Appendix for

"How is the World Doing on the SDGs? Four Test and Eight Findings"

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Contents

The authors welcome comments on all data methods and estimates presented here.

Appendix 1. Data sources

SDG	Target	Indicator used	Indicator data source	Last year of data	Number of UN states with trend data	Population source
1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below $1.90/day (2011 PPP)	Kharas & Dooley (2021)	2030	190	Kharas & Dooley (2021)
2	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	FAO (2024); World Bank (2023)	2022	172	UN-DESA (2022)
		2.1.2 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population			105	
	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	UNICEF, WHO, & World Bank (2023)	2022	157	UN-DESA (2022)
		2.2.2 Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age		2022	158	
3	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	UNICEF (2023)	2020	183	UN-DESA (2022)
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	UN-IGME (2024)	2022	192	UN-DESA (2022)

	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases * UN General Assembly Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS (June 2021): To achieve the 95–95–95 testing, treatment and viral suppression targets within all demographics and groups and geographic settings, including children and adolescents living with HIV, ensuring that, by 2025, at least 34 million people living with HIV have access to medicines, treatment and diagnostics.	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	UNAIDS (2023); World Bank (2023)	2022	153	UNAIDS (2023); UN-DESA (2022)
		3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	WHO (2023)	2022	192	UN-DESA (2022)
		3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk	WHO (2024)	2022	186	WHO (2024); UN-DESA (2022)
		* 3.3.1x Proportion of people living with HIV who are receiving antiretroviral therapy[1]	UNAIDS (2023); World Bank (2023)	2022	156	UNAIDS (2023)
	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	WHO (2021)	2019	183	UN-DESA (2022)
	3.6[2] By 2030, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	WHO (2021)	2019	183	UN-DESA (2022)
	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning,	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning	IHME (2022)	2021	192	UN-DESA (2022)

[1] The "x" suffix represents an indicator not included in the official SDG indicator framework.

[2] The original SDG target has a 2020 deadline. In August 2020, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 74/299 establishing a new target to cut deaths by half from 2021 to 2030, so we adopt the later deadline here. See further note in Appendix 3 below.

	information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs	satisfied with modern methods				
4	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.2a Primary school completion rate	UNESCO (2024)	2024	130	UN-DESA (2022)
		4.1.2b Upper secondary school completion rate			130	
5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	World Bank (2024)	2023	191	n/a
6	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services	UNICEF & WHO (2023)	2022	192	UN-DESA (2022)
	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using at least basic sanitation services			193	UN-DESA (2022)
7	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, & WHO (2023)	2021	193	UN-DESA (2022)
9	9.c[3] Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive	* 9.c.x[4] Proportion of population who can afford internet access	WDL (2023)	2023	168	UN-DESA (2022)

[3] The official SDG target "strives to provide universal and affordable access" in LDCs by 2020. In this paper we interpret universally affordable LDC access as a specific target for 2030.

[4] The WDL estimates consider internet access to be affordable to an individual if 1GB of internet with 10 Mbps download speed costs less than 10 percent of their monthly spending.

	to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2030					
13	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	WDL (2022)	2050	n/a	n/a
14	* Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) Target 3[5]: Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	UNEP-WCMC, & IUCN (2021)	2020	n/a	n/a
15		15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		2020	n/a	n/a

[5] The official SDG target indicates a 2020 deadline. We use the more recent 2022 GBF Target for 2030 to assess progress.

	rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories					

Note: * indicates a target or indicator not included in the official SDG framework.

Appendix 2. Methodological notes

Details regarding specific methodological approaches are described here.

1. Projections

For each indicator, we make projections out to 2030[6] based on recent observed data. We have two main categories of indicators: the first comprises indicators that can be translated into numbers of people, and the second includes environmental indicators. Environmental indicators are projected at the global level only, but we make projections for all other indicators at the country level.

a. People

We first calculate the average year-to-year rate of progress by country and indicator. The years we use in this calculation vary based on data availability and recency. We use two rules to define the years included: (i) the initial and final years in the calculation must be no less than five years apart, and (ii) we use all data available from 2015 onward. For most indicators, the average initial year used is 2015, as the most recent observation is often in 2020 or after. However, for non-communicable disease and road traffic mortality, the average initial year used is 2014, as the data only go up to 2019.

