia	0.3	●
Cyprus	1.9	●	Paraguay	0.3	●
United States	1.8	●	Zimbabwe	0.3	●
Barbados	1.7	●	Peru	0.3	●
Finland	1.6	●	Kenya	0.3	●
Greece	1.5	●	Poland	0.3	●
Lithuania	1.4	●	Tajikistan	0.3	●
Uruguay	1.3	●	Croatia	0.3	●
Italy	1.2	●	Vietnam	0.3	●
Turkmenistan	1.2	●	Sri Lanka	0.3	●
Canada	1.2	●	Nigeria	0.2	●
Serbia	1.1	●	Gambia, The	0.2	●
Austria	1.1	●	Senegal	0.2	●
France	1.1	●	Honduras	0.2	●
Lebanon	1.1	●	Ghana	0.2	●
Sweden	1.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.2	●
United Kingdom	1.0	●	Nicaragua	0.2	●
Lesotho	1.0	●	Guatemala	0.2	●
Switzerland	0.9	●	Tanzania	0.2	●
Panama	0.9	●	Benin	0.2	●
Tunisia	0.9	●	Bhutan	0.2	●
Jamaica	0.9	●	Cambodia	0.2	●
Georgia	0.8	●	Ecuador	0.2	●
Bulgaria	0.8	●	Iceland	0.2	●
Suriname	0.8	●	Spain	0.2	●
Belgium	0.7	●	Uganda	0.2	●
Turkey	0.7	●	Zambia	0.2	●
Latvia	0.7	●	Romania	0.2	●
Albania	0.7	●	Indonesia	0.2	●
Djibouti	0.6	●	Rwanda	0.1	●
Macedonia, FYR	0.6	●	Sierra Leone	0.1	●
Belize	0.6	●	Mongolia	0.1	●
Mexico	0.6	●	Burkina Faso	0.1	●
Kyrgyz Republic	0.5	●	Togo	0.1	●
Cuba	0.5	●	Mauritania	0.1	●
El Salvador	0.5	●	Malawi	0.1	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Mozambique	0.1	●	Hungary	-0.3	●
Madagascar	0.1	●	Kazakhstan	-0.4	●
Cameroon	0.1	●	Congo, Rep.	-0.4	●
Afghanistan	0.1	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	-0.4	●
Mali	0.1	●	Angola	-0.4	●
Nepal	0.1	●	Germany	-0.5	●
Bangladesh	0.1	●	Syrian Arab Republic	-0.5	●
Burundi	0.1	●	Thailand	-0.5	●
Niger	0.1	●	Gabon	-0.6	●
Lao PDR	0.1	●	Malta	-0.6	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.1	●	Russian Federation	-0.7	●
Central African Republic	0.1	●	China	-0.8	●
India	0.1	●	Malaysia	-0.8	●
Haiti	0.1	●	Saudi Arabia	-0.9	●
Ethiopia	0.1	●	Venezuela, RB	-0.9	●
Guinea	0.0	●	Israel	-1.0	●
Philippines	0.0	●	Japan	-1.1	●
Chad	0.0	●	Netherlands	-1.2	●
Moldova	0.0	●	Slovenia	-1.4	●
Sudan	0.0	●	Korea, Rep.	-1.6	●
Uzbekistan	0.0	●	Denmark	-1.8	●
Pakistan	0.0	●	New Zealand	-2.0	●
Liberia	0.0	●	Bahrain	-2.4	●
Myanmar	0.0	●	Oman	-2.9	●
Belarus	-0.1	●	Czech Republic	-3.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	-0.1	●	Estonia	-3.1	●
South Africa	-0.1	●	Ireland	-3.4	●
Yemen, Rep.	-0.1	●	Kuwait	-5.0	●
Algeria	-0.1	●	Qatar	-6.5	●
Azerbaijan	-0.1	●	Trinidad and Tobago	-7.0	●
Chile	-0.1	●	Luxembourg	-9.9	●
Bolivia	-0.1	●	Norway	-19.5	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	-0.2	●	Guyana	na	●
Ukraine	-0.3	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Iraq	-0.3	●			

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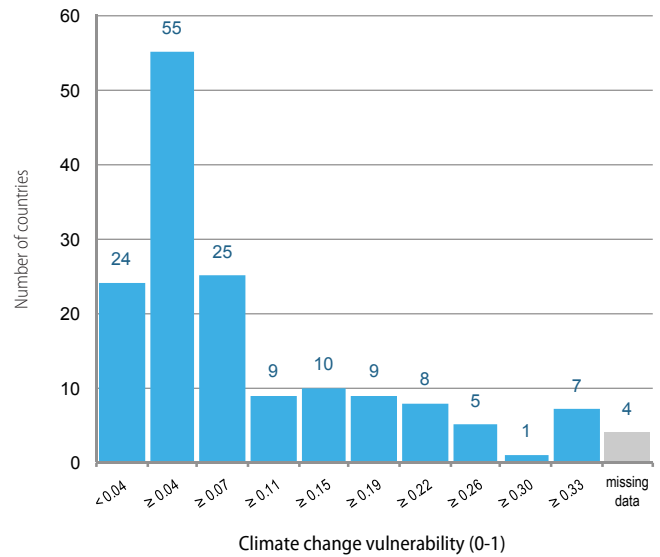
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor

The index assesses global variations in vulnerability to climate change by gauging each country's vulnerability to three main potential impacts of global warming: increase in weather-related disasters, sea levels rise and loss of agricultural productivity.

Source: HCSS (2015). Years: 2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Guyana	0.4	●	Paraguay	0.1	●
Malawi	0.4	●	Afghanistan	0.1	●
Niger	0.4	●	Madagascar	0.1	●
Cambodia	0.4	●	Mongolia	0.1	●
Swaziland	0.4	●	Pakistan	0.1	●
Central African Republic	0.3	●	Bolivia	0.1	●
China	0.3	●	Peru	0.1	●
Djibouti	0.3	●	Philippines	0.1	●
Liberia	0.3	●	Ghana	0.1	●
Ethiopia	0.3	●	Honduras	0.1	●
Kenya	0.3	●	Jamaica	0.1	●
Suriname	0.3	●	Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	●
Bangladesh	0.3	●	Latvia	0.1	●
Albania	0.3	●	Nepal	0.1	●
India	0.3	●	Nicaragua	0.1	●
Mauritania	0.3	●	Cuba	0.1	●
Sudan	0.2	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.1	●
Vietnam	0.2	●	Guatemala	0.1	●
Burundi	0.2	●	Haiti	0.1	●
Mozambique	0.2	●	Kuwait	0.1	●
Thailand	0.2	●	Morocco	0.1	●
Netherlands	0.2	●	Qatar	0.1	●
Tajikistan	0.2	●	South Africa	0.1	●
Gambia, The	0.2	●	Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	●
Benin	0.2	●	Angola	0.1	●
Myanmar	0.2	●	Denmark	0.1	●
Zambia	0.2	●	Indonesia	0.1	●
Lao PDR	0.2	●	Montenegro	0.1	●
Rwanda	0.2	●	Nigeria	0.1	●
Sierra Leone	0.2	●	Uganda	0.1	●
Namibia	0.2	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.1	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.2	●	Ecuador	0.1	●
Lesotho	0.2	●	Gabon	0.1	●
Senegal	0.2	●	Guinea	0.1	●
Zimbabwe	0.2	●	Iraq	0.1	●
Azerbaijan	0.2	●	Japan	0.1	●
Chad	0.2	●	Malaysia	0.1	●
Mali	0.2	●	Spain	0.1	●
Australia	0.2	●	Tunisia	0.1	●
Togo	0.2	●	Belgium	0.1	●
Sri Lanka	0.1	●	Bhutan	0.1	●
Tanzania	0.1	●	Brazil	0.1	●
Belize	0.1	●	Cameroon	0.1	●
Burkina Faso	0.1	●	Colombia	0.1	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Costa Rica	0.1	●	Turkmenistan	0.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	0.1	●	Ukraine	0.0	●
El Salvador	0.1	●	United Arab Emirates	0.0	●
Georgia	0.1	●	United States	0.0	●
Lebanon	0.1	●	Uzbekistan	0.0	●
New Zealand	0.1	●	Yemen, Rep.	0.0	●
Singapore	0.1	●	Canada	0.0	●
Timor-Leste	0.1	●	Croatia	0.0	●
Uruguay	0.1	●	Finland	0.0	●
Algeria	0.1	●	France	0.0	●
Argentina	0.1	●	Germany	0.0	●
Armenia	0.1	●	Kazakhstan	0.0	●
Botswana	0.1	●	Lithuania	0.0	●
Congo, Rep.	0.1	●	Macedonia, FYR	0.0	●
Cyprus	0.1	●	Poland	0.0	●
Dominican Republic	0.1	●	Portugal	0.0	●
Greece	0.1	●	Romania	0.0	●
Iceland	0.1	●	Russian Federation	0.0	●
Israel	0.1	●	Sweden	0.0	●
Jordan	0.1	●	Austria	0.0	●
Panama	0.1	●	Belarus	0.0	●
United Kingdom	0.1	●	Bulgaria	0.0	●
Venezuela, RB	0.1	●	Czech Republic	0.0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0	●	Hungary	0.0	●
Chile	0.0	●	Saudi Arabia	0.0	●
Estonia	0.0	●	Serbia	0.0	●
Ireland	0.0	●	Slovak Republic	0.0	●
Italy	0.0	●	Slovenia	0.0	●
Korea, Rep.	0.0	●	Switzerland	0.0	●
Mexico	0.0	●	Luxembourg	0.0	●
Moldova	0.0	●	Bahrain	na	●
Norway	0.0	●	Barbados	na	●
Oman	0.0	●	Malta	na	●
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	●	Mauritius	na	●
Turkey	0.0	●			

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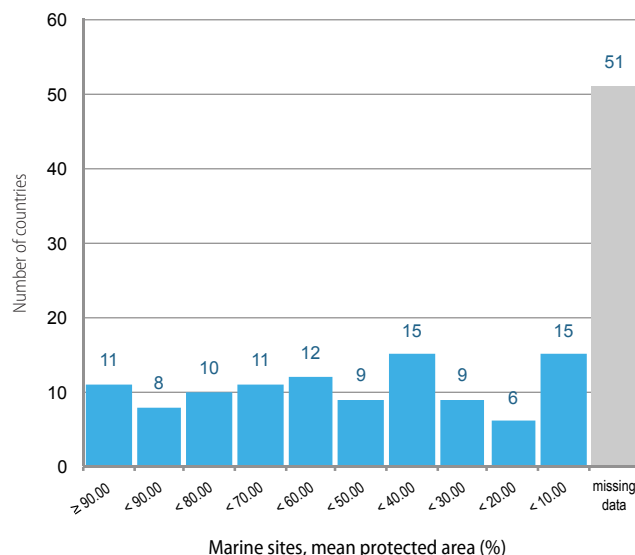


Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)

Distribution of countries

The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

Source: Birdlife International et al. (2017). Years: 2017



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Barbados	0.0	●	El Salvador	38.4	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0	●	Kenya	40.3	●
Cambodia	0.0	●	Vietnam	40.8	●
Djibouti	0.0	●	Gambia, The	41.5	●
Haiti	0.0	●	Tanzania	43.7	●
Iraq	0.0	●	Argentina	44.2	●
Montenegro	0.0	●	Morocco	44.2	●
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●	Tunisia	46.3	●
Angola	0.9	●	Ukraine	46.8	●
Singapore	3.3	●	Cyprus	47.9	●
Turkey	4.6	●	Dominican Republic	51.7	●
Trinidad and Tobago	4.8	●	Nicaragua	52.9	●
Myanmar	6.6	●	Venezuela, RB	54.7	●
Mauritius	7.1	●	Costa Rica	54.9	●
Qatar	10.0	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	56.0	●
Guatemala	13.0	●	Norway	56.5	●
Lebanon	13.4	●	Brazil	57.4	●
Iceland	14.0	●	Sierra Leone	57.6	●
Oman	15.1	●	Sweden	57.6	●
Chile	18.5	●	Finland	57.7	●
China	18.8	●	Philippines	58.3	●
United Arab Emirates	20.0	●	Colombia	58.9	●
Uruguay	20.6	●	Peru	60.0	●
Saudi Arabia	20.9	●	Ecuador	60.2	●
Timor-Leste	21.3	●	Cuba	61.5	●
Madagascar	21.7	●	Portugal	62.5	●
Malaysia	25.1	●	South Africa	62.9	●
Korea, Rep.	26.8	●	Honduras	63.8	●
Belize	27.7	●	Mauritania	64.4	●
Russian Federation	30.0	●	Albania	66.1	●
Canada	30.0	●	Australia	68.2	●
Indonesia	30.3	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	68.4	●
Jamaica	30.6	●	Croatia	69.3	●
Benin	30.6	●	Lithuania	70.7	●
Yemen, Rep.	30.8	●	Greece	71.8	●
India	31.0	●	New Zealand	71.8	●
Kuwait	32.1	●	Suriname	74.2	●
Algeria	32.9	●	Pakistan	75.3	●
Panama	33.9	●	Italy	75.5	●
Bangladesh	34.5	●	United Kingdom	76.5	●
Bahrain	36.6	●	Mexico	77.6	●
Senegal	37.8	●	Japan	79.3	●
Sri Lanka	37.9	●	France	79.7	●
United States	38.3	●	Spain	85.3	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Germany	86.4	●	Ethiopia	na	●
Poland	86.6	●	Georgia	na	●
Ireland	86.7	●	Ghana	na	●
Sudan	87.5	●	Guyana	na	●
Belgium	88.3	●	Hungary	na	●
Denmark	88.7	●	Israel	na	●
Guinea	89.1	●	Jordan	na	●
Liberia	90.9	●	Kazakhstan	na	●
Namibia	91.4	●	Kyrgyz Republic	na	●
Latvia	95.2	●	Lao PDR	na	●
Netherlands	95.7	●	Lesotho	na	●
Estonia	97.8	●	Luxembourg	na	●
Malta	98.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	na	●
Gabon	98.6	●	Malawi	na	●
Mozambique	99.2	●	Mali	na	●
Bulgaria	99.4	●	Moldova	na	●
Romania	99.6	●	Mongolia	na	●
Slovenia	99.9	●	Nepal	na	●
Afghanistan	na	●	Niger	na	●
Armenia	na	●	Nigeria	na	●
Austria	na	●	Paraguay	na	●
Azerbaijan	na	●	Rwanda	na	●
Belarus	na	●	Serbia	na	●
Bhutan	na	●	Slovak Republic	na	●
Bolivia	na	●	Swaziland	na	●
Botswana	na	●	Switzerland	na	●
Burkina Faso	na	●	Tajikistan	na	●
Burundi	na	●	Thailand	na	●
Cameroon	na	●	Togo	na	●
Central African Republic	na	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Chad	na	●	Uganda	na	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	na	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Congo, Rep.	na	●	Zambia	na	●
Cote d'Ivoire	na	●	Zimbabwe	na	●
Czech Republic	na	●			

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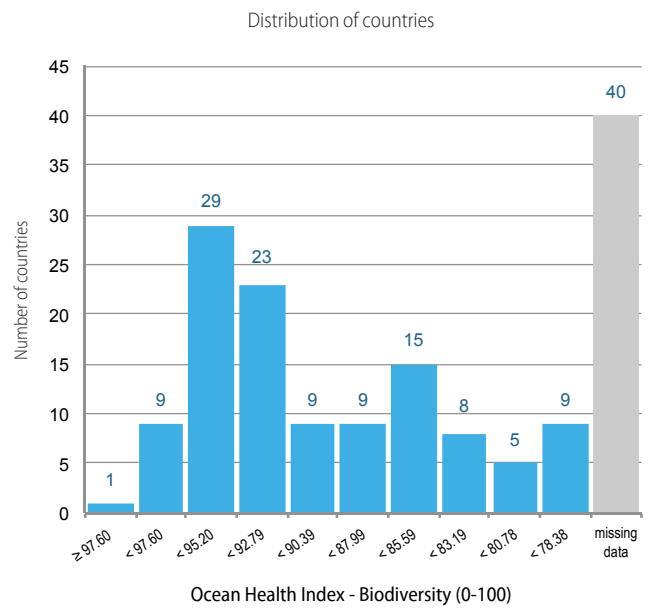


Ocean Health Index Goal–Biodiversity (0-100)

The biodiversity subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures the degree of success in conserving species and habitats in marine life. Specifically, it looks at the risk of extinction as assessed by IUCN or GMAS and whether the size of marine habitats that support biodiversity has decreased since approximately 1980.

Source: Ocean Health Index (2016). Years: 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Iceland	74.4	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	88.0	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	75.1	●	Cuba	88.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	75.3	●	Kenya	88.0	●
Senegal	76.0	●	Sudan	88.2	●
Sierra Leone	76.8	●	El Salvador	88.3	●
Mauritania	76.8	●	Benin	88.6	●
Pakistan	76.9	●	Venezuela, RB	89.1	●
Gabon	77.4	●	Algeria	89.5	●
Poland	77.7	●	Netherlands	89.9	●
Guinea	78.8	●	Kuwait	90.1	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	79.3	●	Barbados	90.1	●
Liberia	79.4	●	Ukraine	90.6	●
Belize	79.7	●	Yemen, Rep.	90.6	●
Colombia	80.5	●	Djibouti	90.8	●
Nicaragua	81.0	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	91.0	●
China	81.1	●	India	91.1	●
Lithuania	81.2	●	Mozambique	91.3	●
Peru	82.0	●	France	91.4	●
Tanzania	82.3	●	Italy	91.5	●
Indonesia	82.4	●	Syrian Arab Republic	91.6	●
Georgia	82.8	●	Saudi Arabia	91.6	●
Nigeria	82.9	●	Turkey	91.7	●
Panama	83.3	●	Bangladesh	91.7	●
Singapore	83.5	●	Mexico	91.9	●
Timor-Leste	83.5	●	Ghana	92.1	●
Cambodia	83.7	●	Qatar	92.3	●
Philippines	84.2	●	Korea, Rep.	92.4	●
Malaysia	84.5	●	Cameroon	92.4	●
Vietnam	84.7	●	Sri Lanka	92.4	●
Bahrain	84.7	●	United Arab Emirates	92.4	●
Togo	84.8	●	Montenegro	92.6	●
Latvia	85.0	●	New Zealand	92.6	●
Spain	85.2	●	Honduras	92.7	●
Thailand	85.2	●	Malta	92.8	●
Angola	85.2	●	Norway	92.9	●
Haiti	85.3	●	Germany	92.9	●
United States	85.4	●	United Kingdom	93.0	●
Iraq	85.7	●	Tunisia	93.2	●
Myanmar	85.8	●	Israel	93.2	●
Congo, Rep.	86.1	●	Argentina	93.6	●
Jordan	86.4	●	Albania	93.7	●
Madagascar	86.7	●	Dominican Republic	93.7	●
Ireland	87.0	●	Trinidad and Tobago	93.7	●
Jamaica	87.3	●	South Africa	93.8	●



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Ecuador	93.9	●	Bolivia	na	●
Japan	94.0	●	Botswana	na	●
Bulgaria	94.0	●	Burkina Faso	na	●
Lebanon	94.1	●	Burundi	na	●
Mauritius	94.2	●	Central African Republic	na	●
Guatemala	94.2	●	Chad	na	●
Oman	94.2	●	Czech Republic	na	●
Canada	94.3	●	Ethiopia	na	●
Romania	94.3	●	Gambia, The	na	●
Denmark	94.4	●	Hungary	na	●
Croatia	94.5	●	Kazakhstan	na	●
Sweden	94.7	●	Kyrgyz Republic	na	●
Costa Rica	94.8	●	Lao PDR	na	●
Australia	94.9	●	Lesotho	na	●
Uruguay	94.9	●	Luxembourg	na	●
Greece	94.9	●	Macedonia, FYR	na	●
Morocco	95.0	●	Malawi	na	●
Finland	95.1	●	Mali	na	●
Brazil	95.2	●	Moldova	na	●
Russian Federation	95.4	●	Mongolia	na	●
Guyana	95.6	●	Nepal	na	●
Portugal	95.7	●	Niger	na	●
Slovenia	95.8	●	Paraguay	na	●
Cyprus	95.8	●	Rwanda	na	●
Estonia	96.1	●	Serbia	na	●
Belgium	96.4	●	Slovak Republic	na	●
Suriname	96.8	●	Swaziland	na	●
Namibia	97.1	●	Switzerland	na	●
Chile	98.1	●	Tajikistan	na	●
Afghanistan	na	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Armenia	na	●	Uganda	na	●
Austria	na	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Azerbaijan	na	●	Zambia	na	●
Belarus	na	●	Zimbabwe	na	●
Bhutan	na	●			

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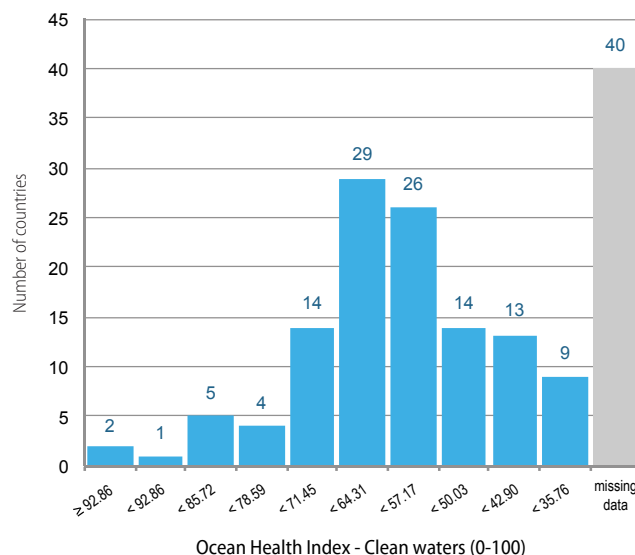


Ocean Health Index Goal—Clean Waters (0-100)

Distribution of countries

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 or trash.