We have three main methods of performing the rate of progress calculation, depending on the indicator. We use the rates of progress calculated to make projections out to 2030 from the most recent observation.

i. We use compound annual growth rates for indicators with asymptotic data. These are maternal mortality, child mortality, road traffic mortality, HIV incidence, and tuberculosis incidence.

$$r = \frac{n_{final}}{n_{initial}}^{\frac{1}{final-initial}} - 1$$

$$projection_t = n_{final}(1+r)^{t-final}$$

where r is the rate of progress,
n is the indicator value,
$final$ is the most recent year used in the calculation,
$initial$ is the first year used in the calculation, and
t is the year for which we calculate the projection.

ii. We assume linear growth rates for the nutrition and WASH indicators, as well as access to electricity and family planning.

$$r = \frac{n_{final} - n_{initial}}{final - initial}$$

[6] Except for antiretroviral therapy coverage, for which we only make projections out to the 2025 target year.

$$projection_t = n_{final} + r(t - final)$$

iii. For all other indicators in this category (except extreme poverty, whose source data already include projections), we observe year-to-year volatility in the data and therefore run a linear time series regression and use the β_1 to estimate a trend line. This includes food insecurity, antiretroviral coverage, malaria incidence, primary school completion rates, secondary school completion rates, women in parliament, and affordable access to the internet.

$$projection_t = n_{final} + \beta_1(t - final)$$

We translate these projections into absolute numbers of people using the projected estimates for each indicator's relevant population group.[7]

b. Environment

The environmental indicators are assessed at the global level. For marine and terrestrial protected areas, we do this because the data are only available at the global level. For greenhouse gas emissions, country-level data are available, but we aggregate the data to avoid making suggestions about individual countries' optimal emissions.

We make projections for marine and terrestrial protected areas by using the β_2 estimates of the linear time series regressions for years 2015 to 2021.

$$projection_t = n_{2021} + \beta_2(t - 2021)$$

For greenhouse gas emissions, we use already available projections made by WDL (see more in Kharas et al. 2023). However, we combine two different trends: business-as-usual and nationally determined contributions (NDCs). For emissions from 2015 to 2022, we use the numbers from the business-as-usual scenario. We expect that by 2030, countries will be on their respective NDC trends. We therefore set our 2030 projection as the global NDC projection and fill in the values for years 2023 to 2029 by assuming a linear trend.

2. Targets

Appendix 3 lists the targets used for each indicator.

In table 1, and figures 5, 7, and 8, we compare our indicator projections to their respective targets.[8] The target numbers are estimated using the method below.

[7] We use UN WPP estimates for most indicators. For malaria incidence, we filter the WPP projections to people at risk using ratios from the *World Malaria Report 2022*. For antiretroviral therapy coverage, we make our own projections for people living with HIV/AIDS by fitting linear models to panel data from UNAIDS.
[8] In figure 6, we also calculate each country's share of the total estimated shortfall on each SDG indicator.

a. People

We use the SDG language to determine the targets for most indicators. Because SDG target 5.5 aims for "equal opportunities", we set the target for the share of women in parliament to be 50% in 2030. When an SDG target is to "eradicate" or "end" a problem, we set the target to be 0% of the relevant population projection in 2030. Likewise, if an SDG target uses language such as "all" or "universal", we set the target to be 100% of the relevant population projection in 2030.

The SDGs define target ratios for maternal and child mortality, so we apply the specified ratios to the relevant population projections in 2030. They also define relative targets for some indicators. For example, target 3.4 is to "reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases." For each indicator with a relative target, we apply the reduction to a 2015 baseline, and multiply the result by the relevant population projection in 2030.

The language used for the infectious disease target is vague; we thus use targets established in intergovernmental agreements. For tuberculosis, we set the target to be an 80% reduction in incidence by 2030 relative to 2015, per the *Global Plan to End TB 2023-2030* (Stop TB Partnership 2022). Similarly, we use the target in the *Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030* (WHO 2021b), which is to reduce malaria incidence by 90% from its 2015 rate by 2030; and the target in *Acceleration Progress on HIV, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Hepatitis and Neglected Tropical Diseases* (WHO 2015), to reduce HIV incidence by 90% by 2030. For antiretroviral therapy coverage, we use the 95-95-95 target for HIV testing, treatment and viral suppression included in the June 2021 UN General Assembly Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS. Our target number for people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2025 is 90.25% (95% of 95%) of the people living with HIV in 2025.

b. Environment

SDG target 13.2 also uses ambiguous language. We therefore use the Paris Agreement here. WDL has estimated the greenhouse gas emissions trend required to limit global warming to 1.5°C. We use their estimates from 2015 to 2030.