Source: Ocean Health Index (2016). Years: 2016



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Togo	28.2	●	Dominican Republic	51.8	●
Slovenia	28.4	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	51.9	●
Lebanon	28.6	●	Djibouti	52.3	●
Benin	28.9	●	Cambodia	52.9	●
India	29.2	●	Latvia	52.9	●
Belgium	32.4	●	Denmark	53.0	●
Israel	32.7	●	Morocco	53.3	●
Guatemala	33.1	●	Sudan	53.3	●
China	34.8	●	Albania	53.5	●
Nigeria	36.0	●	Thailand	54.2	●
Bangladesh	36.7	●	Tanzania	54.5	●
Syrian Arab Republic	39.6	●	Malaysia	54.6	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	39.7	●	Georgia	54.8	●
Ghana	40.0	●	Portugal	54.8	●
Iraq	40.3	●	Mozambique	55.8	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40.6	●	Timor-Leste	56.3	●
Cameroon	40.8	●	Romania	56.4	●
Cote d'Ivoire	41.4	●	South Africa	56.4	●
El Salvador	41.6	●	Philippines	57.2	●
Poland	42.2	●	Bahrain	57.4	●
Algeria	42.6	●	Indonesia	57.5	●
Bulgaria	42.7	●	Sri Lanka	58.0	●
Haiti	43.4	●	Cuba	58.3	●
Jamaica	44.0	●	Uruguay	58.9	●
Lithuania	44.5	●	Peru	59.5	●
Vietnam	44.8	●	Greece	59.6	●
Netherlands	45.4	●	Ukraine	59.6	●
Sierra Leone	45.5	●	Honduras	59.7	●
Malta	46.1	●	Brazil	59.8	●
Pakistan	46.3	●	Cyprus	60.1	●
Singapore	47.8	●	Montenegro	60.1	●
Senegal	48.9	●	Madagascar	60.2	●
France	49.1	●	Colombia	61.9	●
Congo, Rep.	49.3	●	Angola	62.0	●
Guinea	49.4	●	Mauritania	62.0	●
Kenya	49.6	●	Japan	62.2	●
Spain	50.1	●	Ireland	62.2	●
Turkey	50.4	●	Trinidad and Tobago	62.6	●
Jordan	50.6	●	Qatar	62.8	●
Tunisia	50.7	●	Kuwait	63.0	●
Germany	50.8	●	Mauritius	63.5	●
Myanmar	50.9	●	Sweden	63.5	●
Italy	51.4	●	Mexico	63.6	●
Liberia	51.6	●	Venezuela, RB	63.8	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Korea, Rep.	64.0	●	Bolivia	na	●
Croatia	64.0	●	Botswana	na	●
United Kingdom	64.2	●	Burkina Faso	na	●
Oman	64.5	●	Burundi	na	●
Saudi Arabia	64.6	●	Central African Republic	na	●
Panama	64.8	●	Chad	na	●
Nicaragua	64.8	●	Czech Republic	na	●
Estonia	65.2	●	Ethiopia	na	●
Gabon	65.3	●	Gambia, The	na	●
Yemen, Rep.	65.3	●	Hungary	na	●
Barbados	65.9	●	Kazakhstan	na	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	67.3	●	Kyrgyz Republic	na	●
Ecuador	68.2	●	Lao PDR	na	●
Belize	69.0	●	Lesotho	na	●
Finland	69.5	●	Luxembourg	na	●
Costa Rica	69.6	●	Macedonia, FYR	na	●
United Arab Emirates	69.7	●	Malawi	na	●
United States	74.6	●	Mali	na	●
Guyana	75.4	●	Moldova	na	●
Norway	77.6	●	Mongolia	na	●
Suriname	77.8	●	Nepal	na	●
New Zealand	79.1	●	Niger	na	●
Iceland	79.2	●	Paraguay	na	●
Australia	81.5	●	Rwanda	na	●
Argentina	83.1	●	Serbia	na	●
Namibia	84.3	●	Slovak Republic	na	●
Russian Federation	91.5	●	Swaziland	na	●
Chile	93.8	●	Switzerland	na	●
Canada	94.3	●	Tajikistan	na	●
Afghanistan	na	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Armenia	na	●	Uganda	na	●
Austria	na	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Azerbaijan	na	●	Zambia	na	●
Belarus	na	●	Zimbabwe	na	●
Bhutan	na	●			

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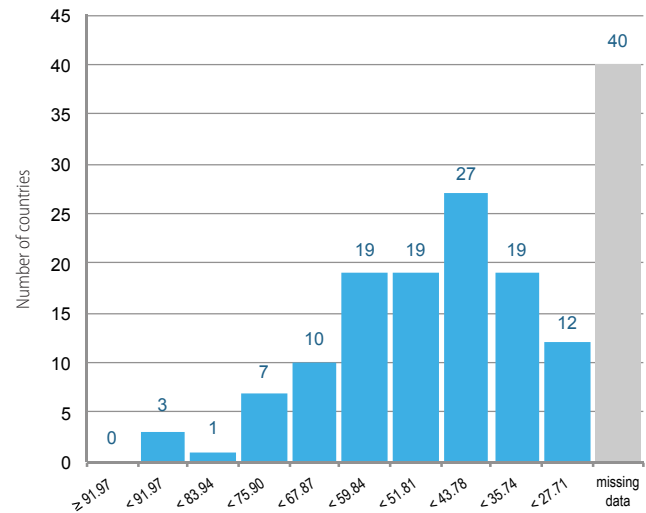
Ocean Health Index Goal– Fisheries (0-100)

The fisheries subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures the sustainability of fishing activities. It is calculated based on the population biomass (the live weight of fish in the ocean) and compared to the biomass that can deliver the stock's maximum sustainable yield, penalising overfishing and underfishing (with half the penalty of overfishing).

Source: Ocean Health Index (2016). Years: 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Guinea	16.6	●	Ecuador	39.1	●
Mauritania	16.7	●	Sudan	39.7	●
Barbados	17.6	●	Peru	39.9	●
El Salvador	19.7	●	Jordan	40.6	●
Jamaica	19.9	●	Dominican Republic	40.6	●
Liberia	21.5	●	Croatia	40.7	●
Guatemala	22.1	●	Panama	40.8	●
Guyana	24.7	●	Korea, Rep.	40.8	●
Morocco	24.9	●	Kenya	41.2	●
Kuwait	25.3	●	Israel	42.1	●
Trinidad and Tobago	25.7	●	Myanmar	42.3	●
Nicaragua	27.5	●	Nigeria	42.5	●
Albania	28.1	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	42.5	●
Denmark	28.3	●	Chile	43.7	●
Bahrain	28.3	●	Philippines	44.1	●
Cote d'Ivoire	29.8	●	Gabon	44.6	●
Suriname	29.9	●	Germany	44.8	●
Angola	30.1	●	Qatar	44.9	●
Venezuela, RB	30.8	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	45.4	●
Costa Rica	31.0	●	Yemen, Rep.	46.8	●
Iceland	31.2	●	Djibouti	47.0	●
Haiti	32.1	●	Malta	47.3	●
Sierra Leone	32.1	●	Namibia	47.7	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32.5	●	Ireland	48.3	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	32.6	●	Cyprus	48.4	●
Belize	33.1	●	Mozambique	48.9	●
Colombia	33.9	●	Norway	49.2	●
Togo	34.8	●	Slovenia	49.7	●
Portugal	34.8	●	Argentina	50.5	●
Honduras	34.9	●	Sri Lanka	50.7	●
Spain	35.4	●	Mauritius	51.5	●
Senegal	36.1	●	Cameroon	51.6	●
Tunisia	36.1	●	Mexico	51.7	●
Bulgaria	36.3	●	Algeria	51.8	●
Canada	36.5	●	Madagascar	52.1	●
Montenegro	36.8	●	Italy	52.8	●
Iraq	37.2	●	France	53.1	●
New Zealand	37.6	●	Uruguay	53.5	●
Benin	37.7	●	Brazil	53.7	●
Congo, Rep.	37.7	●	Saudi Arabia	54.0	●
Cuba	37.7	●	Greece	54.3	●
China	38.2	●	Poland	54.5	●
Singapore	38.6	●	United States	55.1	●
Bangladesh	38.8	●	United Kingdom	55.7	●

Distribution of countries



Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
India	56.4	●	Bolivia	na	●
United Arab Emirates	56.7	●	Botswana	na	●
Netherlands	57.3	●	Burkina Faso	na	●
Australia	57.4	●	Burundi	na	●
Syrian Arab Republic	57.6	●	Central African Republic	na	●
Romania	57.8	●	Chad	na	●
Ghana	58.6	●	Czech Republic	na	●
Indonesia	59.4	●	Ethiopia	na	●
Japan	60.0	●	Gambia, The	na	●
Cambodia	60.6	●	Hungary	na	●
Thailand	62.4	●	Kazakhstan	na	●
Malaysia	62.8	●	Kyrgyz Republic	na	●
Oman	63.8	●	Lao PDR	na	●
Sweden	63.8	●	Lesotho	na	●
Russian Federation	64.7	●	Luxembourg	na	●
Belgium	65.1	●	Macedonia, FYR	na	●
Lebanon	65.9	●	Malawi	na	●
Turkey	66.5	●	Mali	na	●
Vietnam	68.0	●	Moldova	na	●
Tanzania	68.1	●	Mongolia	na	●
Lithuania	68.5	●	Nepal	na	●
Ukraine	68.6	●	Niger	na	●
Latvia	69.5	●	Paraguay	na	●
Timor-Leste	69.5	●	Rwanda	na	●
Pakistan	71.7	●	Serbia	na	●
Georgia	77.7	●	Slovak Republic	na	●
South Africa	85.4	●	Swaziland	na	●
Estonia	87.4	●	Switzerland	na	●
Finland	90.1	●	Tajikistan	na	●
Afghanistan	na	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Armenia	na	●	Uganda	na	●
Austria	na	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Azerbaijan	na	●	Zambia	na	●
Belarus	na	●	Zimbabwe	na	●
Bhutan	na	●			

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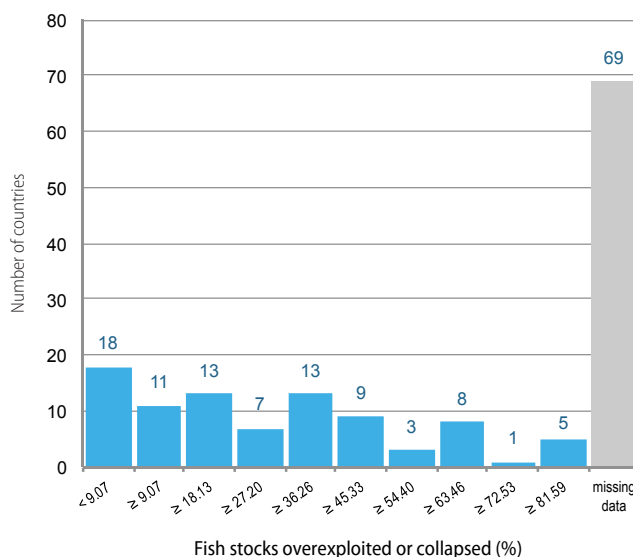


Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)

Distribution of countries

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.

Source: Hsu et al. (2016). Years: 2010



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
El Salvador	95.0	●	Jamaica	30.4	●
Poland	92.5	●	Nicaragua	28.1	●
Denmark	88.9	●	Mexico	24.7	●
Venezuela, RB	87.5	●	India	23.6	●
Cyprus	83.3	●	Barbados	23.4	●
Honduras	79.0	●	Trinidad and Tobago	22.3	●
United Kingdom	70.8	●	Cote d'Ivoire	22.2	●
Netherlands	69.2	●	Indonesia	22.0	●
Italy	68.3	●	South Africa	20.9	●
New Zealand	68.2	●	Turkey	20.8	●
Ireland	67.8	●	Korea, Rep.	20.4	●
Germany	66.0	●	France	20.0	●
Namibia	66.0	●	Algeria	20.0	●
Chile	63.5	●	Nigeria	19.7	●
Australia	62.1	●	Malaysia	19.2	●
Colombia	60.3	●	Brazil	17.9	●
Gabon	58.0	●	Tunisia	17.8	●
Mauritius	54.1	●	Oman	17.6	●
Cuba	53.5	●	China	14.9	●
Uruguay	52.0	●	Tanzania	14.8	●
United States	51.6	●	Liberia	14.5	●
Japan	51.1	●	Myanmar	13.6	●
Argentina	49.4	●	Mozambique	12.6	●
Ecuador	47.7	●	Sri Lanka	12.5	●
Costa Rica	46.8	●	Yemen, Rep.	11.2	●
Ghana	45.8	●	Mauritania	9.6	●
Saudi Arabia	45.3	●	Philippines	8.6	●
Portugal	44.8	●	Timor-Leste	8.0	●
Iceland	44.7	●	Croatia	7.9	●
Panama	43.5	●	Malta	6.6	●
Thailand	43.0	●	Peru	6.1	●
Greece	42.9	●	Guinea	5.9	●
Spain	42.4	●	Angola	5.7	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	41.4	●	Suriname	5.2	●
Canada	40.7	●	Morocco	4.8	●
Estonia	40.7	●	Madagascar	4.2	●
Guyana	40.1	●	Norway	3.8	●
Sudan	39.7	●	Sierra Leone	3.2	●
Guatemala	36.6	●	Bangladesh	2.4	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	35.4	●	Dominican Republic	2.2	●
Pakistan	35.0	●	Russian Federation	2.2	●
Senegal	34.6	●	Finland	2.0	●
Kenya	33.1	●	Vietnam	0.5	●
Ukraine	32.5	●	Haiti	0.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Afghanistan	na	●	Lao PDR	na	●
Albania	na	●	Latvia	na	●
Armenia	na	●	Lebanon	na	●
Austria	na	●	Lesotho	na	●
Azerbaijan	na	●	Lithuania	na	●
Bahrain	na	●	Luxembourg	na	●
Belarus	na	●	Macedonia, FYR	na	●
Belgium	na	●	Malawi	na	●
Belize	na	●	Mali	na	●
Benin	na	●	Moldova	na	●
Bhutan	na	●	Mongolia	na	●
Bolivia	na	●	Montenegro	na	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	na	●	Nepal	na	●
Botswana	na	●	Niger	na	●
Botswana	na	●	Paraguay	na	●
Bulgaria	na	●	Qatar	na	●
Burkina Faso	na	●	Romania	na	●
Burundi	na	●	Rwanda	na	●
Cambodia	na	●	Serbia	na	●
Cameroon	na	●	Singapore	na	●
Central African Republic	na	●	Slovak Republic	na	●
Chad	na	●	Slovenia	na	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	na	●	Swaziland	na	●
Congo, Rep.	na	●	Sweden	na	●
Czech Republic	na	●	Switzerland	na	●
Djibouti	na	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Ethiopia	na	●	Tajikistan	na	●
Gambia, The	na	●	Togo	na	●
Georgia	na	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Hungary	na	●	Uganda	na	●
Iraq	na	●	United Arab Emirates	na	●
Israel	na	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Jordan	na	●	Zambia	na	●
Kazakhstan	na	●	Zimbabwe	na	●
Kuwait	na	●			
Kyrgyz Republic	na	●			

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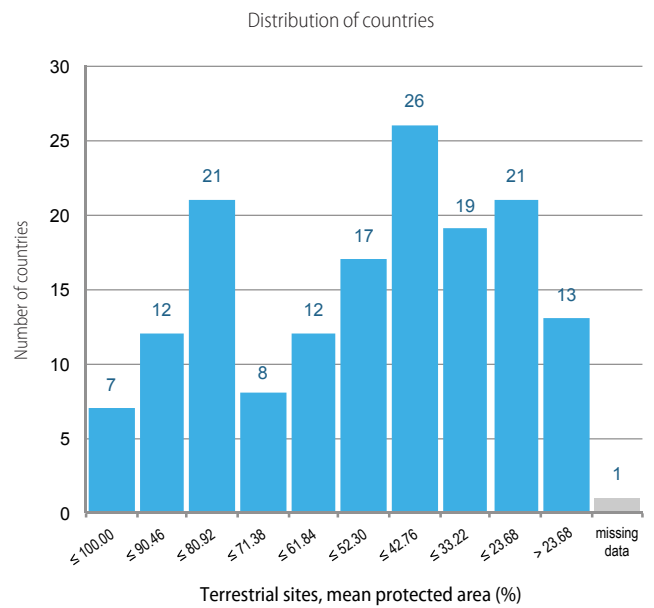


Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)

The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

Source: Birdlife International et al. (2017). Years: 2000-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Djibouti	0.9	●	Georgia	29.3	●
Syrian Arab Republic	1.1	●	United Arab Emirates	29.9	●
Montenegro	2.1	●	Armenia	30.5	●
Barbados	2.1	●	Peru	30.7	●
Turkey	2.3	●	Guatemala	30.8	●
Iraq	5.1	●	Mexico	31.0	●
Haiti	5.4	●	Yemen, Rep.	31.1	●
Afghanistan	6.1	●	United States	31.2	●
Jordan	7.7	●	Argentina	33.2	●
Oman	11.5	●	Mali	33.8	●
Qatar	12.4	●	Gambia, The	34.6	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12.5	●	Switzerland	35.1	●
Lebanon	13.1	●	Chile	35.7	●
Turkmenistan	14.6	●	Cameroon	36.3	●
Mauritania	14.6	●	Mozambique	36.5	●
Liberia	14.8	●	Korea, Rep.	36.6	●
Saudi Arabia	15.1	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	36.7	●
Lesotho	15.3	●	Kenya	37.5	●
Israel	15.7	●	Colombia	38.6	●
Uzbekistan	16.1	●	Timor-Leste	38.7	●
Kazakhstan	16.3	●	Algeria	38.8	●
Iceland	18.0	●	Panama	38.8	●
Ethiopia	19.8	●	Malaysia	39.3	●
Uruguay	20.8	●	Azerbaijan	39.4	●
Tajikistan	21.0	●	Cambodia	39.5	●
Macedonia, FYR	21.1	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	39.6	●
Singapore	21.1	●	Pakistan	40.3	●
Jamaica	22.0	●	Trinidad and Tobago	40.7	●
Myanmar	22.6	●	Madagascar	40.8	●
Kyrgyz Republic	22.6	●	Tunisia	40.8	●
Paraguay	23.3	●	Tunisia	40.8	●
Ukraine	23.3	●	Vietnam	40.9	●
Indonesia	23.5	●	Senegal	41.2	●
Moldova	23.6	●	Philippines	41.7	●
Sudan	25.0	●	Mongolia	42.0	●
Canada	25.7	●	Niger	42.7	●
Mauritius	25.7	●	Bhutan	42.9	●
Serbia	26.1	●	Morocco	43.5	●
India	26.5	●	Costa Rica	45.3	●
El Salvador	26.6	●	Lao PDR	45.5	●
Russian Federation	27.2	●	Rwanda	45.7	●
Bahrain	27.5	●	Belize	46.0	●
Angola	28.4	●	Belarus	47.1	●
Ecuador	29.1	●	Botswana	47.1	●
			New Zealand	47.1	●



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Brazil	47.4	●	Finland	73.8	●
Bangladesh	48.0	●	Portugal	73.8	●
Zambia	48.3	●	Cuba	74.3	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	48.6	●	Central African Republic	74.4	●
Sri Lanka	49.8	●	Dominican Republic	74.6	●
Burundi	51.2	●	Benin	77.4	●
Suriname	51.2	●	Cote d'Ivoire	77.7	●
China	52.0	●	Romania	77.8	●
Australia	53.2	●	Italy	78.2	●
Tanzania	53.6	●	Germany	78.7	●
South Africa	54.5	●	Belgium	79.4	●
Nepal	54.6	●	Nigeria	79.6	●
Norway	54.7	●	United Kingdom	80.2	●
Bolivia	57.0	●	Sierra Leone	80.3	●
Swaziland	57.4	●	France	81.6	●
Cyprus	57.8	●	Malawi	81.6	●
Sweden	58.2	●	Hungary	81.8	●
Kuwait	59.0	●	Slovak Republic	83.6	●
Spain	61.0	●	Ghana	85.0	●
Gabon	61.2	●	Namibia	85.4	●
Honduras	65.0	●	Slovenia	85.5	●
Austria	65.0	●	Zimbabwe	85.9	●
Croatia	65.2	●	Poland	88.1	●
Venezuela, RB	67.0	●	Ireland	90.0	●
Guinea	67.2	●	Denmark	90.3	●
Japan	68.5	●	Malta	90.4	●
Albania	68.5	●	Netherlands	90.8	●
Chad	70.6	●	Lithuania	91.6	●
Thailand	71.7	●	Czech Republic	93.8	●
Luxembourg	71.8	●	Estonia	94.9	●
Burkina Faso	71.8	●	Bulgaria	95.6	●
Congo, Rep.	72.1	●	Togo	97.0	●
Greece	72.5	●	Latvia	97.3	●
Uganda	73.6	●	Guyana	na	●
Nicaragua	73.7	●			

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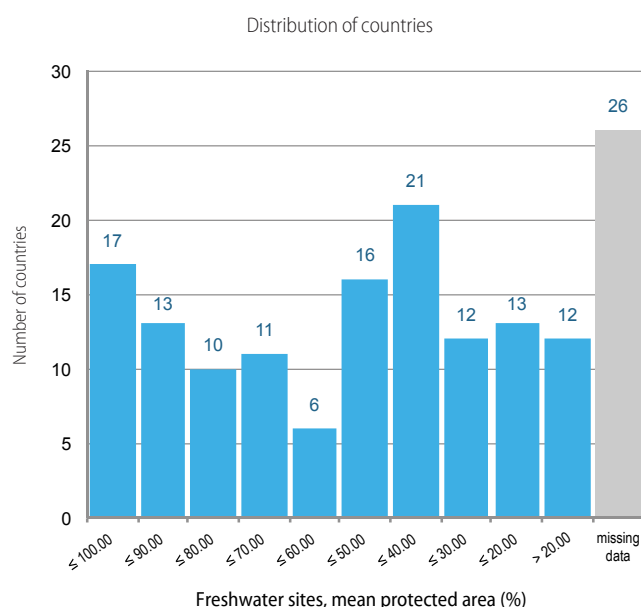


Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)

The mean percentage area of freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

Source: Birdlife International et al. (2017). Years: 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Djibouti	0.0	●	Bhutan	34.3	●
Haiti	0.0	●	Tajikistan	34.6	●
Montenegro	0.0	●	Australia	34.8	●
Sudan	0.0	●	Tanzania	35.4	●
Afghanistan	0.1	●	Malawi	35.9	●
Uruguay	2.3	●	Nepal	36.5	●
Turkey	4.1	●	Korea, Rep.	36.8	●
Syrian Arab Republic	4.3	●	Luxembourg	37.1	●
Iraq	5.1	●	Kenya	38.4	●
Jordan	7.2	●	Chile	38.7	●
Yemen, Rep.	7.7	●	Pakistan	38.9	●
Mexico	9.2	●	Mongolia	39.1	●
Uzbekistan	10.8	●	Indonesia	39.3	●
Moldova	10.8	●	South Africa	39.9	●
New Zealand	12.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	40.0	●
Saudi Arabia	12.4	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	40.4	●
Turkmenistan	13.1	●	China	41.6	●
India	15.2	●	Tunisia	43.4	●
Brazil	15.6	●	Argentina	43.5	●
Ethiopia	16.0	●	Thailand	43.6	●
Ukraine	16.9	●	Mali	43.7	●
Kazakhstan	17.4	●	Spain	44.1	●
Belize	18.3	●	Niger	45.3	●
Myanmar	18.5	●	Botswana	46.0	●
Lao PDR	19.9	●	Rwanda	47.8	●
Canada	20.6	●	Philippines	48.1	●
Bangladesh	20.8	●	Liberia	48.6	●
Lebanon	21.1	●	Algeria	49.0	●
Paraguay	24.5	●	Suriname	49.4	●
Azerbaijan	24.5	●	Guatemala	49.6	●
Israel	26.1	●	Belarus	50.2	●
Armenia	26.9	●	Burundi	52.3	●
Georgia	27.3	●	Zambia	56.2	●
Russian Federation	27.4	●	Norway	58.3	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	28.5	●	Nigeria	59.1	●
United States	29.4	●	Switzerland	59.9	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	29.5	●	Madagascar	61.0	●
Serbia	31.1	●	Sweden	61.9	●
Kyrgyz Republic	31.1	●	Uganda	63.0	●
Cambodia	33.0	●	Burkina Faso	63.0	●
Vietnam	33.2	●	Peru	63.4	●
Angola	33.3	●	Cameroon	63.6	●
Colombia	33.6	●	Portugal	64.0	●
Iceland	33.9	●	Nicaragua	65.8	●



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Romania	66.1	●	Latvia	97.5	●
Japan	67.0	●	Ireland	97.7	●
Austria	67.0	●	Dominican Republic	97.9	●
Chad	70.2	●	Bulgaria	98.6	●
Ecuador	70.9	●	Denmark	100.0	●
Sierra Leone	72.5	●	Guinea	100.0	●
Finland	73.7	●	Congo, Rep.	100.0	●
Bolivia	73.8	●	Croatia	100.0	●
Mozambique	74.1	●	Bahrain	na	●
Malaysia	76.6	●	Barbados	na	●
France	77.9	●	Benin	na	●
Zimbabwe	79.0	●	Costa Rica	na	●
Sri Lanka	79.9	●	Cuba	na	●
Morocco	80.8	●	Cyprus	na	●
Slovak Republic	81.3	●	Gambia, The	na	●
Germany	81.4	●	Ghana	na	●
United Kingdom	81.6	●	Guyana	na	●
El Salvador	81.6	●	Honduras	na	●
Italy	84.7	●	Jamaica	na	●
Hungary	84.9	●	Kuwait	na	●
Namibia	85.4	●	Lesotho	na	●
Venezuela, RB	85.8	●	Malta	na	●
Macedonia, FYR	86.0	●	Mauritania	na	●
Greece	86.1	●	Mauritius	na	●
Cote d'Ivoire	87.4	●	Oman	na	●
Belgium	89.7	●	Panama	na	●
Netherlands	90.4	●	Qatar	na	●
Poland	91.8	●	Senegal	na	●
Czech Republic	92.2	●	Singapore	na	●
Slovenia	93.1	●	Swaziland	na	●
Estonia	93.6	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Gabon	93.6	●	Togo	na	●
Lithuania	95.2	●	Trinidad and Tobago	na	●
Albania	95.4	●	United Arab Emirates	na	●
Central African Republic	95.9	●			

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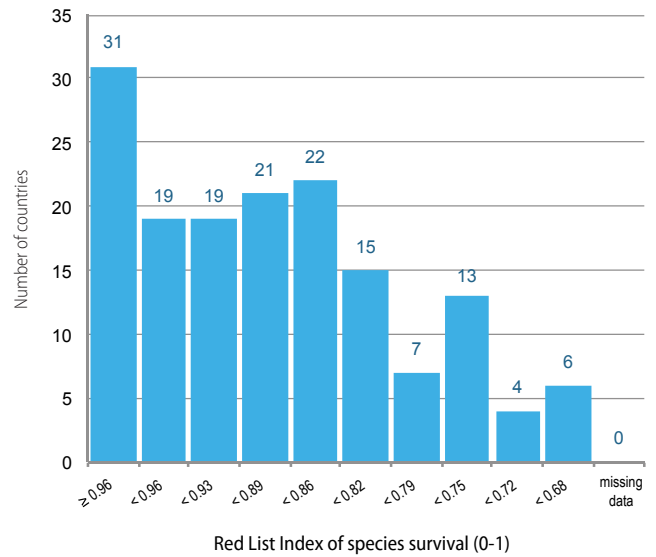
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)

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.

Source: IUCN and Birdlife International (2017). Years: 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Mauritius	0.4	●	Djibouti	0.8	●
Sri Lanka	0.6	●	Nepal	0.8	●
New Zealand	0.6	●	Venezuela, RB	0.8	●
Philippines	0.6	●	Australia	0.8	●
Cuba	0.7	●	Mozambique	0.8	●
Mexico	0.7	●	El Salvador	0.8	●
India	0.7	●	Uruguay	0.8	●
Ecuador	0.7	●	Qatar	0.8	●
Malaysia	0.7	●	Cameroon	0.8	●
Tanzania	0.7	●	Afghanistan	0.8	●
Haiti	0.7	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.8	●
Guatemala	0.7	●	United States	0.8	●
Peru	0.7	●	Ethiopia	0.8	●
Jamaica	0.7	●	Armenia	0.8	●
Panama	0.7	●	Spain	0.8	●
Dominican Republic	0.7	●	Ghana	0.8	●
Colombia	0.7	●	Greece	0.8	●
Vietnam	0.7	●	Rwanda	0.8	●
Belize	0.7	●	Bahrain	0.8	●
Honduras	0.7	●	Nicaragua	0.9	●
China	0.7	●	Togo	0.9	●
Israel	0.7	●	Albania	0.9	●
Uganda	0.8	●	Portugal	0.9	●
Chile	0.8	●	Argentina	0.9	●
Indonesia	0.8	●	Pakistan	0.9	●
Bangladesh	0.8	●	Georgia	0.9	●
South Africa	0.8	●	Singapore	0.9	●
Korea, Rep.	0.8	●	United Arab Emirates	0.9	●
Japan	0.8	●	Bolivia	0.9	●
United Kingdom	0.8	●	Iceland	0.9	●
Zimbabwe	0.8	●	Kazakhstan	0.9	●
Madagascar	0.8	●	Kuwait	0.9	●
Thailand	0.8	●	Nigeria	0.9	●
Kenya	0.8	●	France	0.9	●
Bhutan	0.8	●	Turkey	0.9	●
Malawi	0.8	●	Zambia	0.9	●
Myanmar	0.8	●	Yemen, Rep.	0.9	●
Lao PDR	0.8	●	Malta	0.9	●
Montenegro	0.8	●	Timor-Leste	0.9	●
Trinidad and Tobago	0.8	●	Morocco	0.9	●
Iraq	0.8	●	Oman	0.9	●
Swaziland	0.8	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0.9	●
Costa Rica	0.8	●	Liberia	0.9	●
Cambodia	0.8	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.9	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Guinea	0.9	●	Jordan	1.0	●
Austria	0.9	●	Gabon	1.0	●
Croatia	0.9	●	Slovak Republic	1.0	●
Brazil	0.9	●	Lesotho	1.0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.9	●	Namibia	1.0	●
Algeria	0.9	●	Moldova	1.0	●
Saudi Arabia	0.9	●	Belarus	1.0	●
Benin	0.9	●	Poland	1.0	●
Azerbaijan	0.9	●	Uzbekistan	1.0	●
Sierra Leone	0.9	●	Czech Republic	1.0	●
Barbados	0.9	●	Macedonia, FYR	1.0	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.9	●	Canada	1.0	●
Italy	0.9	●	Denmark	1.0	●
Lebanon	0.9	●	Turkmenistan	1.0	●
Ireland	0.9	●	Tunisia	1.0	●
Chad	0.9	●	Mauritania	1.0	●
Burundi	0.9	●	Botswana	1.0	●
Guyana	0.9	●	Gambia, The	1.0	●
Hungary	0.9	●	Mali	1.0	●
Sudan	0.9	●	Switzerland	1.0	●
Angola	0.9	●	Cyprus	1.0	●
Slovenia	0.9	●	Germany	1.0	●
Niger	0.9	●	Congo, Rep.	1.0	●
Bulgaria	0.9	●	Kyrgyz Republic	1.0	●
Norway	0.9	●	Estonia	1.0	●
Netherlands	0.9	●	Tajikistan	1.0	●
Central African Republic	0.9	●	Suriname	1.0	●
Senegal	0.9	●	Belgium	1.0	●
Ukraine	0.9	●	Luxembourg	1.0	●
Mongolia	0.9	●	Latvia	1.0	●
Romania	0.9	●	Lithuania	1.0	●
Paraguay	0.9	●	Burkina Faso	1.0	●
Syrian Arab Republic	1.0	●	Finland	1.0	●
Russian Federation	1.0	●	Sweden	1.0	●
Serbia	1.0	●			

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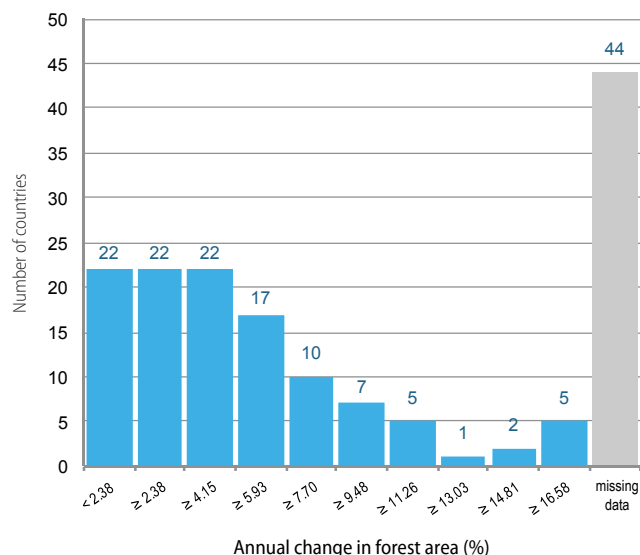


Annual change in forest area (%)

Distribution of countries

Total area of tree loss from 2000 to 2014, in areas with a minimum of 30% canopy cover, benchmarked against the country's tree cover baseline extent in 2000.

Source: Hsu et. al. (2016). Years: 2015



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Portugal	24.6	●	Thailand	6.4	●
Malaysia	19.1	●	Poland	6.3	●
Paraguay	18.4	●	Czech Republic	6.0	●
Cambodia	18.0	●	Guinea	5.9	●
South Africa	17.2	●	Slovak Republic	5.9	●
Swaziland	16.4	●	El Salvador	5.9	●
Uruguay	15.4	●	Ukraine	5.7	●
Latvia	13.2	●	Togo	5.7	●
Guatemala	12.9	●	Uganda	5.7	●
Argentina	12.6	●	Russian Federation	5.4	●
Nicaragua	11.8	●	Bolivia	5.3	●
Madagascar	11.5	●	Belarus	5.2	●
Indonesia	11.5	●	Panama	5.1	●
Cote d'Ivoire	11.1	●	Albania	5.0	●
Sweden	10.7	●	Austria	5.0	●
Finland	10.5	●	Mexico	4.9	●
United States	10.4	●	France	4.9	●
Ireland	10.1	●	Myanmar	4.7	●
Zimbabwe	9.9	●	Jamaica	4.7	●
Estonia	9.7	●	Costa Rica	4.6	●
Mongolia	9.4	●	Nigeria	4.4	●
Vietnam	9.1	●	Cuba	4.3	●
Lithuania	9.1	●	Zambia	4.3	●
Sierra Leone	8.9	●	China	4.2	●
Ghana	8.9	●	Lebanon	4.2	●
Denmark	8.9	●	Germany	4.1	●
Belize	8.8	●	Philippines	4.1	●
United Kingdom	8.7	●	Greece	4.0	●
Lao PDR	8.6	●	Macedonia, FYR	4.0	●
Dominican Republic	8.1	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.0	●
Belgium	7.7	●	Rwanda	3.9	●
Liberia	7.6	●	Haiti	3.9	●
Australia	7.6	●	Norway	3.6	●
Kenya	7.5	●	Bangladesh	3.5	●
New Zealand	7.5	●	Colombia	3.5	●
Chile	7.4	●	Turkey	3.3	●
Honduras	7.4	●	Romania	3.3	●
Brazil	7.4	●	Burundi	3.2	●
Canada	7.3	●	Angola	3.1	●
Mozambique	7.1	●	Ecuador	3.1	●
Malawi	7.0	●	Netherlands	2.9	●
Spain	6.8	●	Sri Lanka	2.9	●
Hungary	6.6	●	Korea, Rep.	2.7	●
Tanzania	6.4	●	India	2.7	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Peru	2.5	●	Gambia, The	na	●
Ethiopia	2.5	●	Iceland	na	●
Venezuela, RB	2.4	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	na	●
Cameroon	2.1	●	Iraq	na	●
Bulgaria	2.1	●	Israel	na	●
Italy	1.9	●	Jordan	na	●
Croatia	1.9	●	Kazakhstan	na	●
Montenegro	1.8	●	Kuwait	na	●
Japan	1.8	●	Kyrgyz Republic	na	●
Cyprus	1.7	●	Lesotho	na	●
Switzerland	1.6	●	Luxembourg	na	●
Congo, Rep.	1.6	●	Mali	na	●
Slovenia	1.6	●	Malta	na	●
Serbia	1.2	●	Mauritania	na	●
Central African Republic	1.2	●	Mauritius	na	●
Moldova	1.1	●	Morocco	na	●
Gabon	1.1	●	Namibia	na	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.8	●	Niger	na	●
Nepal	0.7	●	Oman	na	●
Suriname	0.7	●	Pakistan	na	●
Armenia	0.6	●	Qatar	na	●
Azerbaijan	0.6	●	Saudi Arabia	na	●
Guyana	0.6	●	Senegal	na	●
Bhutan	0.5	●	Singapore	na	●
Georgia	0.3	●	Sudan	na	●
Afghanistan	na	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Algeria	na	●	Tajikistan	na	●
Bahrain	na	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Barbados	na	●	Trinidad and Tobago	na	●
Benin	na	●	Tunisia	na	●
Botswana	na	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Burkina Faso	na	●	United Arab Emirates	na	●
Chad	na	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Djibouti	na	●	Yemen, Rep.	na	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	na	●			

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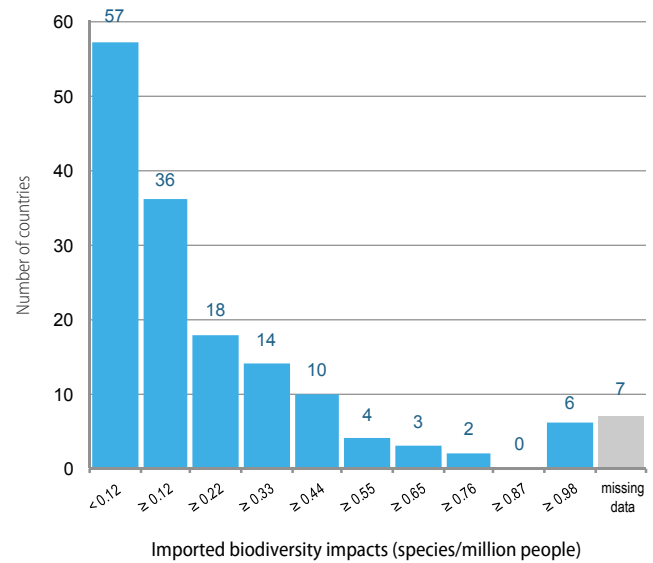
Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)

The number of species lost per ton of crop mass imported, indicating the biodiversity impact from trade in foods. Calculated by taking the crop mass traded and multiplying it with corresponding impacts (species lost per ton) for that crop-country combination.

Source: Chaudhary and Kastner (2016). Years: 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Luxembourg	2.0	●	Gambia, The	0.3	●
Singapore	1.6	●	Trinidad and Tobago	0.3	●
Djibouti	1.4	●	Gabon	0.3	●
Kuwait	1.3	●	Macedonia, FYR	0.3	●
United Arab Emirates	1.2	●	Armenia	0.3	●
Belgium	1.1	●	Australia	0.3	●
Netherlands	0.9	●	Chile	0.2	●
New Zealand	0.8	●	Jamaica	0.2	●
Malaysia	0.7	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.2	●
Oman	0.7	●	Panama	0.2	●
Bahrain	0.7	●	Lithuania	0.2	●
Saudi Arabia	0.6	●	Croatia	0.2	●
Korea, Rep.	0.6	●	Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	●
Slovenia	0.6	●	Congo, Rep.	0.2	●
Portugal	0.6	●	Guyana	0.2	●
Finland	0.5	●	Poland	0.2	●
Switzerland	0.5	●	Benin	0.2	●
Germany	0.5	●	Azerbaijan	0.2	●
Sweden	0.5	●	Algeria	0.2	●
Norway	0.5	●	Suriname	0.2	●
Japan	0.5	●	Tunisia	0.2	●
Israel	0.4	●	Vietnam	0.2	●
Qatar	0.4	●	Zimbabwe	0.2	●
Canada	0.4	●	Bulgaria	0.2	●
Denmark	0.4	●	Yemen, Rep.	0.2	●
Italy	0.4	●	Russian Federation	0.2	●
Estonia	0.4	●	Albania	0.2	●
Jordan	0.4	●	Mauritania	0.2	●
Ireland	0.4	●	Georgia	0.2	●
Slovak Republic	0.4	●	Romania	0.2	●
Austria	0.4	●	Belarus	0.2	●
United States	0.4	●	South Africa	0.2	●
Lebanon	0.4	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.2	●
Spain	0.4	●	Serbia	0.2	●
France	0.4	●	Turkey	0.2	●
El Salvador	0.4	●	Senegal	0.2	●
United Kingdom	0.4	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.2	●
Botswana	0.3	●	Venezuela, RB	0.2	●
Iraq	0.3	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0.1	●
Latvia	0.3	●	Hungary	0.1	●
Belize	0.3	●	Mexico	0.1	●
Greece	0.3	●	Timor-Leste	0.1	●
Czech Republic	0.3	●	Honduras	0.1	●
Costa Rica	0.3	●	Uruguay	0.1	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	●	Nigeria	0.1	●
Sri Lanka	0.1	●	Sierra Leone	0.1	●
Angola	0.1	●	Afghanistan	0.0	●
Kazakhstan	0.1	●	Swaziland	0.0	●
Nicaragua	0.1	●	Brazil	0.0	●
Dominican Republic	0.1	●	Guinea	0.0	●
Philippines	0.1	●	Namibia	0.0	●
Liberia	0.1	●	Myanmar	0.0	●
Indonesia	0.1	●	Rwanda	0.0	●
Kenya	0.1	●	Niger	0.0	●
Colombia	0.1	●	Tanzania	0.0	●
Guatemala	0.1	●	Uganda	0.0	●
Mongolia	0.1	●	Zambia	0.0	●
Thailand	0.1	●	Paraguay	0.0	●
Morocco	0.1	●	Bolivia	0.0	●
Peru	0.1	●	Cambodia	0.0	●
Lao PDR	0.1	●	Madagascar	0.0	●
Tajikistan	0.1	●	India	0.0	●
Ghana	0.1	●	Mali	0.0	●
Ukraine	0.1	●	Bhutan	0.0	●
Bangladesh	0.1	●	Ethiopia	0.0	●
Nepal	0.1	●	Malawi	0.0	●
China	0.1	●	Central African Republic	0.0	●
Moldova	0.1	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0	●
Mozambique	0.1	●	Burundi	0.0	●
Togo	0.1	●	Chad	0.0	●
Cameroon	0.1	●	Lesotho	0.0	●
Cuba	0.1	●	Barbados	na	●
Ecuador	0.1	●	Cyprus	na	●
Pakistan	0.1	●	Iceland	na	●
Haiti	0.1	●	Malta	na	●
Burkina Faso	0.1	●	Mauritius	na	●
Uzbekistan	0.1	●	Montenegro	na	●
Turkmenistan	0.1	●	Sudan	na	●
Argentina	0.1	●			

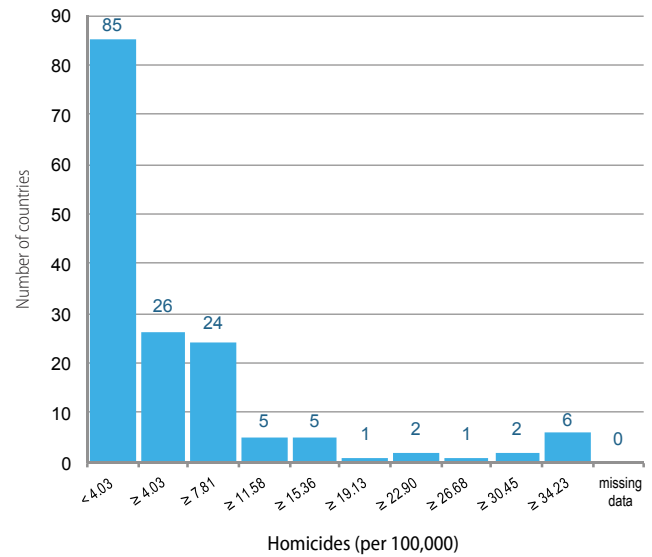
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Homicides (per 100,000 people)

Distribution of countries

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; e.g. killing in armed conflict.