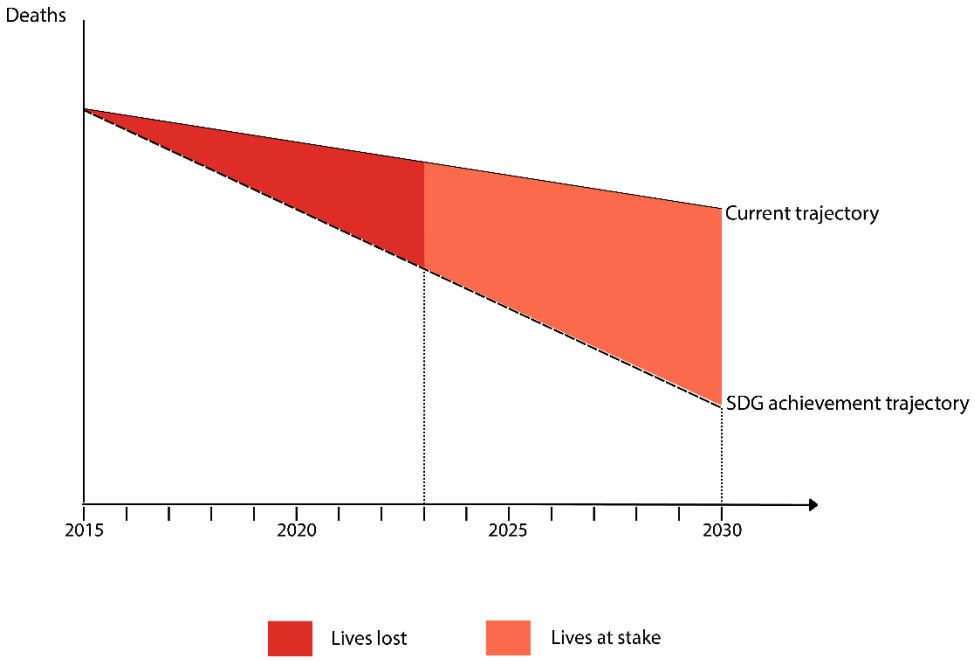
The SDG targets for marine and terrestrial protected areas were set for 2020, so we use Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as a 2030 benchmark. This is to protect 30% of marine and terrestrial areas. We translate this target into absolute terms using our source data for protected areas.

3. Progress

In figure 1 and other parts of the essay, we reference the "progress" made on each indicator. This progress is defined as the ratio of two values: (i) the gap between the current 2030 trajectory and the target, and (ii) the gap between the 2015 baseline and the target. To calculate (ii), we account for population growth by applying the 2015 indicator value to the population projection for the relevant year. For the mortality indicators and greenhouse gas emissions, we look at the cumulative differences in the trajectories between 2016 and 2030; for all other indicators, we only look at the differences in 2030.

4. Lives Lost and at Stake

Lives lost and at stake are found by calculating the cumulative differences between the current and the SDG target achievement trajectories. [9]



For each of the four life and death mortality indicators assessed, we calculate the number of deaths that have occurred and will occur under current trajectory by estimating each country's trend since 2015 and extrapolating out to 2030. For non-communicable disease (NCD) mortality, we calculate a linear fit to identify a trend line. For maternal mortality, under-5 mortality, and road traffic mortality, we calculate compound annualized rates of progress. We translate the mortality rates to absolute numbers using the relevant UN-DESA (2022) population estimate for each indicator in each year.

To estimate the trajectory required for each country to meet each target by 2030, we use its 2015 mortality rate as a starting point. We again calculate the number of deaths using the relevant population estimate in each year.

We calculate the difference between the lives (to be) lost under the current trajectory and those that would be lost under the SDG achievement trajectory by year and by country. When a country's current trajectory falls below the SDG achievement trajectory, we take the difference to be zero. We then calculate the totals from 2016 to 2023 and from 2024 to 2030.

The lives at stake calculation for NCDs differs slightly from the methods used for the other three indicators. To establish a baseline number of annual premature deaths to NCDs, we use WHO (2021) data to multiply the total number of deaths to NCDs by the reported share of NCD deaths that were

[9] Note that the definition of "lives at stake" here has been updated from that in Kharas, McArthur, and Rasmussen (2018), so results are not directly comparable.

premature. We then estimate the trajectory of deaths under achievement of the 2030 NCD mortality rate reduction target by weighting for UN-DESA's projected change in each country's population under-70. To estimate the number of "lives at stake" out to 2030, we calculate the ratio of the current trajectory of NCD mortality rates to the SDG trajectory of mortality rates in each year out to 2030 and apply this multiplier to the absolute annual number of premature NCD deaths under the SDG scenario.

5. Change in Pace

Figures 3 and 4 explore whether the launch of the SDGs coincided with changes in country-level trajectories. For Figure 3, we perform this assessment by running Chow tests for each country and indicator to check for structural breaks in 2015.

The structural break calculations exclude marine and terrestrial protected areas because we only have global aggregates for those indicators. They also exclude food insecurity and internet poverty due to a lack of data before 2015. We are able to use country-level greenhouse gas emissions here since we are using only historical data and do not compare to an SDG achievement trend, i.e., we need not make assumptions about how individual countries should decrease their emissions. Our source for historical emissions data for this analysis is ClimateWatch because the WDL data only start from 2015. The ClimateWatch series stops in 2019, so we extend it by two years using the annual growth rates from the WDL series.

For indicators with 0% or 100% targets, we exclude countries that were within 5 percentage points of the target as of 2015, so as not conflate last mile challenges with slowdowns. We define other thresholds for country inclusion on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature of the data. Appendix 4 lists the thresholds we use for each one.

We run three sets of time series regressions for each country and indicator pair: (i) using data from 2005 to 2015, (ii) using data from 2015 to the most recent observation, and (iii) using all the available data from 2005 to present – the pooled sample. We use log-linear models for HIV and tuberculosis incidence, and the mortality indicators; we use linear models for all other indicators. We perform Chow tests to check if the pre-SDG and post-SDG models are significantly different from each other. When we find a structural break significant at the 5% level, we record an acceleration or a slowdown, dependent on the direction of the change in the β_2 estimates and the nature of the target (whether it aims to increase or decrease an outcome).

Appendix 3. Targets applied for each indicator

Indicator	Target	Target year	Denominator	Notes
1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below $1.90/day (2011 PPP)	0%	2030	Total population	We use a 3% threshold for country-level achievement.
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	0%	2030	Total population	The floor in the source data is 2.5%, so we assume that countries who have already hit this floor have achieved the target.
2.1.2 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population	0%	2030	Total population	The floor in the source data is 0.5%, so we assume that countries who have already hit this floor have achieved the target.
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	0%	2030	Children aged 0-4	
2.2.2 Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	0%	2030	Children aged 0-4	
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	70 per 100,000	2030	Live births	
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	25 per 1,000	2030	Live births	
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	90% reduction	2030	Total uninfected population	We use the 90% target described on p.32 of WHO (2015). The floor in the source data is 0.01%, so we assume countries that have already hit this floor have achieved the target.
3.3.1x Proportion of people living with HIV who are receiving antiretroviral therapy	90.25%	2025	People living with HIV/AIDS	
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	80% reduction	2030	Total population	
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk	90% reduction	2030	Total population at risk	
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	33.3% reduction	2030	People aged 0-69	

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	50% reduction	2030	Total population	The new UN target uses a 2021-2030 reference period, although time series data are currently only available to 2019. For consistency with other indicators assessed in the paper we use 2015 values as the baseline.
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	100%	2030	Women aged 15-49	
4.1.2a Primary school completion rate	100%	2030	Children aged 13	
4.1.2b Upper secondary school completion rate	100%	2030	People aged 19	
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	50%	2030	n/a	
6.1.1 Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services	100%	2030	Total population	
6.2.1 Proportion of population using at least basic sanitation services	100%	2030	Total population	
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	100%	2030	Total population	
9.c.x Proportion of population who can afford internet access	100%	2030	Population living in LDCs	
13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Limit global warming to 1.5°C	2050	n/a	The 2030 target is derived from WDL's trend required to achieve the Paris Agreement.
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	30%	2030	National marine areas	
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	30%	2030	Terrestrial areas	