Source: UNODC (2016). Years: 2010-2014



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Honduras	74.6	●	Senegal	7.9	●
El Salvador	64.2	●	Tanzania	7.9	●
Venezuela, RB	62.0	●	Pakistan	7.8	●
Lesotho	38.0	●	Uruguay	7.8	●
Jamaica	36.1	●	Argentina	7.6	●
Belize	34.4	●	Mongolia	7.5	●
South Africa	33.0	●	Kazakhstan	7.4	●
Guatemala	31.2	●	Lao PDR	7.3	●
Colombia	27.9	●	Qatar	7.2	●
Trinidad and Tobago	25.9	●	Djibouti	7.0	●
Brazil	24.6	●	Peru	6.7	●
Guyana	20.4	●	Yemen, Rep.	6.7	●
Dominican Republic	17.4	●	Zimbabwe	6.7	●
Panama	17.4	●	Afghanistan	6.6	●
Swaziland	17.4	●	Sudan	6.5	●
Namibia	16.9	●	Benin	6.3	●
Mexico	15.7	●	Saudi Arabia	6.2	●
Botswana	14.8	●	Kenya	5.9	●
Central African Republic	13.2	●	Zambia	5.8	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	12.5	●	Lithuania	5.5	●
Bolivia	12.4	●	Rwanda	4.9	●
Uganda	11.8	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.8	●
Nicaragua	11.5	●	Cuba	4.7	●
Cote d'Ivoire	11.4	●	Niger	4.5	●
Mauritania	11.4	●	Ukraine	4.4	●
Congo, Rep.	10.5	●	Lebanon	4.3	●
Mali	10.2	●	Turkey	4.3	●
Nigeria	10.1	●	Turkmenistan	4.3	●
Costa Rica	10.0	●	Albania	4.0	●
Haiti	10.0	●	Burundi	4.0	●
Philippines	9.9	●	Latvia	3.9	●
Angola	9.8	●	Thailand	3.9	●
Russian Federation	9.5	●	United States	3.9	●
Suriname	9.5	●	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	●
Gabon	9.4	●	Timor-Leste	3.7	●
Gambia, The	9.4	●	Belarus	3.6	●
Chad	9.2	●	Chile	3.6	●
Togo	9.2	●	Mozambique	3.6	●
Barbados	8.8	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.2	●
Paraguay	8.8	●	India	3.2	●
Guinea	8.7	●	Liberia	3.2	●
Ecuador	8.2	●	Moldova	3.2	●
Ethiopia	8.0	●	Montenegro	3.2	●
Iraq	7.9	●	Uzbekistan	3.2	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Estonia	3.1	●	Ireland	1.1	●
Tunisia	3.1	●	Oman	1.1	●
Nepal	2.9	●	Slovak Republic	1.1	●
Sri Lanka	2.9	●	Australia	1.0	●
Bangladesh	2.8	●	Denmark	1.0	●
Bhutan	2.7	●	Morocco	1.0	●
Cameroon	2.7	●	Germany	0.9	●
Georgia	2.7	●	New Zealand	0.9	●
Mauritius	2.7	●	Portugal	0.9	●
Azerbaijan	2.5	●	Sweden	0.9	●
Myanmar	2.5	●	United Kingdom	0.9	●
Jordan	2.3	●	China	0.8	●
Syrian Arab Republic	2.2	●	Croatia	0.8	●
Armenia	2.0	●	Italy	0.8	●
Malaysia	1.9	●	Burkina Faso	0.7	●
Sierra Leone	1.9	●	Czech Republic	0.7	●
Belgium	1.8	●	Korea, Rep.	0.7	●
Cambodia	1.8	●	Luxembourg	0.7	●
Kuwait	1.8	●	Netherlands	0.7	●
Malawi	1.8	●	Poland	0.7	●
Ghana	1.7	●	Slovenia	0.7	●
Israel	1.7	●	Spain	0.7	●
Bulgaria	1.6	●	United Arab Emirates	0.7	●
Finland	1.6	●	Madagascar	0.6	●
Macedonia, FYR	1.6	●	Norway	0.6	●
Algeria	1.5	●	Austria	0.5	●
Canada	1.5	●	Bahrain	0.5	●
Hungary	1.5	●	Indonesia	0.5	●
Romania	1.5	●	Switzerland	0.5	●
Vietnam	1.5	●	Iceland	0.3	●
Malta	1.4	●	Japan	0.3	●
Tajikistan	1.4	●	Singapore	0.3	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.3	●	Cyprus	0.1	●
Serbia	1.3	●	Greece	0.1	●
France	1.2	●			

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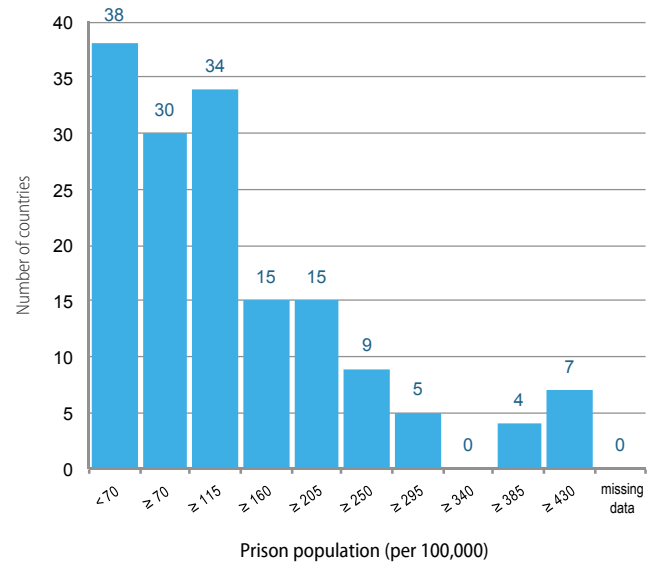
Prison population (per 100,000 people)

Number of adult and juvenile prisoners (including pre-trial detainees, unless otherwise noted in the dataset), expressed per 100,000 people.

Source: ICPR (2016). Years: 2014-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
United States	716.0	●	Slovak Republic	187.0	●
Turkmenistan	583.0	●	Hungary	186.0	●
Barbados	521.0	●	Suriname	183.0	●
Cuba	510.0	●	Turkey	179.0	●
Belize	476.0	●	Venezuela, RB	178.0	●
Russian Federation	475.0	●	Montenegro	174.0	●
Rwanda	434.0	●	Kyrgyz Republic	166.0	●
El Salvador	422.0	●	Armenia	164.0	●
Azerbaijan	413.0	●	Algeria	162.0	●
Panama	411.0	●	Ecuador	162.0	●
Thailand	398.0	●	Saudi Arabia	161.0	●
Belarus	335.0	●	Argentina	160.0	●
Costa Rica	314.0	●	Paraguay	158.0	●
Ukraine	305.0	●	Mauritius	155.0	●
Bahrain	301.0	●	Romania	155.0	●
Brazil	301.0	●	Czech Republic	154.0	●
South Africa	292.0	●	Honduras	153.0	●
Uruguay	291.0	●	Nicaragua	153.0	●
Swaziland	289.0	●	Jamaica	152.0	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	287.0	●	Australia	151.0	●
Mongolia	287.0	●	Bulgaria	151.0	●
Trinidad and Tobago	281.0	●	Jordan	150.0	●
Lithuania	268.0	●	Uzbekistan	150.0	●
Guyana	259.0	●	Serbia	148.0	●
Israel	256.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	147.0	●
Chile	247.0	●	United Kingdom	147.0	●
Colombia	244.0	●	Bhutan	145.0	●
Peru	242.0	●	Vietnam	145.0	●
Dominican Republic	240.0	●	Zimbabwe	145.0	●
Latvia	239.0	●	Namibia	144.0	●
Kazakhstan	234.0	●	Portugal	138.0	●
Singapore	230.0	●	Spain	136.0	●
United Arab Emirates	229.0	●	Malta	135.0	●
Georgia	225.0	●	Malaysia	132.0	●
Morocco	222.0	●	Sri Lanka	132.0	●
Poland	217.0	●	Ethiopia	128.0	●
Estonia	216.0	●	Zambia	125.0	●
Tunisia	212.0	●	Iraq	123.0	●
Gabon	210.0	●	Bolivia	122.0	●
Mexico	210.0	●	China	121.0	●
New Zealand	194.0	●	Tajikistan	121.0	●
Albania	189.0	●	Lebanon	120.0	●
Botswana	188.0	●	Myanmar	120.0	●
Moldova	188.0	●	Canada	118.0	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Kenya	118.0	●	Togo	64.0	●
Cameroon	115.0	●	Senegal	62.0	●
Uganda	115.0	●	Denmark	61.0	●
Luxembourg	112.0	●	Mozambique	61.0	●
Philippines	111.0	●	Syrian Arab Republic	60.0	●
Greece	109.0	●	Indonesia	59.0	●
Angola	106.0	●	Nepal	59.0	●
Cambodia	106.0	●	Gambia, The	58.0	●
Belgium	105.0	●	Finland	57.0	●
Guatemala	105.0	●	Sierra Leone	55.0	●
Korea, Rep.	99.0	●	Sweden	55.0	●
Haiti	96.0	●	Ghana	53.0	●
Austria	95.0	●	Qatar	53.0	●
France	95.0	●	Yemen, Rep.	53.0	●
Cyprus	94.0	●	Cote d'Ivoire	52.0	●
Burundi	93.0	●	Japan	51.0	●
Kuwait	92.0	●	Sudan	50.0	●
Lesotho	92.0	●	Iceland	45.0	●
Croatia	89.0	●	Mauritania	44.0	●
Italy	86.0	●	Bangladesh	43.0	●
Switzerland	84.0	●	Chad	39.0	●
Madagascar	83.0	●	Liberia	39.0	●
Ireland	80.0	●	Niger	39.0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	78.0	●	Pakistan	39.0	●
Germany	78.0	●	Oman	36.0	●
Benin	77.0	●	Burkina Faso	34.0	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	76.0	●	India	33.0	●
Afghanistan	74.0	●	Mali	33.0	●
Malawi	73.0	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	32.0	●
Slovenia	73.0	●	Nigeria	31.0	●
Norway	71.0	●	Congo, Rep.	27.0	●
Lao PDR	69.0	●	Guinea	26.0	●
Netherlands	69.0	●	Timor-Leste	25.0	●
Tanzania	69.0	●	Central African Republic	16.0	●
Djibouti	68.0	●			

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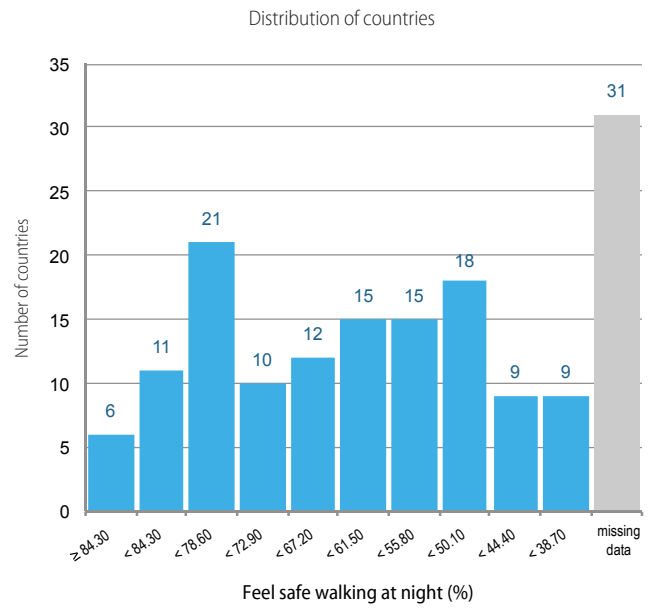


Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)

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?"

Source: Gallup (2016). Years: 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Venezuela, RB	12.0	●	Chad	53.0	●
El Salvador	28.0	●	Mauritius	53.0	●
Dominican Republic	33.0	●	Russian Federation	53.0	●
Gabon	33.0	●	Kenya	54.0	●
Liberia	35.0	●	Lebanon	54.0	●
Afghanistan	36.0	●	Lithuania	54.0	●
Brazil	36.0	●	Nicaragua	54.0	●
South Africa	37.0	●	Bulgaria	56.0	●
Botswana	38.0	●	Zimbabwe	56.0	●
Argentina	39.0	●	Pakistan	57.0	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	39.0	●	Belarus	58.0	●
Mauritania	39.0	●	Italy	58.0	●
Bolivia	41.0	●	Honduras	59.0	●
Zambia	41.0	●	Mongolia	59.0	●
Central African Republic	42.0	●	Nepal	59.0	●
Haiti	42.0	●	Nigeria	59.0	●
Lesotho	43.0	●	Romania	59.0	●
Peru	44.0	●	Tanzania	59.0	●
Colombia	45.0	●	Uganda	60.0	●
Madagascar	46.0	●	Greece	61.0	●
Mexico	46.0	●	Philippines	61.0	●
Moldova	46.0	●	Turkey	61.0	●
Panama	46.0	●	Albania	62.0	●
Benin	47.0	●	Slovak Republic	62.0	●
Cameroon	47.0	●	Ghana	63.0	●
Congo, Rep.	47.0	●	Kazakhstan	63.0	●
Guatemala	47.0	●	Korea, Rep.	63.0	●
Malawi	47.0	●	Niger	63.0	●
Togo	47.0	●	Tunisia	63.0	●
Chile	48.0	●	Iraq	64.0	●
Costa Rica	48.0	●	Latvia	64.0	●
Uruguay	48.0	●	New Zealand	65.0	●
Paraguay	49.0	●	Australia	66.0	●
Burkina Faso	50.0	●	Israel	67.0	●
Kyrgyz Republic	50.0	●	Ethiopia	68.0	●
Ukraine	50.0	●	France	68.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	51.0	●	India	68.0	●
Guinea	51.0	●	Mali	68.0	●
Sierra Leone	51.0	●	Thailand	68.0	●
Yemen, Rep.	51.0	●	Belgium	70.0	●
Cambodia	52.0	●	Estonia	70.0	●
Ecuador	52.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	70.0	●
Hungary	52.0	●	Poland	70.0	●
Senegal	52.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	71.0	●



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Croatia	73.0	●	Iceland	88.0	●
Germany	73.0	●	Uzbekistan	92.0	●
Japan	73.0	●	Singapore	97.0	●
Montenegro	73.0	●	Algeria	na	●
Czech Republic	74.0	●	Angola	na	●
Indonesia	75.0	●	Bahrain	na	●
Ireland	75.0	●	Barbados	na	●
Portugal	75.0	●	Belize	na	●
Sweden	75.0	●	Bhutan	na	●
United Kingdom	75.0	●	Burundi	na	●
Cyprus	76.0	●	China	na	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	76.0	●	Cuba	na	●
Morocco	76.0	●	Djibouti	na	●
Myanmar	76.0	●	Gambia, The	na	●
Serbia	76.0	●	Guyana	na	●
United States	76.0	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	na	●
Azerbaijan	77.0	●	Jamaica	na	●
Luxembourg	77.0	●	Kuwait	na	●
Georgia	78.0	●	Lao PDR	na	●
Malta	78.0	●	Malaysia	na	●
Tajikistan	78.0	●	Mozambique	na	●
Austria	80.0	●	Namibia	na	●
Canada	81.0	●	Oman	na	●
Turkmenistan	81.0	●	Qatar	na	●
Bangladesh	82.0	●	Saudi Arabia	na	●
Finland	82.0	●	Sri Lanka	na	●
Jordan	82.0	●	Sudan	na	●
Netherlands	82.0	●	Suriname	na	●
Armenia	83.0	●	Swaziland	na	●
Denmark	83.0	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Spain	83.0	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Switzerland	83.0	●	Trinidad and Tobago	na	●
Norway	87.0	●	United Arab Emirates	na	●
Rwanda	87.0	●	Vietnam	na	●
Slovenia	87.0	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



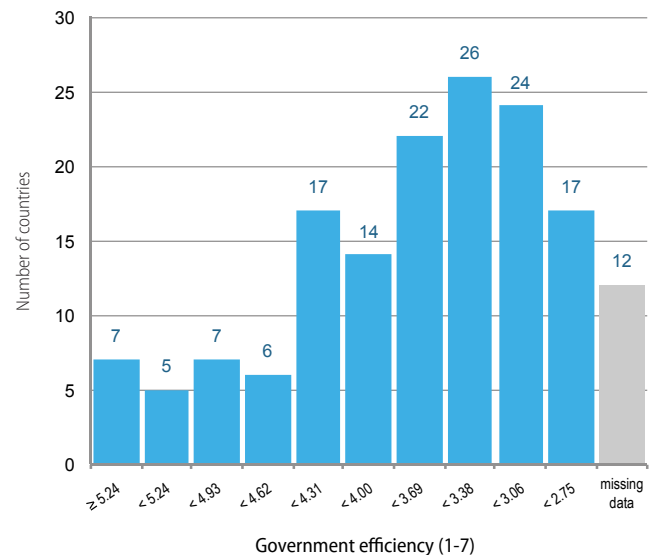
Government Efficiency (1-7)

Survey-based assessment of government efficiency, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best). The indicator reports respondents' qualitative assessment of government efficiency, an aggregate measure based on respondents answers to several questions on the wastefulness of government spending: i.e. the burden of government regulation, the efficiency of the legal framework in settling disputes and challenging regulations, and the transparency of government policymaking.

Source: Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2016). Years: 2016-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Venezuela, RB	1.5	●	Nepal	3.1	●
Italy	2.3	●	Pakistan	3.1	●
Croatia	2.4	●	Poland	3.1	●
Brazil	2.4	●	Trinidad and Tobago	3.1	●
Argentina	2.5	●	Guatemala	3.2	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.5	●	Kyrgyz Republic	3.2	●
Angola	2.5	●	Sierra Leone	3.2	●
Slovak Republic	2.6	●	Burkina Faso	3.2	●
Yemen, Rep.	2.6	●	Bulgaria	3.2	●
Haiti	2.6	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.2	●
Bolivia	2.7	●	Philippines	3.2	●
Mauritania	2.7	●	Malawi	3.2	●
Moldova	2.7	●	Latvia	3.2	●
Madagascar	2.7	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.3	●
Greece	2.7	●	Russian Federation	3.3	●
Hungary	2.7	●	Algeria	3.3	●
Lebanon	2.7	●	Mongolia	3.3	●
Guinea	2.8	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.3	●
Paraguay	2.8	●	Jamaica	3.3	●
Serbia	2.8	●	Costa Rica	3.3	●
Burundi	2.8	●	Spain	3.3	●
Nicaragua	2.8	●	Benin	3.4	●
Myanmar	2.8	●	Swaziland	3.4	●
Peru	2.8	●	Vietnam	3.4	●
Zimbabwe	2.8	●	Lithuania	3.4	●
Chad	2.8	●	Guyana	3.4	●
Ecuador	2.9	●	Gabon	3.5	●
El Salvador	2.9	●	Korea, Rep.	3.5	●
Ukraine	2.9	●	Tunisia	3.5	●
Romania	2.9	●	Thailand	3.5	●
Dominican Republic	2.9	●	Cameroon	3.5	●
Suriname	3.0	●	Mali	3.5	●
Honduras	3.0	●	Turkey	3.5	●
Timor-Leste	3.0	●	Panama	3.5	●
Mozambique	3.0	●	Uganda	3.6	●
Cambodia	3.0	●	Montenegro	3.6	●
Colombia	3.0	●	Kuwait	3.6	●
Syrian Arab Republic	3.0	●	Albania	3.6	●
Nigeria	3.0	●	Czech Republic	3.6	●
Bangladesh	3.0	●	Armenia	3.6	●
Slovenia	3.1	●	Barbados	3.6	●
Portugal	3.1	●	Cyprus	3.6	●
Mexico	3.1	●	Tanzania	3.6	●
Belize	3.1	●	Macedonia, FYR	3.7	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Ethiopia	3.7	●	Estonia	4.5	●
Uruguay	3.7	●	United States	4.5	●
Lesotho	3.7	●	Saudi Arabia	4.5	●
Liberia	3.8	●	Canada	4.6	●
Morocco	3.8	●	Japan	4.6	●
Ghana	3.8	●	Bahrain	4.7	●
Sri Lanka	3.8	●	Ireland	4.8	●
Kenya	3.8	●	Iceland	4.8	●
Zambia	3.9	●	Germany	4.8	●
Malta	3.9	●	United Kingdom	4.9	●
Lao PDR	3.9	●	Malaysia	5.0	●
France	4.0	●	Netherlands	5.0	●
Senegal	4.0	●	Sweden	5.1	●
Indonesia	4.0	●	Norway	5.2	●
Cote d'Ivoire	4.0	●	Luxembourg	5.2	●
Kazakhstan	4.0	●	New Zealand	5.3	●
Chile	4.0	●	Finland	5.4	●
Israel	4.0	●	United Arab Emirates	5.4	●
Jordan	4.0	●	Switzerland	5.5	●
Georgia	4.0	●	Qatar	5.5	●
Azerbaijan	4.1	●	Rwanda	5.5	●
Belgium	4.1	●	Singapore	5.9	●
Gambia, The	4.1	●	Afghanistan	na	●
China	4.2	●	Belarus	na	●
Namibia	4.2	●	Central African Republic	na	●
India	4.2	●	Congo, Rep.	na	●
Australia	4.2	●	Cuba	na	●
South Africa	4.2	●	Djibouti	na	●
Mauritius	4.3	●	Iraq	na	●
Bhutan	4.3	●	Niger	na	●
Botswana	4.3	●	Sudan	na	●
Denmark	4.3	●	Togo	na	●
Tajikistan	4.3	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Austria	4.4	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Oman	4.4	●			

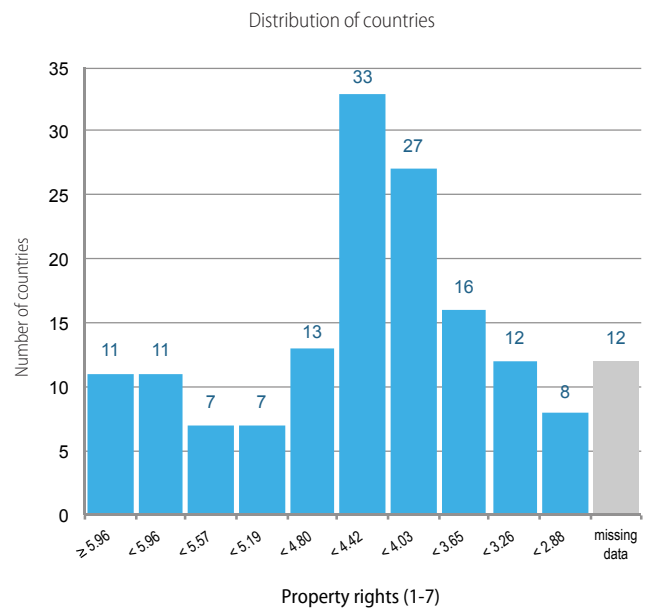
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Property Rights (1-7)

Survey-based assessment of protection of property rights, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best). The indicator reports respondents' qualitative assessment of government efficiency, an aggregate measure based on respondents answers to several questions on the protection of property rights and intellectual property rights protection.