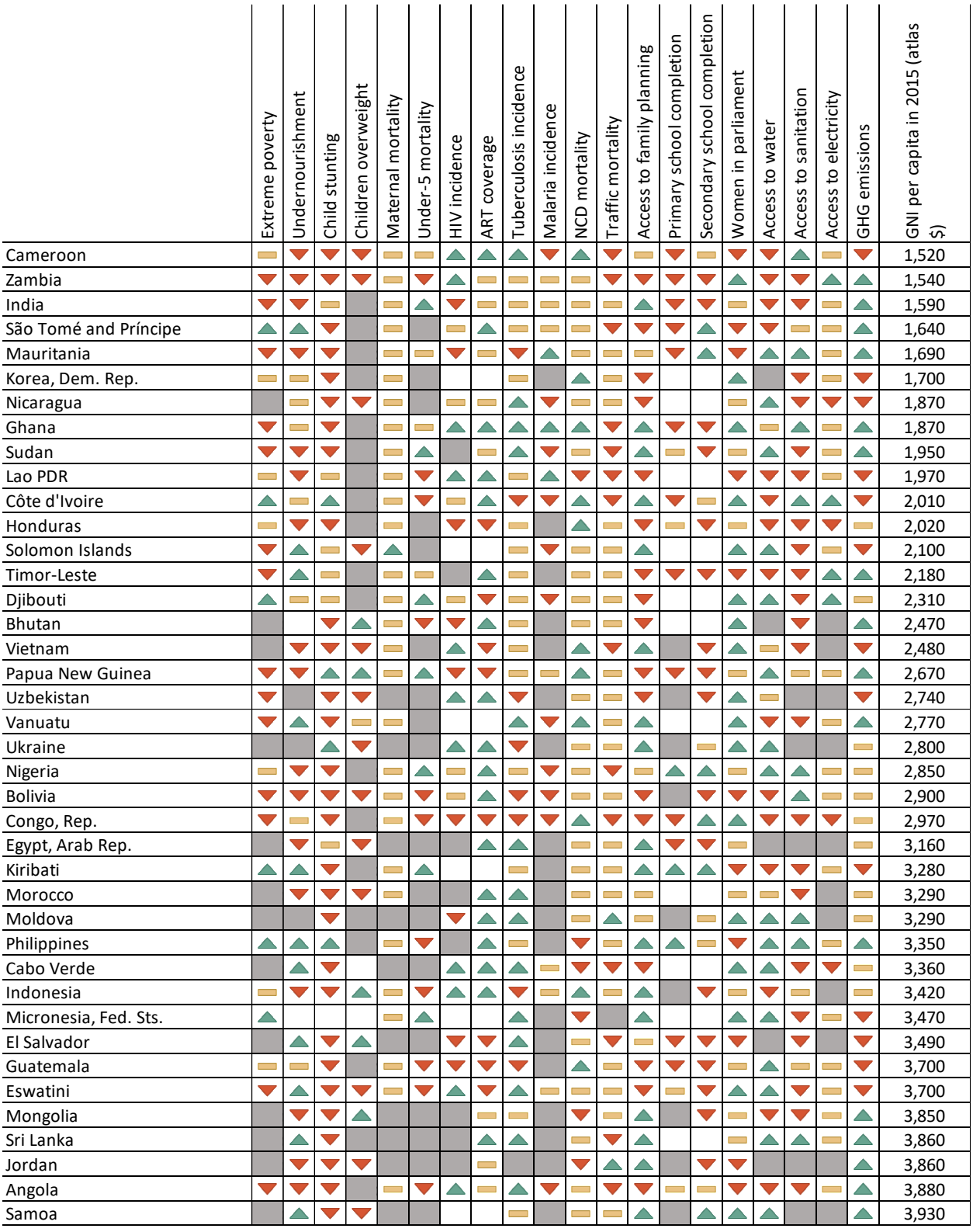
Appendix 4. Change in pace analysis thresholds

The following thresholds are used as 2015 cutoff values for including countries in statistical tests for changes in the rate of progress.

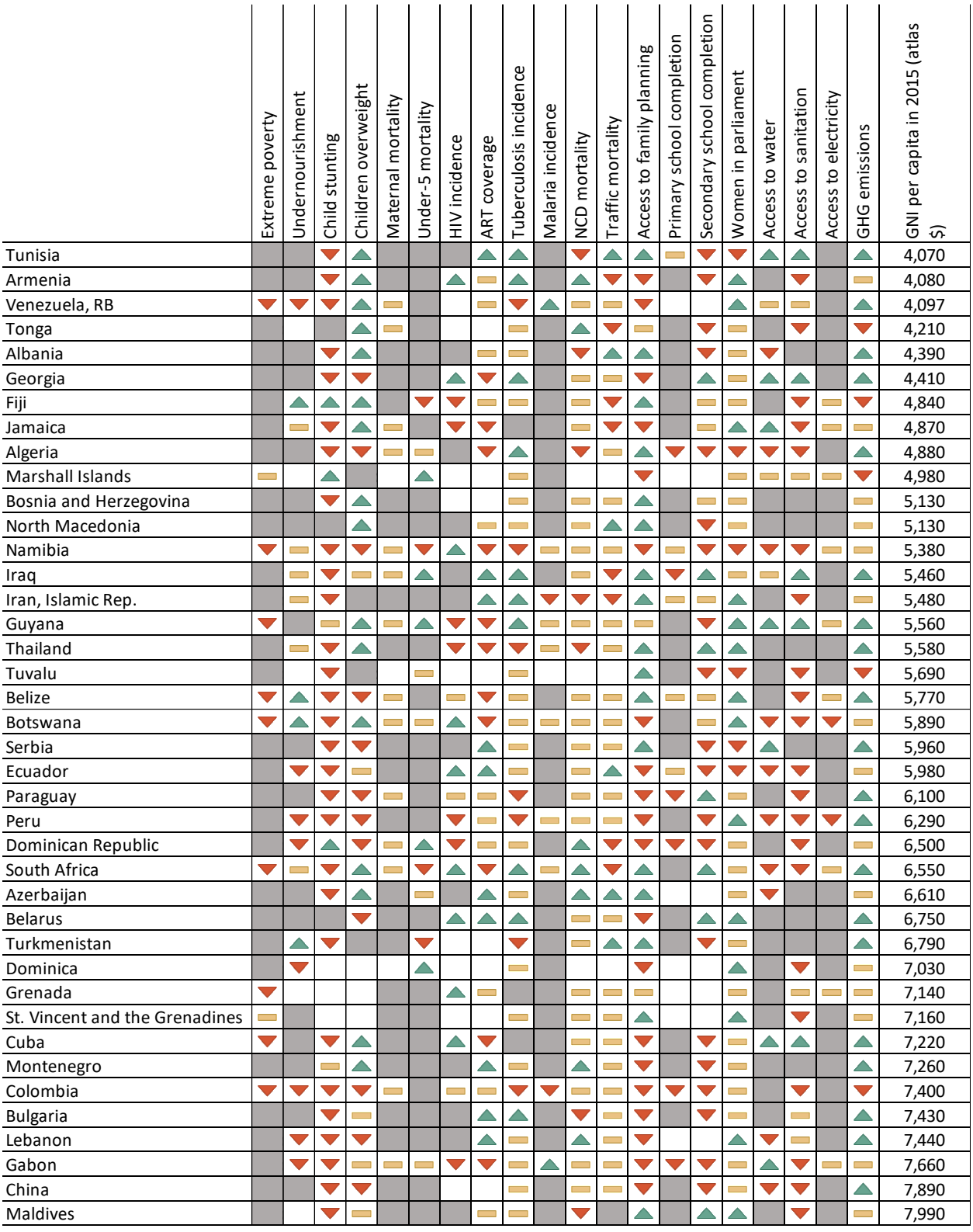
Indicator used	Inclusion threshold
1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below $1.90/day (2011 PPP)	> 5%
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	> 5%
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	> 5%
2.2.2 Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	> 5%
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	> 70 per 100,000 live births
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	> 25 per 1,000 live births
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	> 1 per 1,000 population
3.3.1x Proportion of people living with HIV who are receiving antiretroviral therapy	< 90.25%
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	> 100 per 100,000 population
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk	> 10 per 1,000 at risk
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	> 300 per 100,000 population
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	None
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	< 95%
4.1.2a Primary school completion rate	< 95%
4.1.2b Upper secondary school completion rate	< 95%
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	< 50%
6.1.1 Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services	< 95%
6.2.1 Proportion of population using at least basic sanitation services	< 95%
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	< 95%
13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	None