Source: Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2016). Years: 2016-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Venezuela, RB	1.8	●	Thailand	3.8	●
Angola	2.4	●	Nigeria	3.8	●
Guinea	2.5	●	Mali	3.8	●
Haiti	2.5	●	Croatia	3.8	●
Timor-Leste	2.7	●	Tanzania	3.8	●
Burundi	2.7	●	Nepal	3.8	●
Mauritania	2.8	●	Benin	3.8	●
Yemen, Rep.	2.8	●	Peru	3.9	●
Zimbabwe	2.9	●	Vietnam	3.9	●
Bolivia	2.9	●	Trinidad and Tobago	3.9	●
Chad	2.9	●	Gabon	3.9	●
Myanmar	3.0	●	Ethiopia	3.9	●
Suriname	3.1	●	Lebanon	3.9	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1	●	Uganda	4.0	●
Ukraine	3.1	●	Dominican Republic	4.0	●
Nicaragua	3.2	●	Romania	4.0	●
Hungary	3.2	●	Macedonia, FYR	4.0	●
Serbia	3.2	●	Honduras	4.0	●
Moldova	3.2	●	Liberia	4.0	●
Madagascar	3.3	●	Gambia, The	4.1	●
Argentina	3.3	●	Cote d'Ivoire	4.1	●
Sierra Leone	3.4	●	Philippines	4.1	●
Russian Federation	3.4	●	Brazil	4.1	●
Pakistan	3.5	●	Mexico	4.1	●
Albania	3.5	●	Italy	4.1	●
Kyrgyz Republic	3.5	●	Turkey	4.1	●
Burkina Faso	3.5	●	Greece	4.1	●
Mozambique	3.5	●	Colombia	4.1	●
Algeria	3.6	●	Armenia	4.1	●
Cambodia	3.6	●	India	4.1	●
Bangladesh	3.6	●	Lesotho	4.1	●
Guyana	3.6	●	Cameroon	4.1	●
Bulgaria	3.6	●	Ghana	4.2	●
Mongolia	3.6	●	Swaziland	4.2	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.6	●	Poland	4.2	●
Paraguay	3.6	●	Guatemala	4.2	●
Ecuador	3.6	●	Azerbaijan	4.2	●
Belize	3.6	●	Kuwait	4.2	●
El Salvador	3.7	●	Senegal	4.2	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.7	●	Slovak Republic	4.2	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.7	●	Kenya	4.2	●
Lao PDR	3.7	●	Cyprus	4.3	●
Montenegro	3.8	●	Syrian Arab Republic	4.3	●
Malawi	3.8	●	Kazakhstan	4.3	●



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Tunisia	4.3	●	France	5.6	●
Indonesia	4.4	●	United States	5.7	●
Latvia	4.4	●	United Arab Emirates	5.7	●
Lithuania	4.4	●	Denmark	5.7	●
Tajikistan	4.4	●	Qatar	5.8	●
Georgia	4.4	●	Iceland	5.8	●
Zambia	4.4	●	Germany	5.8	●
Sri Lanka	4.4	●	Belgium	5.8	●
China	4.4	●	Australia	5.8	●
Slovenia	4.5	●	Canada	5.9	●
Morocco	4.5	●	Austria	5.9	●
Costa Rica	4.6	●	Japan	6.1	●
Portugal	4.6	●	Norway	6.1	●
Jamaica	4.6	●	Ireland	6.1	●
Spain	4.6	●	New Zealand	6.2	●
Czech Republic	4.6	●	Netherlands	6.2	●
Bhutan	4.7	●	United Kingdom	6.2	●
Korea, Rep.	4.7	●	Sweden	6.2	●
Barbados	4.7	●	Singapore	6.3	●
Botswana	4.8	●	Luxembourg	6.3	●
Mauritius	4.8	●	Finland	6.5	●
Panama	4.9	●	Switzerland	6.5	●
Chile	5.0	●	Afghanistan	na	●
Malta	5.0	●	Belarus	na	●
Jordan	5.0	●	Central African Republic	na	●
Namibia	5.0	●	Congo, Rep.	na	●
Uruguay	5.1	●	Cuba	na	●
Saudi Arabia	5.1	●	Djibouti	na	●
Oman	5.2	●	Iraq	na	●
Malaysia	5.3	●	Niger	na	●
Bahrain	5.3	●	Sudan	na	●
Israel	5.5	●	Togo	na	●
Estonia	5.5	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
South Africa	5.5	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Rwanda	5.6	●			

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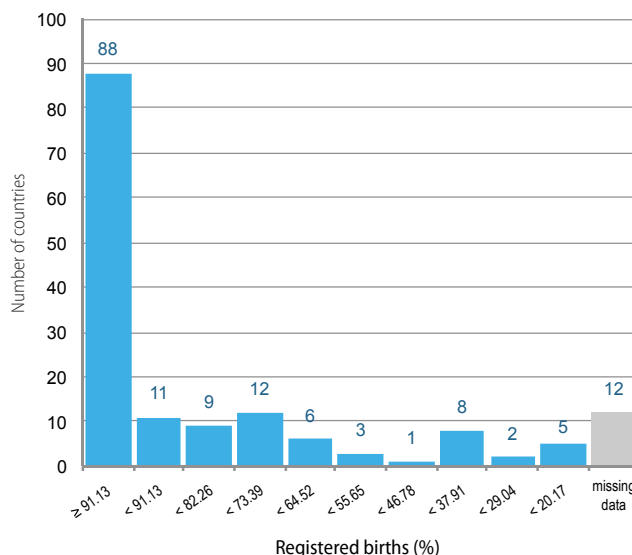
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)

The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.

Source: UNICEF (2016b). Years: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Malawi	5.6	●	Mali	80.8	●
Ethiopia	6.6	●	Venezuela, RB	80.8	●
Zambia	11.3	●	Madagascar	83.0	●
Chad	12.0	●	Paraguay	84.5	●
Tanzania	14.7	●	Nicaragua	84.7	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	24.6	●	Benin	84.8	●
Liberia	24.6	●	South Africa	85.0	●
Nigeria	29.8	●	Namibia	87.1	●
Uganda	29.9	●	Dominican Republic	88.0	●
Yemen, Rep.	30.7	●	Tajikistan	88.4	●
Zimbabwe	32.3	●	Guyana	88.7	●
Pakistan	33.6	●	Gabon	89.6	●
Angola	35.6	●	Philippines	90.2	●
Bangladesh	37.0	●	Djibouti	91.7	●
Afghanistan	37.4	●	Ecuador	92.1	●
Lesotho	45.1	●	Mexico	93.0	●
Mozambique	47.9	●	Azerbaijan	93.6	●
Swaziland	53.5	●	Honduras	93.6	●
Timor-Leste	55.2	●	Morocco	94.0	●
Guinea	57.9	●	Belize	95.2	●
Nepal	58.1	●	Turkmenistan	95.5	●
Mauritania	58.8	●	Panama	95.6	●
Central African Republic	61.0	●	Brazil	95.9	●
Rwanda	63.2	●	Congo, Rep.	95.9	●
Niger	63.9	●	Syrian Arab Republic	96.0	●
Cote d'Ivoire	65.0	●	Vietnam	96.1	●
Cameroon	66.1	●	Colombia	96.5	●
Kenya	66.9	●	Trinidad and Tobago	96.6	●
Sudan	67.3	●	Guatemala	96.7	●
Indonesia	68.5	●	Peru	96.7	●
Ghana	70.5	●	Sri Lanka	97.2	●
India	71.9	●	Kyrgyz Republic	97.7	●
Gambia, The	72.0	●	Albania	98.6	●
Botswana	72.2	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	98.6	●
Myanmar	72.4	●	Barbados	98.7	●
Senegal	72.7	●	Turkey	98.8	●
Cambodia	73.3	●	Suriname	98.9	●
Lao PDR	74.8	●	El Salvador	99.0	●
Burundi	75.2	●	Jordan	99.1	●
Bolivia	75.8	●	Iraq	99.2	●
Sierra Leone	76.7	●	Tunisia	99.2	●
Burkina Faso	76.9	●	Mongolia	99.3	●
Togo	78.1	●	Chile	99.4	●
Haiti	79.7	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	99.4	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Montenegro	99.4	●	Ireland	100.0	●
Serbia	99.4	●	Israel	100.0	●
Thailand	99.4	●	Italy	100.0	●
Argentina	99.5	●	Japan	100.0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99.5	●	Latvia	100.0	●
Jamaica	99.5	●	Lithuania	100.0	●
Lebanon	99.5	●	Luxembourg	100.0	●
Algeria	99.6	●	Malta	100.0	●
Armenia	99.6	●	Netherlands	100.0	●
Costa Rica	99.6	●	New Zealand	100.0	●
Georgia	99.6	●	Norway	100.0	●
Moldova	99.6	●	Poland	100.0	●
Kazakhstan	99.7	●	Portugal	100.0	●
Macedonia, FYR	99.7	●	Russian Federation	100.0	●
Ukraine	99.8	●	Slovak Republic	100.0	●
Uruguay	99.8	●	Slovenia	100.0	●
Bhutan	99.9	●	Spain	100.0	●
Uzbekistan	99.9	●	Sweden	100.0	●
Australia	100.0	●	Switzerland	100.0	●
Austria	100.0	●	United Arab Emirates	100.0	●
Belarus	100.0	●	United Kingdom	100.0	●
Belgium	100.0	●	United States	100.0	●
Bulgaria	100.0	●	Bahrain	na	●
Canada	100.0	●	China	na	●
Cuba	100.0	●	Croatia	na	●
Cyprus	100.0	●	Korea, Rep.	na	●
Czech Republic	100.0	●	Kuwait	na	●
Denmark	100.0	●	Malaysia	na	●
Estonia	100.0	●	Mauritius	na	●
Finland	100.0	●	Oman	na	●
France	100.0	●	Qatar	na	●
Germany	100.0	●	Romania	na	●
Greece	100.0	●	Saudi Arabia	na	●
Hungary	100.0	●	Singapore	na	●
Iceland	100.0	●			

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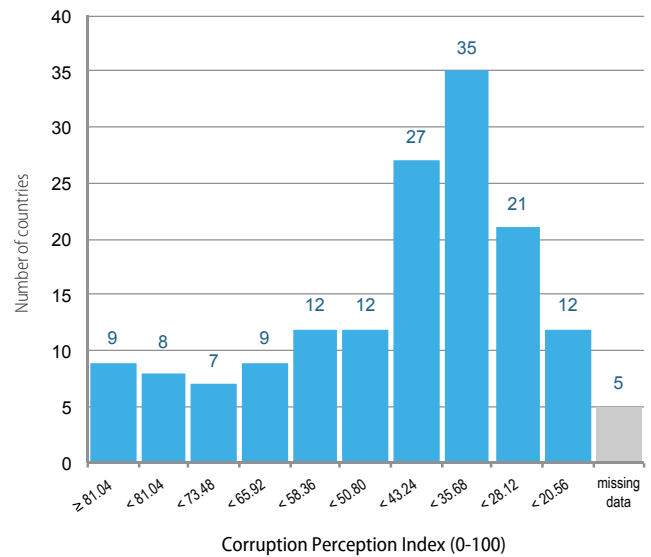
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)

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.

Source: Transparency International (2016). Years: 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Syrian Arab Republic	13.0	●	Paraguay	30.0	●
Sudan	14.0	●	Sierra Leone	30.0	●
Yemen, Rep.	14.0	●	Dominican Republic	31.0	●
Afghanistan	15.0	●	Ecuador	31.0	●
Iraq	17.0	●	Malawi	31.0	●
Venezuela, RB	17.0	●	Mali	32.0	●
Angola	18.0	●	Pakistan	32.0	●
Burundi	20.0	●	Tanzania	32.0	●
Central African Republic	20.0	●	Togo	32.0	●
Chad	20.0	●	Armenia	33.0	●
Congo, Rep.	20.0	●	Bolivia	33.0	●
Haiti	20.0	●	Vietnam	33.0	●
Cambodia	21.0	●	Algeria	34.0	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	21.0	●	Cote d'Ivoire	34.0	●
Uzbekistan	21.0	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	34.0	●
Turkmenistan	22.0	●	Ethiopia	34.0	●
Zimbabwe	22.0	●	Guyana	34.0	●
Tajikistan	25.0	●	Gabon	35.0	●
Uganda	25.0	●	Niger	35.0	●
Bangladesh	26.0	●	Peru	35.0	●
Cameroon	26.0	●	Philippines	35.0	●
Gambia, The	26.0	●	Thailand	35.0	●
Kenya	26.0	●	Timor-Leste	35.0	●
Madagascar	26.0	●	Trinidad and Tobago	35.0	●
Nicaragua	26.0	●	Argentina	36.0	●
Guinea	27.0	●	Benin	36.0	●
Mauritania	27.0	●	El Salvador	36.0	●
Mozambique	27.0	●	Sri Lanka	36.0	●
Guatemala	28.0	●	Colombia	37.0	●
Kyrgyz Republic	28.0	●	Indonesia	37.0	●
Lebanon	28.0	●	Liberia	37.0	●
Myanmar	28.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	37.0	●
Nigeria	28.0	●	Morocco	37.0	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	29.0	●	Mongolia	38.0	●
Kazakhstan	29.0	●	Panama	38.0	●
Nepal	29.0	●	Zambia	38.0	●
Russian Federation	29.0	●	Albania	39.0	●
Ukraine	29.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	39.0	●
Azerbaijan	30.0	●	Jamaica	39.0	●
Djibouti	30.0	●	Lesotho	39.0	●
Honduras	30.0	●	Belarus	40.0	●
Lao PDR	30.0	●	Brazil	40.0	●
Mexico	30.0	●	China	40.0	●
Moldova	30.0	●	India	40.0	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Bulgaria	41.0	●	Slovenia	61.0	●
Kuwait	41.0	●	Poland	62.0	●
Tunisia	41.0	●	Portugal	62.0	●
Turkey	41.0	●	Israel	64.0	●
Burkina Faso	42.0	●	Bhutan	65.0	●
Bahrain	43.0	●	Chile	66.0	●
Ghana	43.0	●	United Arab Emirates	66.0	●
Greece	44.0	●	France	69.0	●
Oman	45.0	●	Estonia	70.0	●
Senegal	45.0	●	Uruguay	71.0	●
South Africa	45.0	●	Japan	72.0	●
Suriname	45.0	●	Ireland	73.0	●
Saudi Arabia	46.0	●	United States	74.0	●
Cuba	47.0	●	Austria	75.0	●
Italy	47.0	●	Belgium	77.0	●
Hungary	48.0	●	Iceland	78.0	●
Jordan	48.0	●	Australia	79.0	●
Croatia	49.0	●	Germany	81.0	●
Malaysia	49.0	●	Luxembourg	81.0	●
Slovak Republic	51.0	●	United Kingdom	81.0	●
Namibia	52.0	●	Canada	82.0	●
Korea, Rep.	53.0	●	Netherlands	83.0	●
Mauritius	54.0	●	Singapore	84.0	●
Rwanda	54.0	●	Norway	85.0	●
Cyprus	55.0	●	Switzerland	86.0	●
Czech Republic	55.0	●	Sweden	88.0	●
Malta	55.0	●	Finland	89.0	●
Georgia	57.0	●	Denmark	90.0	●
Latvia	57.0	●	New Zealand	90.0	●
Costa Rica	58.0	●	Belize	na	●
Spain	58.0	●	Montenegro	na	●
Lithuania	59.0	●	Romania	na	●
Botswana	60.0	●	Serbia	na	●
Barbados	61.0	●	Swaziland	na	●
Qatar	61.0	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



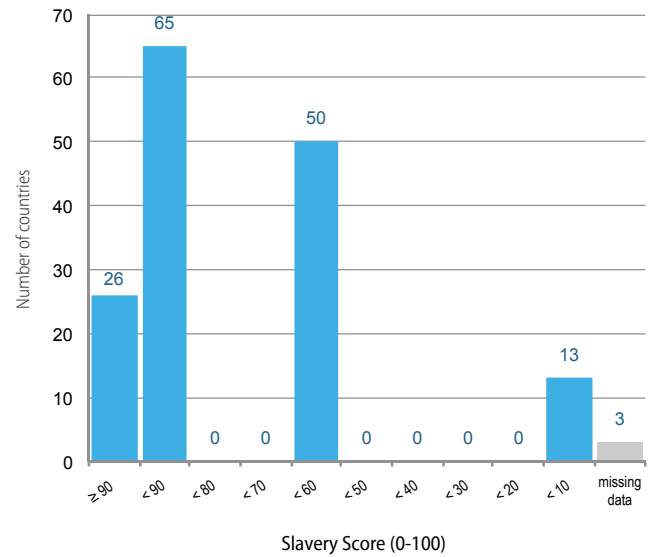
Slavery score (0-100)

Based on the Global Slavery Index (GSI), the score reflects a set of measures about the number of people in modern slavery, the steps governments are taking to respond to it, and the factors that make individuals vulnerable. It is calculated based on standardised surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE), and several indicators measuring vulnerability and government responses.

Source: Walk Free Foundation (2016). Years: 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Afghanistan	0	●	Namibia	50	●
Cambodia	0	●	Nepal	50	●
Central African Republic	0	●	Niger	50	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0	●	Peru	50	●
India	0	●	Russian Federation	50	●
Iraq	0	●	Rwanda	50	●
Mauritania	0	●	Senegal	50	●
Pakistan	0	●	Sierra Leone	50	●
Qatar	0	●	Swaziland	50	●
Sudan	0	●	Tajikistan	50	●
Syrian Arab Republic	0	●	Tanzania	50	●
Uzbekistan	0	●	Thailand	50	●
Yemen, Rep.	0	●	Togo	50	●
Algeria	50	●	Tunisia	50	●
Angola	50	●	Turkey	50	●
Bangladesh	50	●	Uganda	50	●
Botswana	50	●	Venezuela, RB	50	●
Burkina Faso	50	●	Zambia	50	●
Burundi	50	●	Zimbabwe	50	●
Cameroon	50	●	Albania	80	●
Chad	50	●	Argentina	80	●
Colombia	50	●	Armenia	80	●
Congo, Rep.	50	●	Azerbaijan	80	●
Cote d'Ivoire	50	●	Bahrain	80	●
Djibouti	50	●	Barbados	80	●
Dominican Republic	50	●	Belarus	80	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	50	●	Benin	80	●
Gambia, The	50	●	Bolivia	80	●
Guatemala	50	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	80	●
Guinea	50	●	Bulgaria	80	●
Guyana	50	●	China	80	●
Haiti	50	●	Costa Rica	80	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	50	●	Croatia	80	●
Jordan	50	●	Cuba	80	●
Lebanon	50	●	Cyprus	80	●
Lesotho	50	●	Czech Republic	80	●
Liberia	50	●	Ecuador	80	●
Macedonia, FYR	50	●	El Salvador	80	●
Madagascar	50	●	Estonia	80	●
Malawi	50	●	Ethiopia	80	●
Mali	50	●	Gabon	80	●
Morocco	50	●	Georgia	80	●
Mozambique	50	●	Ghana	80	●
Myanmar	50	●	Greece	80	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Honduras	80	●	Trinidad and Tobago	80	●
Hungary	80	●	Turkmenistan	80	●
Indonesia	80	●	Ukraine	80	●
Italy	80	●	United Arab Emirates	80	●
Jamaica	80	●	Uruguay	80	●
Japan	80	●	Australia	100	●
Kazakhstan	80	●	Austria	100	●
Kenya	80	●	Belgium	100	●
Korea, Rep.	80	●	Brazil	100	●
Kuwait	80	●	Canada	100	●
Kyrgyz Republic	80	●	Chile	100	●
Lao PDR	80	●	Denmark	100	●
Latvia	80	●	Finland	100	●
Lithuania	80	●	France	100	●
Malaysia	80	●	Germany	100	●
Mexico	80	●	Iceland	100	●
Moldova	80	●	Ireland	100	●
Mongolia	80	●	Israel	100	●
Montenegro	80	●	Luxembourg	100	●
Nicaragua	80	●	Mauritius	100	●
Nigeria	80	●	Netherlands	100	●
Oman	80	●	New Zealand	100	●
Panama	80	●	Norway	100	●
Paraguay	80	●	Portugal	100	●
Philippines	80	●	Singapore	100	●
Poland	80	●	Spain	100	●
Romania	80	●	Sweden	100	●
Saudi Arabia	80	●	Switzerland	100	●
Serbia	80	●	United Kingdom	100	●
Slovak Republic	80	●	United States	100	●
Slovenia	80	●	Vietnam	100	●
South Africa	80	●	Belize	na	●
Sri Lanka	80	●	Bhutan	na	●
Suriname	80	●	Malta	na	●
Timor-Leste	80	●			

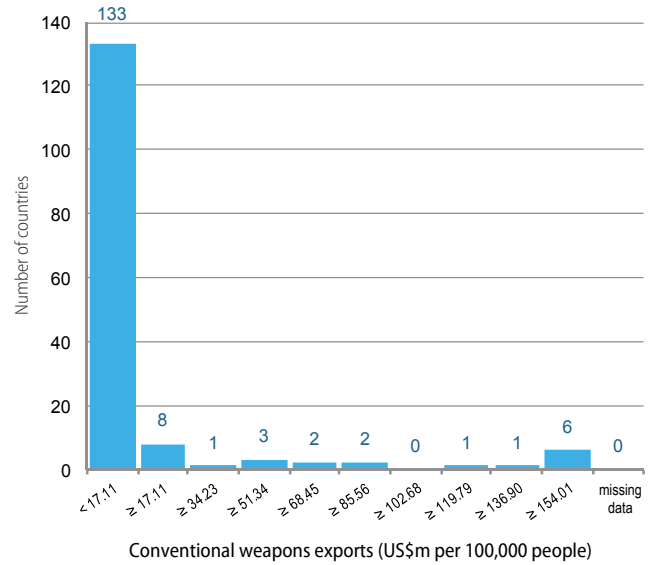
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)

The volume of major conventional weapons exported, expressed in constant 1990 US\$ millions per 100 000 people. It is calculated based on the trend-indicator value, which is based on the known unit production cost of a core set of weapons, and does not reflect the financial value of the exports. Small arms, light weapons, ammunition and other support material are not included.