Appendix 5. Change in pace analysis results for all countries

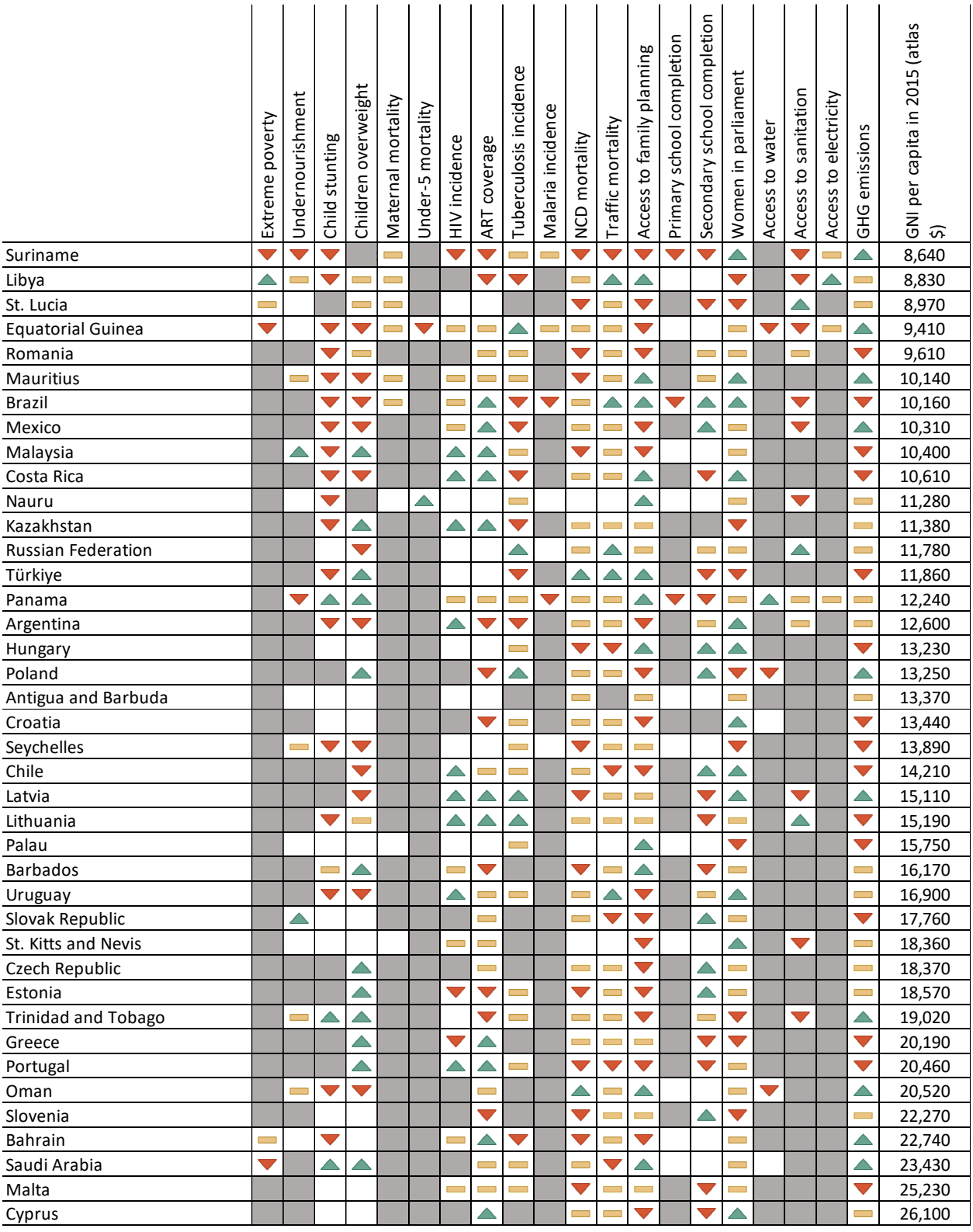
	Extreme poverty	Undernourishment	Child stunting	Children overweight	Maternal mortality	Under-5 mortality	HIV incidence	ART coverage	Tuberculosis incidence	Malaria incidence	NCD mortality	Traffic mortality	Access to family planning	Primary school completion	Secondary school completion	Women in parliament	Access to water	Access to sanitation	Access to electricity	GHG emissions	GNI per capita in 2015 (atlas $)
Burundi	▼		▼		▬	▼	▲	▲	▼	▼	▼	▬	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	▬	▼	250
Central African Republic	▲	▬	▼		▬	▼	▼	▲	▬	▼	▲	▼	▲	▼	▼	▲	▲	▲	▬	▬	370
Somalia	▬	▬	▬		▬	▲		▲	▲	▼	▬	▬	▼			▬	▼	▬	▼	▬	400
Congo, Dem. Rep.	▼	▼	▼		▬	▼	▲	▲	▲	▼	▬	▼	▲	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▬	▲	440
Madagascar	▲	▼	▲		▬	▼	▲	▲	▼	▬	▬	▬	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▼	470
Malawi	▬	▼	▼		▬	▼	▲	▼	▼	▬	▬	▬	▼	▼	▬	▬	▼	▼	▬	▬	500
Niger	▼	▼	▼		▬	▼	▼	▬	▼	▲	▲	▬	▼	▲	▲	▲	▼	▲	▼	▬	550
Sierra Leone	▬	▼	▲	▼	▬	▬	▬	▲	▲	▲	▬	▼	▼	▼	▼	▬	▼	▲	▬	▲	550
Gambia, The	▼	▼	▲		▬	▼	▬	▬	▲	▬	▲	▼	▲	▼	▬	▲	▼	▲	▬	▬	580
Ethiopia	▲	▼	▼		▬	▼	▬	▼	▲	▲	▼	▬	▼	▼	▼	▬	▼	▼	▲	▲	590
Eritrea	▬		▲		▬	▼	▼	▼	▬	▬	▬	▬	▲			▬	▬	▬	▬	▼	603
Afghanistan	▼	▼	▼		▬	▼		▲	▲	▲	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▬	▲	610
Guinea-Bissau	▲	▲	▼		▬	▼	▬	▲	▬	▼	▬	▬	▼	▲	▲	▬	▼	▬	▲	▲	620
Liberia	▼	▬	▼	▼	▬	▼	▬	▲	▲	▼	▬	▼	▼	▼	▼	▬	▼	▲	▬	▬	630
Mozambique	▼	▬	▲	▼	▬	▼	▲	▬	▲	▬	▲	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▲	▲	▬	▬	650
Burkina Faso	▬	▼	▼		▬	▼	▲	▲	▬	▼	▲	▬	▲	▲	▲	▬	▲	▼	▬	▼	680