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute (2017). Years: 2014

Distribution of countries



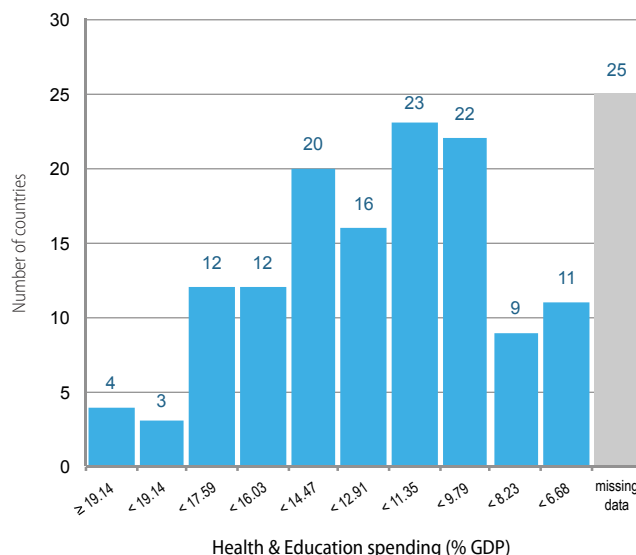
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Israel	397.1	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.8	●
Russian Federation	231.0	●	Ecuador	0.4	●
Norway	176.2	●	Indonesia	0.4	●
Sweden	171.1	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.3	●
Switzerland	169.5	●	India	0.1	●
Netherlands	163.2	●	Thailand	0.0	●
United States	148.5	●	Nigeria	0.0	●
France	129.3	●	Pakistan	0.0	●
United Kingdom	102.3	●	Afghanistan	0.0	●
Germany	97.4	●	Albania	0.0	●
Spain	85.0	●	Algeria	0.0	●
Ukraine	81.0	●	Angola	0.0	●
Belarus	65.9	●	Argentina	0.0	●
Finland	65.7	●	Armenia	0.0	●
Italy	63.4	●	Azerbaijan	0.0	●
Canada	37.7	●	Bahrain	0.0	●
Czech Republic	32.6	●	Bangladesh	0.0	●
Singapore	31.7	●	Barbados	0.0	●
Korea, Rep.	28.4	●	Belize	0.0	●
Jordan	27.1	●	Benin	0.0	●
Denmark	19.4	●	Bhutan	0.0	●
Portugal	18.6	●	Bolivia	0.0	●
New Zealand	18.3	●	Burkina Faso	0.0	●
Australia	17.2	●	Burundi	0.0	●
Bulgaria	14.5	●	Cambodia	0.0	●
Ireland	13.9	●	Cameroon	0.0	●
Turkey	13.7	●	Central African Republic	0.0	●
United Arab Emirates	12.5	●	Chad	0.0	●
Malta	11.8	●	Colombia	0.0	●
Romania	10.8	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0	●
Austria	10.8	●	Congo, Rep.	0.0	●
Belgium	10.0	●	Costa Rica	0.0	●
South Africa	8.6	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	●
Serbia	8.4	●	Croatia	0.0	●
China	6.4	●	Cuba	0.0	●
Poland	5.4	●	Cyprus	0.0	●
Hungary	4.1	●	Djibouti	0.0	●
Botswana	3.6	●	Dominican Republic	0.0	●
Slovak Republic	3.5	●	El Salvador	0.0	●
Uzbekistan	3.3	●	Estonia	0.0	●
Georgia	1.9	●	Ethiopia	0.0	●
Brazil	1.3	●	Gabon	0.0	●
Chile	1.1	●	Gambia, The	0.0	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.1	●	Ghana	0.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Greece	0.0	●	Namibia	0.0	●
Guatemala	0.0	●	Nepal	0.0	●
Guinea	0.0	●	Nicaragua	0.0	●
Guyana	0.0	●	Niger	0.0	●
Haiti	0.0	●	Oman	0.0	●
Honduras	0.0	●	Panama	0.0	●
Iceland	0.0	●	Paraguay	0.0	●
Iraq	0.0	●	Peru	0.0	●
Jamaica	0.0	●	Philippines	0.0	●
Japan	0.0	●	Qatar	0.0	●
Kazakhstan	0.0	●	Rwanda	0.0	●
Kenya	0.0	●	Saudi Arabia	0.0	●
Kuwait	0.0	●	Senegal	0.0	●
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	●	Sierra Leone	0.0	●
Lao PDR	0.0	●	Slovenia	0.0	●
Latvia	0.0	●	Sri Lanka	0.0	●
Lebanon	0.0	●	Sudan	0.0	●
Lesotho	0.0	●	Suriname	0.0	●
Liberia	0.0	●	Swaziland	0.0	●
Lithuania	0.0	●	Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	●
Luxembourg	0.0	●	Tajikistan	0.0	●
Macedonia, FYR	0.0	●	Tanzania	0.0	●
Madagascar	0.0	●	Timor-Leste	0.0	●
Malawi	0.0	●	Togo	0.0	●
Malaysia	0.0	●	Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	●
Mali	0.0	●	Tunisia	0.0	●
Mauritania	0.0	●	Turkmenistan	0.0	●
Mauritius	0.0	●	Uganda	0.0	●
Mexico	0.0	●	Uruguay	0.0	●
Moldova	0.0	●	Venezuela, RB	0.0	●
Mongolia	0.0	●	Vietnam	0.0	●
Montenegro	0.0	●	Yemen, Rep.	0.0	●
Morocco	0.0	●	Zambia	0.0	●
Mozambique	0.0	●	Zimbabwe	0.0	●
Myanmar	0.0	●			

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Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Bangladesh	4.8	●	Togo	10.1	●
Pakistan	5.1	●	Gambia, The	10.1	●
Turkmenistan	5.1	●	Argentina	10.1	●
Madagascar	5.1	●	El Salvador	10.2	●
Sri Lanka	5.1	●	Malaysia	10.3	●
Central African Republic	5.4	●	Senegal	10.3	●
Qatar	5.7	●	Cote d'Ivoire	10.4	●
Lao PDR	6.1	●	Nepal	10.5	●
Indonesia	6.1	●	Sudan	10.6	●
Chad	6.5	●	Thailand	10.7	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6.6	●	Belarus	10.7	●
Armenia	6.7	●	Latvia	10.8	●
Angola	6.7	●	Tajikistan	10.9	●
Mauritania	7.0	●	Estonia	11.1	●
Cameroon	7.1	●	Poland	11.2	●
Kazakhstan	7.4	●	Morocco	11.2	●
Bahrain	7.6	●	Mali	11.2	●
Cambodia	7.7	●	Russian Federation	11.2	●
Singapore	7.8	●	Kenya	11.2	●
Philippines	8.1	●	Panama	11.3	●
Syrian Arab Republic	8.4	●	Lithuania	11.3	●
Zimbabwe	8.4	●	Congo, Rep.	11.4	●
Guyana	8.4	●	Jamaica	11.4	●
Azerbaijan	8.5	●	Mexico	11.5	●
Romania	8.5	●	Czech Republic	11.7	●
India	8.5	●	Colombia	11.9	●
Oman	8.6	●	Croatia	12.0	●
Lebanon	9.0	●	Bulgaria	12.0	●
Benin	9.0	●	Korea, Rep.	12.0	●
Guatemala	9.0	●	Belize	12.0	●
Tanzania	9.1	●	Hungary	12.0	●
Peru	9.1	●	Venezuela, RB	12.1	●
Timor-Leste	9.2	●	Slovak Republic	12.2	●
Guinea	9.2	●	Chile	12.3	●
Mongolia	9.3	●	Rwanda	12.6	●
Ethiopia	9.4	●	Niger	12.6	●
Georgia	9.4	●	Liberia	12.8	●
Albania	9.4	●	Uruguay	12.9	●
Uganda	9.4	●	Burundi	13.0	●
Burkina Faso	9.5	●	Afghanistan	13.0	●
Bhutan	9.5	●	Tunisia	13.2	●
Ghana	9.6	●	Kyrgyz Republic	13.3	●
Mauritius	9.8	●	Ecuador	13.3	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	9.8	●	Spain	13.3	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Vietnam	13.4	●	Namibia	17.3	●
Italy	13.4	●	New Zealand	17.5	●
Mozambique	13.5	●	Moldova	17.8	●
Nicaragua	13.5	●	Swaziland	17.9	●
Ireland	13.6	●	Malawi	18.3	●
Bolivia	13.6	●	Denmark	19.4	●
Israel	13.7	●	Sweden	19.6	●
Ukraine	13.8	●	United States	22.4	●
Sierra Leone	13.9	●	Cuba	23.9	●
Japan	14.0	●	Algeria	na	●
Cyprus	14.0	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	na	●
Barbados	14.2	●	China	na	●
Brazil	14.2	●	Dominican Republic	na	●
Honduras	14.6	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	na	●
Portugal	14.6	●	Gabon	na	●
Australia	14.7	●	Greece	na	●
Paraguay	14.8	●	Haiti	na	●
Serbia	14.8	●	Iraq	na	●
United Kingdom	14.8	●	Jordan	na	●
South Africa	14.9	●	Kuwait	na	●
Slovenia	14.9	●	Lesotho	na	●
Botswana	15.0	●	Luxembourg	na	●
Djibouti	15.1	●	Macedonia, FYR	na	●
Canada	15.7	●	Montenegro	na	●
Iceland	15.9	●	Myanmar	na	●
Germany	16.2	●	Nigeria	na	●
Costa Rica	16.3	●	Saudi Arabia	na	●
Netherlands	16.5	●	Suriname	na	●
Malta	16.5	●	Trinidad and Tobago	na	●
Switzerland	16.7	●	Turkey	na	●
Austria	16.8	●	United Arab Emirates	na	●
Finland	16.9	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Belgium	17.0	●	Yemen, Rep.	na	●
France	17.1	●	Zambia	na	●
Norway	17.1	●			

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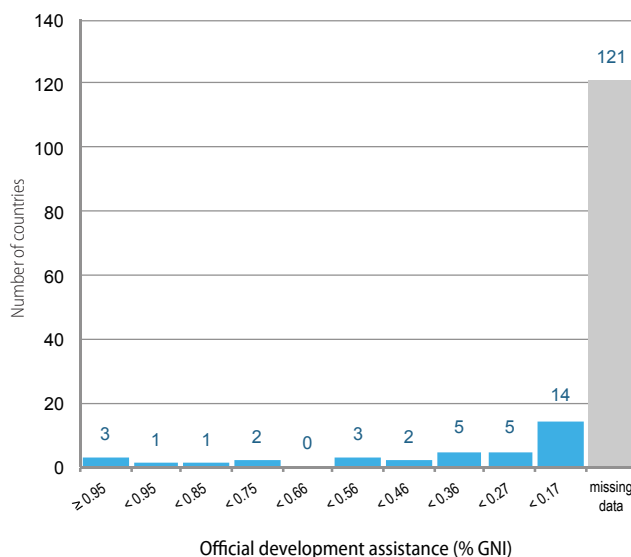
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)

The amount of official development assistance (ODA) as a share of the provider country's gross national income (GNI), in US\$ constant prices. It includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance, and excludes grants and loans for military purposes.

Source: OECD (2017a). Years: 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Israel	0.1	●	Bangladesh	na	●
Cyprus	0.1	●	Barbados	na	●
Latvia	0.1	●	Belarus	na	●
Poland	0.1	●	Belize	na	●
Slovak Republic	0.1	●	Benin	na	●
Czech Republic	0.1	●	Bhutan	na	●
Greece	0.1	●	Bolivia	na	●
Spain	0.1	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	na	●
Hungary	0.1	●	Botswana	na	●
Korea, Rep.	0.1	●	Brazil	na	●
Lithuania	0.1	●	Bulgaria	na	●
Estonia	0.2	●	Burkina Faso	na	●
Slovenia	0.2	●	Burundi	na	●
Portugal	0.2	●	Cambodia	na	●
Malta	0.2	●	Cameroon	na	●
United States	0.2	●	Central African Republic	na	●
Japan	0.2	●	Chad	na	●
Italy	0.2	●	Chile	na	●
Iceland	0.2	●	China	na	●
New Zealand	0.3	●	Colombia	na	●
Canada	0.3	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	na	●
Australia	0.3	●	Congo, Rep.	na	●
Ireland	0.3	●	Costa Rica	na	●
Austria	0.4	●	Cote d'Ivoire	na	●
France	0.4	●	Croatia	na	●
Belgium	0.4	●	Cuba	na	●
Germany	0.5	●	Djibouti	na	●
Switzerland	0.5	●	Dominican Republic	na	●
Finland	0.6	●	Ecuador	na	●
United Kingdom	0.7	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	na	●
Netherlands	0.8	●	El Salvador	na	●
Denmark	0.9	●	Ethiopia	na	●
Luxembourg	1.0	●	Gabon	na	●
Norway	1.1	●	Gambia, The	na	●
United Arab Emirates	1.2	●	Georgia	na	●
Sweden	1.4	●	Ghana	na	●
Afghanistan	na	●	Guatemala	na	●
Albania	na	●	Guinea	na	●
Algeria	na	●	Guyana	na	●
Angola	na	●	Haiti	na	●
Argentina	na	●	Honduras	na	●
Armenia	na	●	India	na	●
Azerbaijan	na	●	Indonesia	na	●
Bahrain	na	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	na	●

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Iraq	na	●	Philippines	na	●
Jamaica	na	●	Qatar	na	●
Jordan	na	●	Romania	na	●
Kazakhstan	na	●	Russian Federation	na	●
Kenya	na	●	Rwanda	na	●
Kuwait	na	●	Saudi Arabia	na	●
Kyrgyz Republic	na	●	Senegal	na	●
Lao PDR	na	●	Serbia	na	●
Lebanon	na	●	Sierra Leone	na	●
Lesotho	na	●	Singapore	na	●
Liberia	na	●	South Africa	na	●
Macedonia, FYR	na	●	Sri Lanka	na	●
Madagascar	na	●	Sudan	na	●
Malawi	na	●	Suriname	na	●
Malaysia	na	●	Swaziland	na	●
Mali	na	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Mauritania	na	●	Tajikistan	na	●
Mauritius	na	●	Tanzania	na	●
Mexico	na	●	Thailand	na	●
Moldova	na	●	Timor-Leste	na	●
Mongolia	na	●	Togo	na	●
Montenegro	na	●	Trinidad and Tobago	na	●
Morocco	na	●	Tunisia	na	●
Mozambique	na	●	Turkey	na	●
Myanmar	na	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Namibia	na	●	Uganda	na	●
Nepal	na	●	Ukraine	na	●
Nicaragua	na	●	Uruguay	na	●
Niger	na	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Nigeria	na	●	Venezuela, RB	na	●
Oman	na	●	Vietnam	na	●
Pakistan	na	●	Yemen, Rep.	na	●
Panama	na	●	Zambia	na	●
Paraguay	na	●	Zimbabwe	na	●
Peru	na	●			

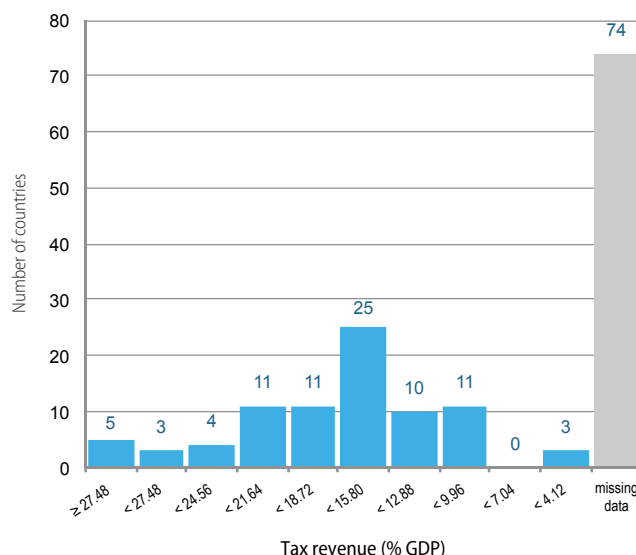
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)

Distribution of countries

The percentage share of tax revenues in a country's gross domestic product (GDP). Tax revenues are seen as compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes, excluding certain transfers such as fines, penalties and most social security contributions. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

Source: World Bank (2017d). Years: 2009-2015



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Liberia	0.3	●	Kenya	15.5	●
Iraq	0.9	●	Burkina Faso	15.5	●
Nigeria	1.5	●	Angola	15.6	●
Afghanistan	7.2	●	Nicaragua	15.7	●
Iran, Islamic Rep.	7.7	●	Mongolia	15.7	●
Sierra Leone	8.6	●	Lao PDR	16.1	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8.8	●	Zambia	16.1	●
Bangladesh	9.0	●	Macedonia, FYR	16.4	●
Ethiopia	9.2	●	Thailand	16.5	●
Central African Republic	9.4	●	Nepal	16.7	●
Congo, Rep.	9.4	●	Honduras	17.7	●
China	9.7	●	Kyrgyz Republic	17.7	●
Kazakhstan	9.8	●	Romania	18.0	●
Madagascar	9.9	●	Mauritius	18.3	●
Pakistan	10.0	●	Albania	18.3	●
Sri Lanka	10.1	●	Bulgaria	18.5	●
Indonesia	10.8	●	Senegal	19.0	●
Guatemala	10.9	●	Vietnam	19.1	●
Russian Federation	10.9	●	Suriname	19.5	●
India	11.0	●	Serbia	19.7	●
Uganda	11.4	●	Moldova	19.8	●
Tanzania	12.4	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	20.0	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	12.6	●	Togo	20.0	●
Paraguay	12.7	●	Ukraine	20.5	●
Brazil	13.1	●	Tunisia	21.1	●
Bhutan	13.3	●	Turkey	21.1	●
Mali	13.5	●	Armenia	21.6	●
Costa Rica	13.5	●	Mozambique	23.1	●
Philippines	13.6	●	Belize	23.2	●
Dominican Republic	13.8	●	Morocco	23.3	●
Rwanda	14.0	●	Georgia	23.8	●
Azerbaijan	14.2	●	Botswana	26.4	●
Lebanon	14.3	●	South Africa	26.5	●
Cote d'Ivoire	14.4	●	Jamaica	26.7	●
Cambodia	14.6	●	Swaziland	28.3	●
Belarus	14.7	●	Namibia	33.4	●
Colombia	14.7	●	Algeria	37.2	●
Malaysia	14.8	●	Lesotho	49.1	●
Ghana	14.9	●	Timor-Leste	99.9	●
Peru	15.0	●	Argentina	na	●
Malawi	15.2	●	Australia	na	●
Jordan	15.4	●	Austria	na	●
Benin	15.4	●	Bahrain	na	●
El Salvador	15.4	●	Barbados	na	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Belgium	na	●	Malta	na	●
Bolivia	na	●	Mauritania	na	●
Burundi	na	●	Mexico	na	●
Cameroon	na	●	Montenegro	na	●
Canada	na	●	Myanmar	na	●
Chad	na	●	Netherlands	na	●
Chile	na	●	New Zealand	na	●
Croatia	na	●	Niger	na	●
Cuba	na	●	Norway	na	●
Cyprus	na	●	Oman	na	●
Czech Republic	na	●	Panama	na	●
Denmark	na	●	Poland	na	●
Djibouti	na	●	Portugal	na	●
Ecuador	na	●	Qatar	na	●
Estonia	na	●	Saudi Arabia	na	●
Finland	na	●	Singapore	na	●
France	na	●	Slovak Republic	na	●
Gabon	na	●	Slovenia	na	●
Gambia, The	na	●	Spain	na	●
Germany	na	●	Sudan	na	●
Greece	na	●	Sweden	na	●
Guinea	na	●	Switzerland	na	●
Guyana	na	●	Syrian Arab Republic	na	●
Haiti	na	●	Tajikistan	na	●
Hungary	na	●	Trinidad and Tobago	na	●
Iceland	na	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Ireland	na	●	United Arab Emirates	na	●
Israel	na	●	United Kingdom	na	●
Italy	na	●	United States	na	●
Japan	na	●	Uruguay	na	●
Korea, Rep.	na	●	Uzbekistan	na	●
Kuwait	na	●	Venezuela, RB	na	●
Latvia	na	●	Yemen, Rep.	na	●
Lithuania	na	●	Zimbabwe	na	●
Luxembourg	na	●			

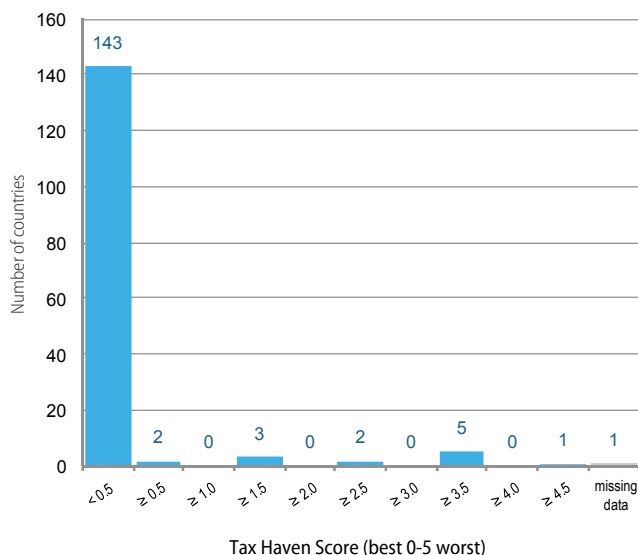
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Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)

Distribution of countries

Ranking of countries' contribution to global corporate tax avoidance and evasion, on a scale from 0 (best) to 5 (worst). Calculated by first identifying a set of tax havens from various credible bodies, and then assessing three key elements for corporate tax dodging; corporate tax rates, the tax incentives offered, and lack of cooperation with international efforts against tax avoidance. The scale and global significance of the tax avoidance structures were taken into account.

Source: Oxfam (2016). Years: 2016



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
United Kingdom	5	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0	●
Cyprus	4	●	Croatia	0	●
Ireland	4	●	Cuba	0	●
Luxembourg	4	●	Czech Republic	0	●
Netherlands	4	●	Denmark	0	●
Panama	4	●	Djibouti	0	●
Singapore	3	●	Dominican Republic	0	●
Switzerland	3	●	Ecuador	0	●
Barbados	2	●	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0	●
Belgium	2	●	El Salvador	0	●
United States	2	●	Estonia	0	●
Bahrain	1	●	Ethiopia	0	●
China	1	●	Finland	0	●
Afghanistan	0	●	France	0	●
Albania	0	●	Gabon	0	●
Algeria	0	●	Gambia, The	0	●
Angola	0	●	Georgia	0	●
Argentina	0	●	Germany	0	●
Armenia	0	●	Ghana	0	●
Australia	0	●	Greece	0	●
Austria	0	●	Guatemala	0	●
Azerbaijan	0	●	Guinea	0	●
Bangladesh	0	●	Guyana	0	●
Belarus	0	●	Haiti	0	●
Belize	0	●	Honduras	0	●
Benin	0	●	Hungary	0	●
Bhutan	0	●	Iceland	0	●
Bolivia	0	●	India	0	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	●	Indonesia	0	●
Botswana	0	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0	●
Brazil	0	●	Iraq	0	●
Bulgaria	0	●	Israel	0	●
Burkina Faso	0	●	Italy	0	●
Burundi	0	●	Jamaica	0	●
Cambodia	0	●	Japan	0	●
Cameroon	0	●	Jordan	0	●
Canada	0	●	Kazakhstan	0	●
Central African Republic	0	●	Kenya	0	●
Chad	0	●	Korea, Rep.	0	●
Chile	0	●	Kuwait	0	●
Colombia	0	●	Kyrgyz Republic	0	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0	●	Lao PDR	0	●
Congo, Rep.	0	●	Latvia	0	●
Costa Rica	0	●	Lebanon	0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Lesotho	0	●	Rwanda	0	●
Liberia	0	●	Saudi Arabia	0	●
Lithuania	0	●	Senegal	0	●
Macedonia, FYR	0	●	Serbia	0	●
Madagascar	0	●	Sierra Leone	0	●
Malawi	0	●	Slovak Republic	0	●
Malaysia	0	●	Slovenia	0	●
Mali	0	●	South Africa	0	●
Malta	0	●	Spain	0	●
Mauritania	0	●	Sri Lanka	0	●
Mauritius	0	●	Sudan	0	●
Mexico	0	●	Suriname	0	●
Moldova	0	●	Swaziland	0	●
Mongolia	0	●	Sweden	0	●
Montenegro	0	●	Syrian Arab Republic	0	●
Morocco	0	●	Tajikistan	0	●
Mozambique	0	●	Tanzania	0	●
Myanmar	0	●	Thailand	0	●
Namibia	0	●	Timor-Leste	0	●
Nepal	0	●	Togo	0	●
New Zealand	0	●	Trinidad and Tobago	0	●
Nicaragua	0	●	Tunisia	0	●
Niger	0	●	Turkey	0	●
Nigeria	0	●	Uganda	0	●
Norway	0	●	Ukraine	0	●
Oman	0	●	United Arab Emirates	0	●
Pakistan	0	●	Uruguay	0	●
Paraguay	0	●	Uzbekistan	0	●
Peru	0	●	Venezuela, RB	0	●
Philippines	0	●	Vietnam	0	●
Poland	0	●	Yemen, Rep.	0	●
Portugal	0	●	Zambia	0	●
Qatar	0	●	Zimbabwe	0	●
Romania	0	●	Turkmenistan	na	●
Russian Federation	0	●			

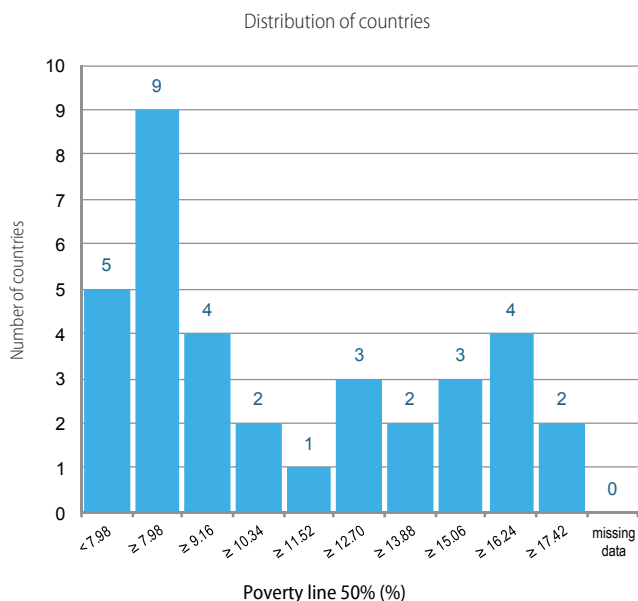
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population) (For OECD countries only)

Relative poverty is measured as the share of the population whose incomes fall below half the median disposable income for the entire population. The income threshold for relative poverty changes over time with changes in median disposable income.

Source: OECD (2017a). Years: 2012-2014



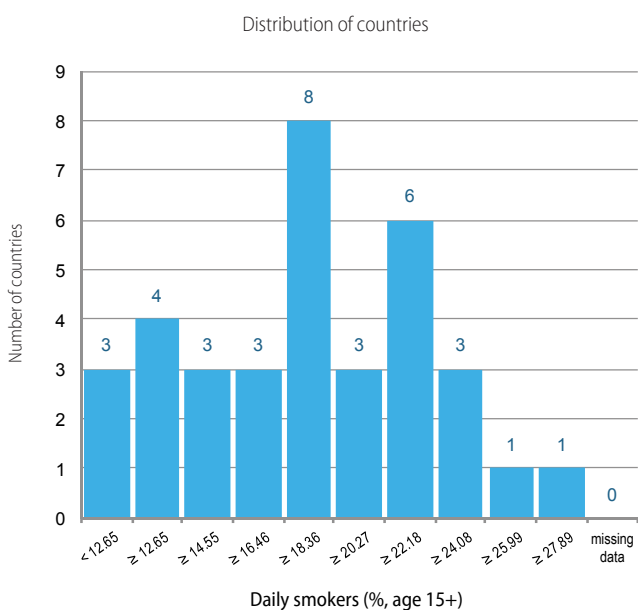
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Israel	18.6	●	Belgium	10.0	●
United States	17.5	●	New Zealand	9.9	●
Turkey	17.2	●	Slovenia	9.5	●
Chile	16.8	●	Germany	9.1	●
Mexico	16.7	●	Austria	9.0	●
Estonia	16.3	●	Ireland	8.9	●
Japan	16.1	●	Sweden	8.8	●
Spain	15.9	●	Switzerland	8.6	●
Greece	15.1	●	Luxembourg	8.4	●
Korea, Rep.	14.4	●	Netherlands	8.4	●
Latvia	14.1	●	Slovak Republic	8.4	●
Portugal	13.6	●	France	8.0	●
Italy	13.3	●	Norway	7.8	●
Australia	12.8	●	Finland	6.8	●
Canada	12.6	●	Czech Republic	6.0	●
Poland	10.5	●	Denmark	5.4	●
United Kingdom	10.4	●	Iceland	4.6	●
Hungary	10.1	●			



Daily smokers (% aged 15+) (For OECD countries only)

The percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who are reported to smoke daily.

Source: OECD (2017a). Years: 2008-2015



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Chile	29.8	●	Ireland	19.0	●
Greece	27.3	●	United Kingdom	19.0	●
Hungary	25.8	●	Belgium	18.9	●
Latvia	24.6	●	Slovenia	18.9	●
Austria	24.3	●	Israel	17.1	●
Turkey	23.8	●	Denmark	17.0	●
Spain	23.0	●	Portugal	16.8	●
Slovak Republic	22.9	●	Finland	15.4	●
Poland	22.7	●	Luxembourg	15.0	●
France	22.4	●	New Zealand	15.0	●
Czech Republic	22.3	●	Canada	14.0	●
Estonia	22.1	●	Australia	13.0	●
Germany	20.9	●	Norway	13.0	●
Switzerland	20.4	●	United States	12.9	●
Korea, Rep.	20.0	●	Sweden	11.9	●
Italy	19.8	●	Iceland	10.5	●
Japan	19.6	●	Mexico	7.6	●
Netherlands	19.1	●			

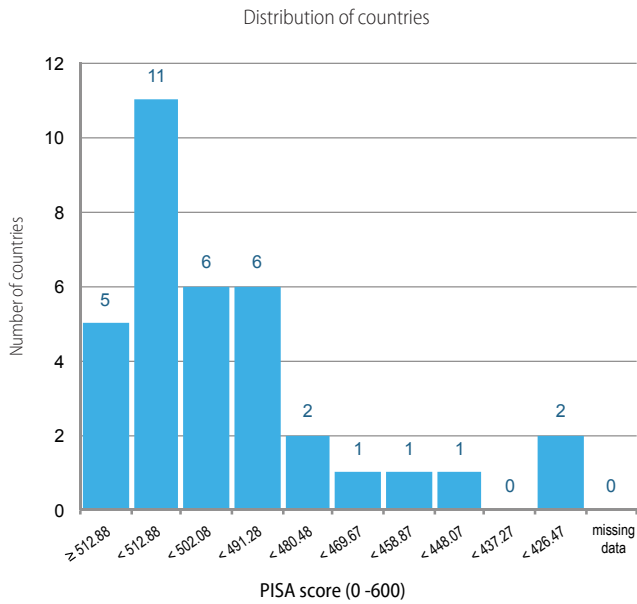
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdqindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the metadata.



PISA score (0–600) (For OECD countries only)

National scores in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), an internationally standardised assessment that is administered to 15-year-olds in schools. It assesses how far students near the end of compulsory education have acquired some of the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society.

Source: OECD (2017b). Years: 2015



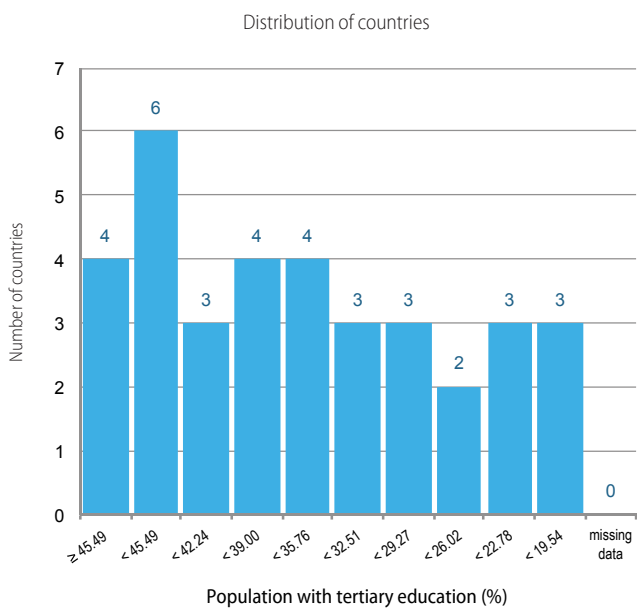
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Mexico	415.7	●	United Kingdom	499.9	●
Turkey	424.8	●	Australia	502.3	●
Chile	442.7	●	Belgium	502.5	●
Greece	458.5	●	Poland	503.9	●
Slovak Republic	462.8	●	Denmark	504.3	●
Israel	471.7	●	Norway	504.5	●
Hungary	474.4	●	New Zealand	505.9	●
Iceland	480.9	●	Switzerland	506.3	●
Luxembourg	483.3	●	Netherlands	507.9	●
Italy	485.0	●	Germany	508.1	●
Latvia	486.8	●	Ireland	509.0	●
United States	487.6	●	Slovenia	509.3	●
Czech Republic	490.8	●	Korea, Rep.	519.1	●
Spain	491.4	●	Finland	522.7	●
Austria	492.2	●	Canada	523.3	●
France	495.7	●	Estonia	524.3	●
Sweden	495.8	●	Japan	528.9	●
Portugal	497.0	●			



Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%) (For OECD countries only)

The percentage of the population, aged between 25-64 years old, who have completed tertiary education.

Source: OECD (2017a). Years: 2013-2015



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Mexico	16.3	●	Belgium	36.9	●
Italy	17.5	●	Denmark	37.1	●
Turkey	18.0	●	Estonia	38.0	●
Chile	21.1	●	Iceland	38.8	●
Slovak Republic	21.1	●	Sweden	39.8	●
Czech Republic	22.2	●	Luxembourg	39.8	●
Portugal	22.9	●	Switzerland	41.7	●
Hungary	24.2	●	Norway	42.7	●
Germany	27.6	●	Finland	42.7	●
Poland	27.7	●	Ireland	42.8	●
Greece	29.1	●	Australia	42.9	●
Slovenia	30.2	●	United Kingdom	43.5	●
Austria	30.6	●	United States	44.6	●
Latvia	31.6	●	Korea, Rep.	45.5	●
France	33.5	●	Israel	48.8	●
New Zealand	34.0	●	Japan	49.5	●
Spain	35.1	●	Canada	55.2	●
Netherlands	35.3	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the metadata.

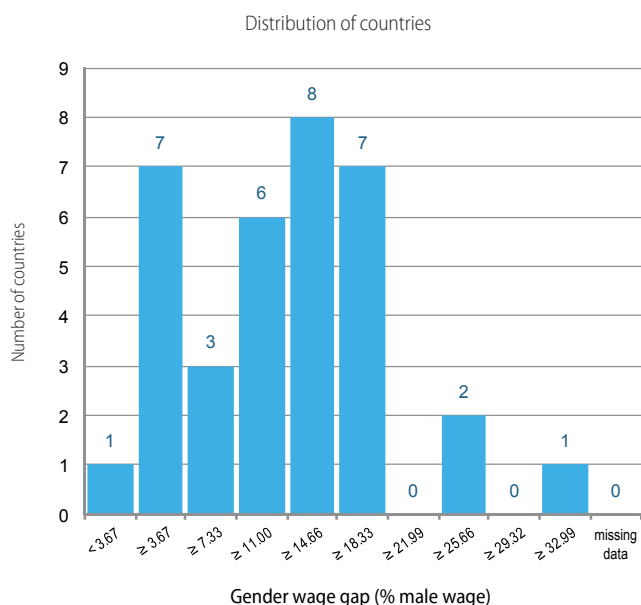


Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)

(For OECD countries only)

The difference between male and female median wages of full-time employees and those self-employed, divided by the male median wage.

Source: OECD (2017a). Years 2011-2015



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Korea, Rep.	36.7	●	Netherlands	14.1	●
Estonia	28.3	●	France	13.7	●
Japan	25.9	●	Iceland	13.6	●
Israel	21.8	●	Sweden	13.4	●
Latvia	21.1	●	Slovak Republic	13.4	●
Chile	21.1	●	Poland	11.1	●
Finland	19.6	●	Hungary	9.5	●
United States	18.9	●	Greece	9.1	●
Portugal	18.9	●	Spain	8.6	●
Canada	18.6	●	Norway	7.1	●
Austria	17.7	●	Turkey	6.9	●
Germany	17.1	●	Denmark	6.3	●
Switzerland	16.9	●	New Zealand	6.1	●
United Kingdom	16.9	●	Italy	5.6	●
Mexico	16.7	●	Slovenia	5.0	●
Czech Republic	16.5	●	Luxembourg	4.1	●
Australia	15.4	●	Belgium	3.3	●
Ireland	15.2	●			

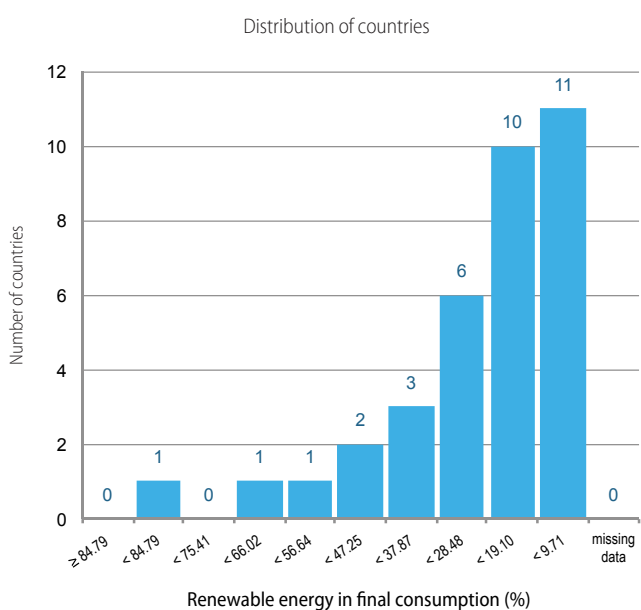


Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)

(For OECD countries only)

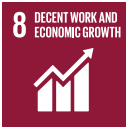
The share of renewable energy consumption in the total final energy consumption.

Source: OECD et al. (2017). Years 2009-2012



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Korea, Rep.	1.6	●	Turkey	12.8	●
Luxembourg	4.1	●	Greece	13.9	●
United Kingdom	4.4	●	Spain	15.7	●
Japan	4.5	●	Slovenia	19.3	●
Netherlands	4.7	●	Canada	20.6	●
Ireland	7.0	●	Switzerland	22.7	●
Belgium	7.4	●	Estonia	24.9	●
United States	7.9	●	Portugal	25.6	●
Australia	8.4	●	Denmark	27.6	●
Israel	8.7	●	Chile	30.3	●
Mexico	9.4	●	New Zealand	30.8	●
Hungary	10.2	●	Austria	34.5	●
Slovak Republic	10.5	●	Finland	39.1	●
Czech Republic	10.9	●	Latvia	40.4	●
Poland	11.1	●	Sweden	49.9	●
Italy	12.1	●	Norway	58.0	●
Germany	12.4	●	Iceland	78.1	●
France	12.6	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the metadata.



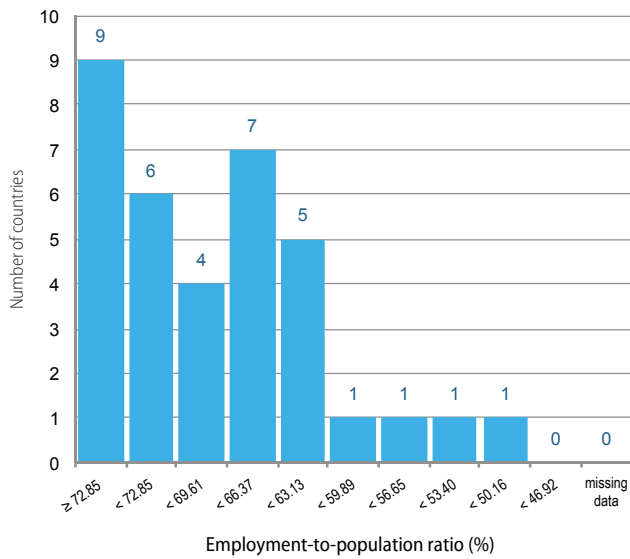
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)

(For OECD countries only)

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.

Source: OECD (2017a). Years 2015-2016

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Turkey	50.2	●	Finland	68.6	●
Greece	50.8	●	United States	69.4	●
Italy	56.3	●	Czech Republic	70.2	●
Spain	57.8	●	Austria	71.1	●
Mexico	60.7	●	Estonia	71.9	●
Belgium	61.8	●	Australia	72.4	●
Chile	62.4	●	Canada	72.6	●
Slovak Republic	62.7	●	United Kingdom	72.7	●
Poland	62.9	●	Denmark	73.5	●
Ireland	63.3	●	Germany	74.0	●
France	63.8	●	Netherlands	74.2	●
Portugal	63.9	●	Japan	74.4	●
Hungary	64.0	●	Norway	74.8	●
Slovenia	65.2	●	Sweden	75.5	●
Korea, Rep.	66.1	●	New Zealand	75.6	●
Luxembourg	66.2	●	Switzerland	80.2	●
Latvia	68.1	●	Iceland	84.7	●
Israel	68.3	●			



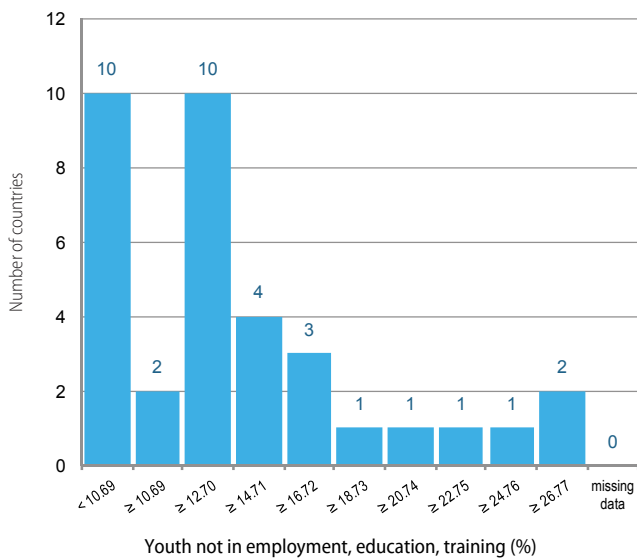
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)

(For OECD countries only)

The percentage of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET). Education includes part-time or full-time education, but exclude those in non-formal education and in educational activities of very short duration. Employment is defined according to the ILO Guidelines and covers all those who have been in paid work for at least one hour in the reference week or were temporarily absent from such work.

Source: OECD (2017a). Years 2013-2015

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Turkey	28.8	●	United Kingdom	13.7	●
Italy	27.4	●	New Zealand	13.3	●
Greece	26.1	●	Canada	13.2	●
Spain	22.8	●	Latvia	13.0	●
Mexico	21.9	●	Estonia	12.8	●
Chile	18.8	●	Czech Republic	12.2	●
Korea, Rep.	18.0	●	Australia	11.8	●
Slovak Republic	17.2	●	Denmark	10.5	●
France	17.2	●	Austria	10.4	●
Ireland	16.2	●	Japan	9.8	●
Hungary	15.9	●	Norway	9.2	●
Poland	15.6	●	Sweden	9.1	●
Portugal	15.3	●	Germany	8.6	●
Slovenia	14.6	●	Luxembourg	8.4	●
United States	14.4	●	Switzerland	8.3	●
Finland	14.3	●	Netherlands	8.3	●
Israel	14.1	●	Iceland	6.2	●
Belgium	13.8	●			

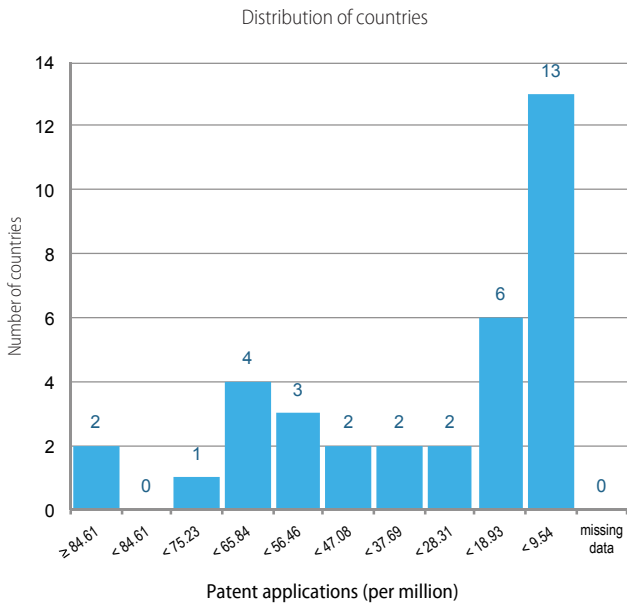
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the metadata.



Patent applications filed under the PCT in the inventor's country of residence (per million population) (For OECD countries only)

The number of patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) procedure, or with a national patent office, for exclusive rights for an invention, per million people.

Source: OECD (2017a). Years 2013



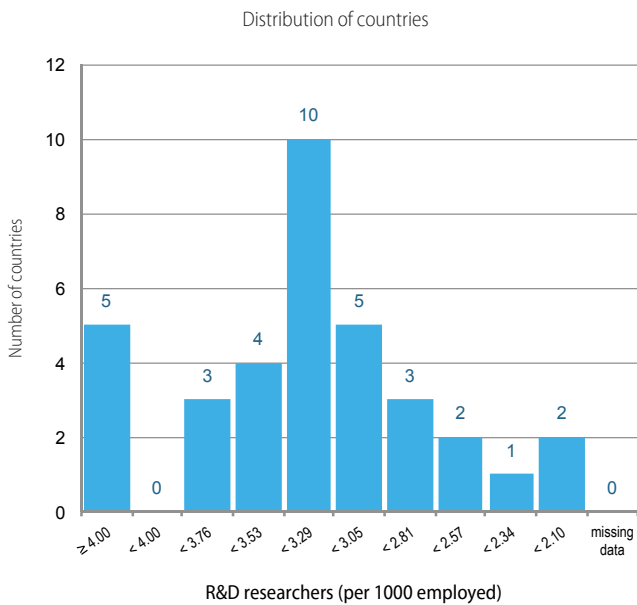
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Mexico	0.2	●	Canada	16.9	●
Turkey	0.6	●	Norway	23.5	●
Chile	0.7	●	United Kingdom	26.9	●
Greece	0.9	●	Luxembourg	37.0	●
Latvia	2.0	●	France	37.4	●
Poland	2.1	●	Belgium	41.8	●
Portugal	2.7	●	United States	44.9	●
Slovak Republic	2.8	●	Finland	47.4	●
Czech Republic	4.3	●	Israel	51.1	●
Hungary	4.4	●	Netherlands	56.3	●
Estonia	4.8	●	Austria	58.7	●
Spain	5.1	●	Denmark	58.9	●
Slovenia	8.3	●	Korea, Rep.	61.9	●
Iceland	9.7	●	Sweden	64.7	●
Italy	11.4	●	Germany	68.5	●
Australia	13.7	●	Japan	127.2	●
New Zealand	13.8	●	Switzerland	147.7	●
Ireland	15.8	●			



Research and development researchers (per 1000 employed) (For OECD countries only)

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.

Source: OECD (2017a). Years 2010-2015



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Mexico	0.6	●	Netherlands	8.8	●
Chile	1.0	●	Canada	8.8	●
Turkey	3.5	●	Australia	9.0	●
Latvia	4.1	●	United States	9.1	●
Italy	4.9	●	United Kingdom	9.2	●
Poland	5.2	●	France	9.8	●
Hungary	5.9	●	Austria	9.9	●
Slovak Republic	6.4	●	Japan	10.1	●
Spain	6.6	●	Iceland	10.6	●
Estonia	6.7	●	Ireland	10.8	●
Luxembourg	7.1	●	Norway	11.2	●
Czech Republic	7.4	●	Belgium	12.0	●
Switzerland	7.6	●	Korea, Rep.	13.7	●
New Zealand	7.9	●	Sweden	14.3	●
Germany	8.3	●	Denmark	15.0	●
Slovenia	8.4	●	Finland	15.0	●
Portugal	8.7	●	Israel	17.4	●
Greece	8.7	●			

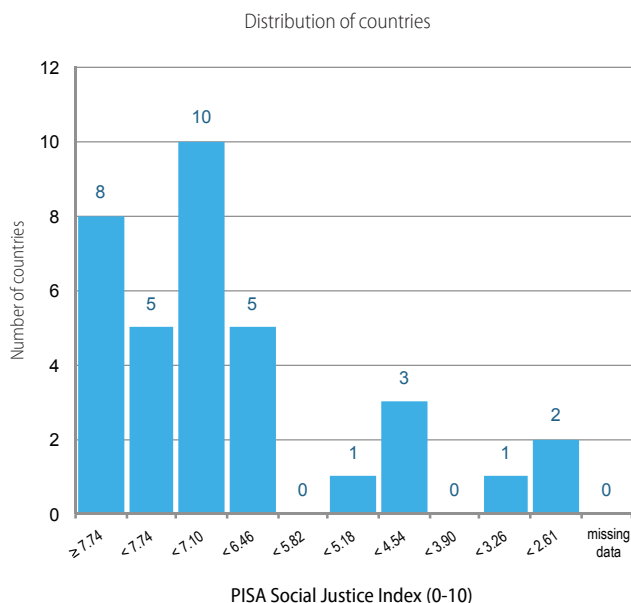
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdqindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the metadata.



PISA Social Justice Index (0-10) (For OECD countries only)

The Social Justice Index reflects how inequalities in socioeconomic background affect student learning success. It is estimated as the product of the strength of the relationship between reading/science/mathematics performance and the economic, social, and cultural status (ESCS); and the slope of the socioeconomic gradient for reading/mathematics/science.

Source: OECD (2017b). Years 2015



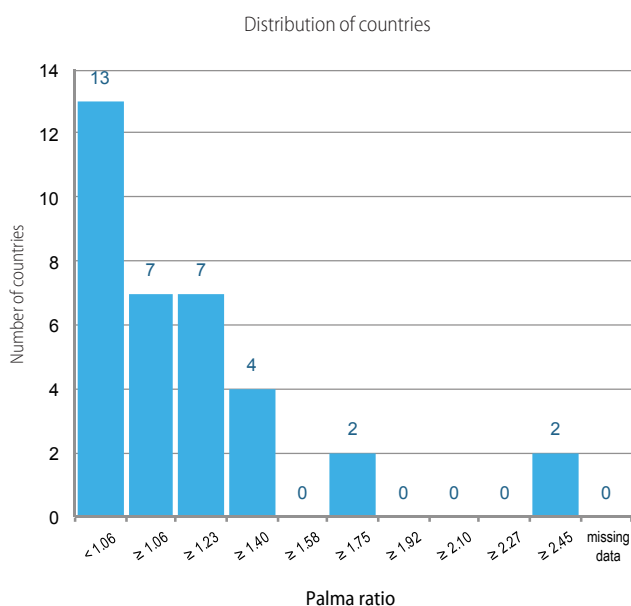
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
France	2.0	●	Chile	6.8	●
Hungary	2.2	●	Israel	6.8	●
Czech Republic	2.7	●	Japan	6.8	●
Belgium	4.1	●	Portugal	7.0	●
Slovak Republic	4.2	●	Finland	7.2	●
Luxembourg	4.2	●	Italy	7.2	●
Austria	5.0	●	Denmark	7.5	●
New Zealand	6.0	●	Spain	7.5	●
Switzerland	6.1	●	United Kingdom	7.6	●
Netherlands	6.3	●	Canada	7.9	●
Germany	6.3	●	Latvia	8.0	●
Poland	6.3	●	Mexico	8.1	●
Sweden	6.5	●	United States	8.1	●
Australia	6.5	●	Estonia	8.3	●
Ireland	6.6	●	Norway	8.5	●
Greece	6.6	●	Turkey	8.6	●
Slovenia	6.7	●	Iceland	9.0	●
Korea, Rep.	6.8	●			



Palma ratio (For OECD countries only)

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.

Source: OECD (2017a). Years 2012-2014



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Chile	2.6	●	Poland	1.1	●
Mexico	2.5	●	Switzerland	1.1	●
Turkey	1.8	●	Korea, Rep.	1.1	●
United States	1.8	●	Germany	1.1	●
Israel	1.5	●	Hungary	1.0	●
United Kingdom	1.5	●	Netherlands	1.0	●
Estonia	1.5	●	Sweden	1.0	●
Latvia	1.4	●	Austria	1.0	●
Portugal	1.4	●	Luxembourg	1.0	●
Spain	1.4	●	Slovak Republic	0.9	●
Greece	1.4	●	Belgium	0.9	●
Australia	1.3	●	Czech Republic	0.9	●
New Zealand	1.3	●	Finland	0.9	●
Japan	1.3	●	Denmark	0.9	●
Italy	1.2	●	Norway	0.9	●
Canada	1.2	●	Slovenia	0.9	●
Ireland	1.2	●	Iceland	0.8	●
France	1.1	●			

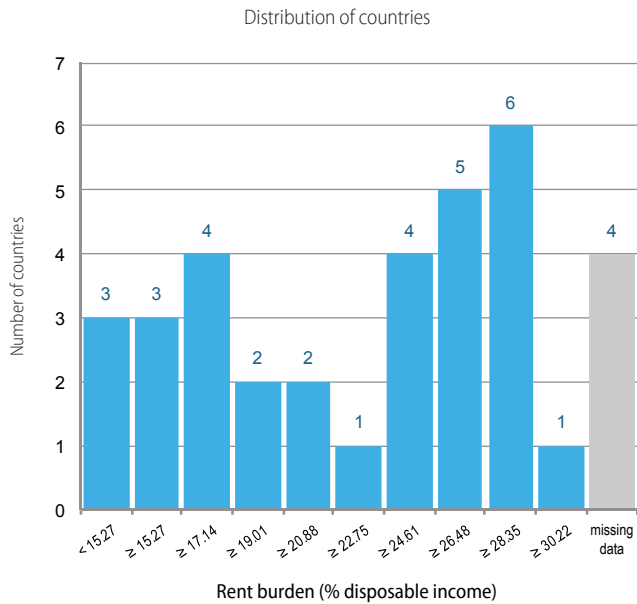
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the metadata.



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)
 (For OECD countries only)

The median value of the rent burden, both private market and subsidized rent, as a share of disposable income, in percentages.

Source: OECD (2017a). Years 2011-2014



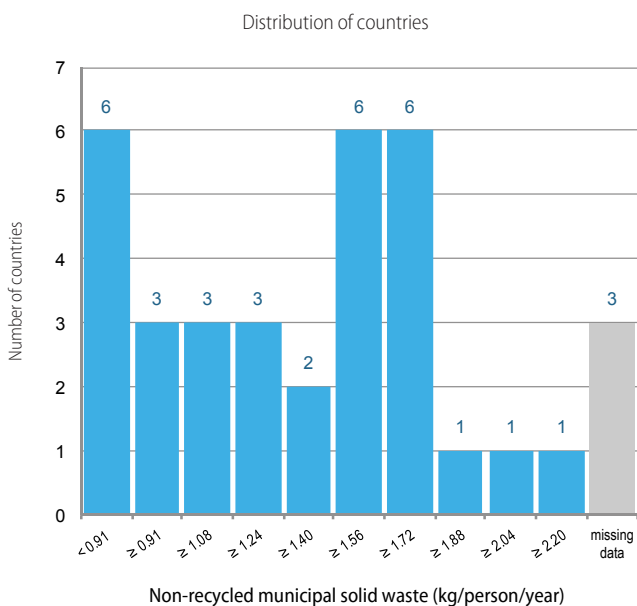
Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Norway	32.1	●	Italy	21.7	●
Finland	30.1	●	Germany	20.0	●
Czech Republic	29.6	●	Mexico	19.1	●
Sweden	29.0	●	Japan	18.9	●
Netherlands	28.8	●	Austria	18.9	●
Greece	28.6	●	Portugal	18.1	●
United Kingdom	28.4	●	Poland	18.0	●
Iceland	28.0	●	Ireland	16.8	●
Denmark	27.8	●	Estonia	16.8	●
Spain	27.8	●	Hungary	15.9	●
Belgium	26.8	●	Slovenia	15.3	●
Chile	26.7	●	Slovak Republic	12.6	●
Luxembourg	26.4	●	Latvia	6.4	●
United States	25.4	●	Israel	na	●
Canada	25.0	●	Korea, Rep.	na	●
Australia	24.7	●	New Zealand	na	●
Switzerland	23.4	●	Turkey	na	●
France	22.3	●			



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in kg/person/year times recycling rate
 (For OECD countries only)

The annual amounts of municipal solid waste (MSW), including household waste, that is not recycled, expressed in kilogram per capita.

Source: World Bank (2012); OECD (2017a). Years 2012



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Ireland	2.4	●	United Kingdom	1.3	●
Norway	2.1	●	Slovak Republic	1.3	●
Canada	1.9	●	Australia	1.2	●
Portugal	1.9	●	Mexico	1.2	●
Spain	1.8	●	Germany	1.1	●
Turkey	1.8	●	Sweden	1.1	●
Austria	1.8	●	Estonia	1.0	●
Switzerland	1.8	●	Iceland	1.0	●
Finland	1.7	●	Belgium	0.9	●
Denmark	1.7	●	Latvia	0.9	●
United States	1.7	●	Czech Republic	0.9	●
Greece	1.7	●	Slovenia	0.8	●
Luxembourg	1.7	●	Poland	0.7	●
Netherlands	1.6	●	Korea, Rep.	0.5	●
Italy	1.6	●	Chile	na	●
France	1.5	●	Israel	na	●
Hungary	1.4	●	New Zealand	na	●
Japan	1.4	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the metadata.

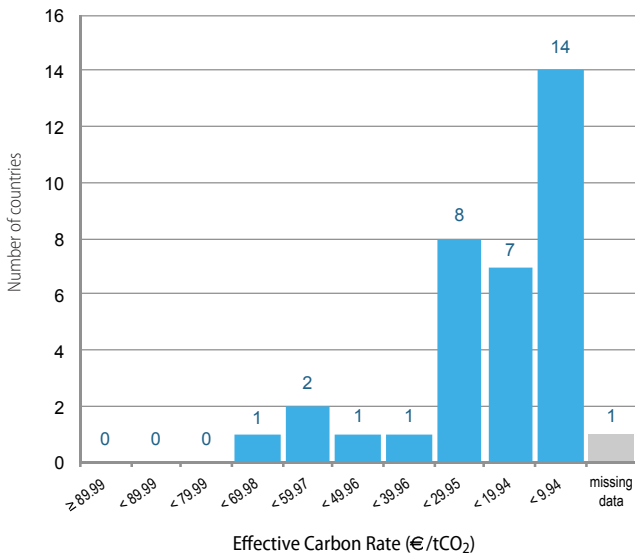


Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO₂) (For OECD countries only)

Average effective carbon rates, the price of carbon emissions resulting from taxes and emissions trading systems, excluding CO₂ emissions from biomass.

Source: OECD (2017a). Years 2016

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Chile	-0.1	●	United Kingdom	14.6	●
Mexico	0.3	●	Iceland	18.1	●
United States	0.8	●	Slovak Republic	18.1	●
New Zealand	1.5	●	Italy	20.5	●
Australia	2.6	●	Ireland	21.8	●
Canada	3.8	●	Greece	22.6	●
Hungary	5.9	●	Slovenia	23.3	●
Luxembourg	6.3	●	Germany	25.4	●
Czech Republic	7.6	●	Switzerland	28.6	●
Belgium	7.6	●	Israel	28.8	●
Japan	7.8	●	Austria	29.3	●
Turkey	8.1	●	Finland	38.8	●
Portugal	9.0	●	Sweden	43.8	●
Korea, Rep.	9.9	●	Norway	51.0	●
France	11.8	●	Netherlands	54.0	●
Poland	11.9	●	Denmark	67.0	●
Estonia	12.1	●	Latvia	na	●
Spain	12.5	●			

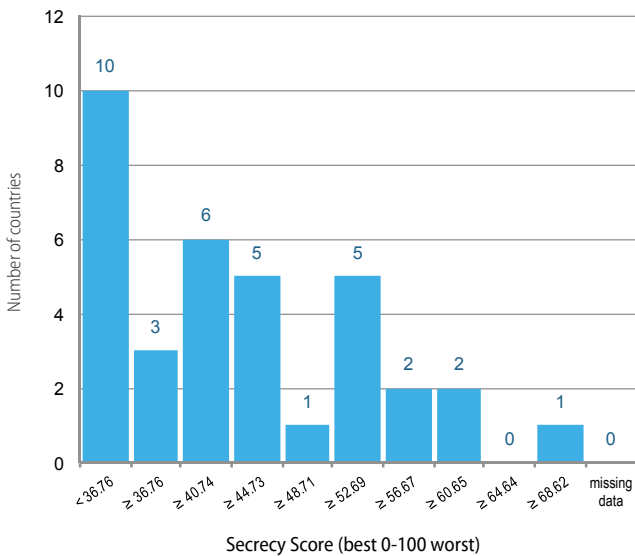


Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst) (OECD countries)

The Index measures the contribution of each jurisdiction to financial secrecy, on a scale from 0 (best) to 100 (worst). It is calculated using qualitative data to prepare a secrecy score for each jurisdiction, and quantitative data to create a global scale weighting for each jurisdiction according to its share of offshore financial services activity in the global total.

Source: Tax Justice Network (2015). Years 2015

Distribution of countries



Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Switzerland	72.6	●	Korea, Rep.	44.1	●
Turkey	64.1	●	Australia	43.5	●
United Kingdom	63.6	●	France	42.5	●
United States	60.0	●	Belgium	40.9	●
Japan	57.5	●	Ireland	40.4	●
Germany	56.4	●	Portugal	39.4	●
Luxembourg	55.1	●	Norway	38.5	●
Chile	53.9	●	Greece	36.4	●
Austria	53.7	●	Poland	36.3	●
Israel	52.8	●	Sweden	36.0	●
Slovak Republic	50.1	●	Hungary	35.9	●
Netherlands	48.5	●	Czech Republic	35.2	●
New Zealand	46.5	●	Italy	35.0	●
Canada	45.8	●	Slovenia	34.0	●
Iceland	45.6	●	Spain	32.7	●
Mexico	45.0	●	Finland	31.4	●
Latvia	44.7	●	Denmark	30.9	●
Estonia	44.2	●			

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the metadata.