Rwanda	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▼	▲	▼	▼	▲	▼	▬	▼	▲	▲		▲	▼	▲	▬	730
Guinea	▼	▬	▲	▼	▲	▬	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▬	▲	▬	▼	▬	▲	▲	▬	▬	750
Mali	▬	▼	▼		▬	▼	▬	▬	▲	▲	▲	▬	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▬	▲	770
Uganda	▼	▲	▼		▬	▼	▬	▬	▼	▬	▼	▬	▲	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	850
Togo	▬	▼	▬		▬	▲	▬	▲	▲	▬	▲	▲	▲	▼	▲	▼	▼	▬	▬	▬	850
Nepal	▼	▼	▼		▬	▲	▬	▲	▬		▲	▬	▲	▼	▼	▬	▼	▬	▼	▲	870
Chad	▼	▼	▬		▬	▲	▲	▬	▬	▬	▲	▼	▬	▼	▼	▬	▬	▲	▬	▬	880
Syrian Arab Republic		▼	▲	▼		▲		▲	▬		▬	▲	▬			▼	▬	▲	▬	▬	910
Tanzania	▼	▼	▼		▬	▼	▲	▲	▬	▼	▬	▬	▲	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	960
South Sudan	▲		▼	▼	▬	▼	▲	▲	▬	▬	▼	▲	▼			▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	1,040
Cambodia		▼	▼		▬	▼	▼	▼	▬	▬	▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▼	▼	▲	▬	▲	1,070
Yemen, Rep.	▼	▲	▼		▬	▼		▬	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼			▬	▼	▲	▬	▲	1,110
Benin	▲	▼	▬		▬	▲	▲	▬	▬	▼	▲	▬	▲	▲	▬	▬	▼	▬	▬	▼	1,140
Kyrgyz Republic		▬	▼	▼			▲	▲	▬		▲	▲	▲		▲	▬	▼			▲	1,180
Pakistan		▼	▲		▬	▲		▲	▲	▬	▲	▬	▲	▼	▼	▬	▼	▼	▼	▼	1,190
Myanmar	▼		▼		▬	▬	▬	▲	▼	▬	▼	▬	▼	▬	▬	▬	▬	▼	▬	▬	1,200
Bangladesh	▲	▲	▼		▬	▼		▲	▬	▬	▼	▬	▲	▼	▼	▬		▼	▲	▬	1,210
Zimbabwe	▼	▼	▬		▬	▬	▲	▼	▼	▬	▲	▬	▼	▲	▲	▬	▲	▲	▲	▼	1,220
Tajikistan		▼	▼			▼		▼	▼		▲	▲	▲		▼	▲	▼			▼	1,250
Lesotho	▼	▬	▼	▲	▬	▼	▲	▬	▼		▲	▬	▼	▲	▲	▼	▬	▼	▬	▬	1,280
Senegal	▲	▬	▼		▬	▼	▼	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▬	▼	1,330
Kenya	▲	▼	▼		▬	▼	▲	▼	▲	▬	▬	▬	▼	▼	▼	▬	▼	▲	▲	▬	1,330
Haiti	▼	▼	▼		▬	▬	▲	▲	▼	▬	▬	▼	▼	▲	▲	▬	▼	▼	▲	▲	1,430
Comoros	▲	▼	▼	▼	▬	▲		▲	▬	▬	▬	▬	▲	▼	▬	▲	▲	▼	▬	▼	1,470



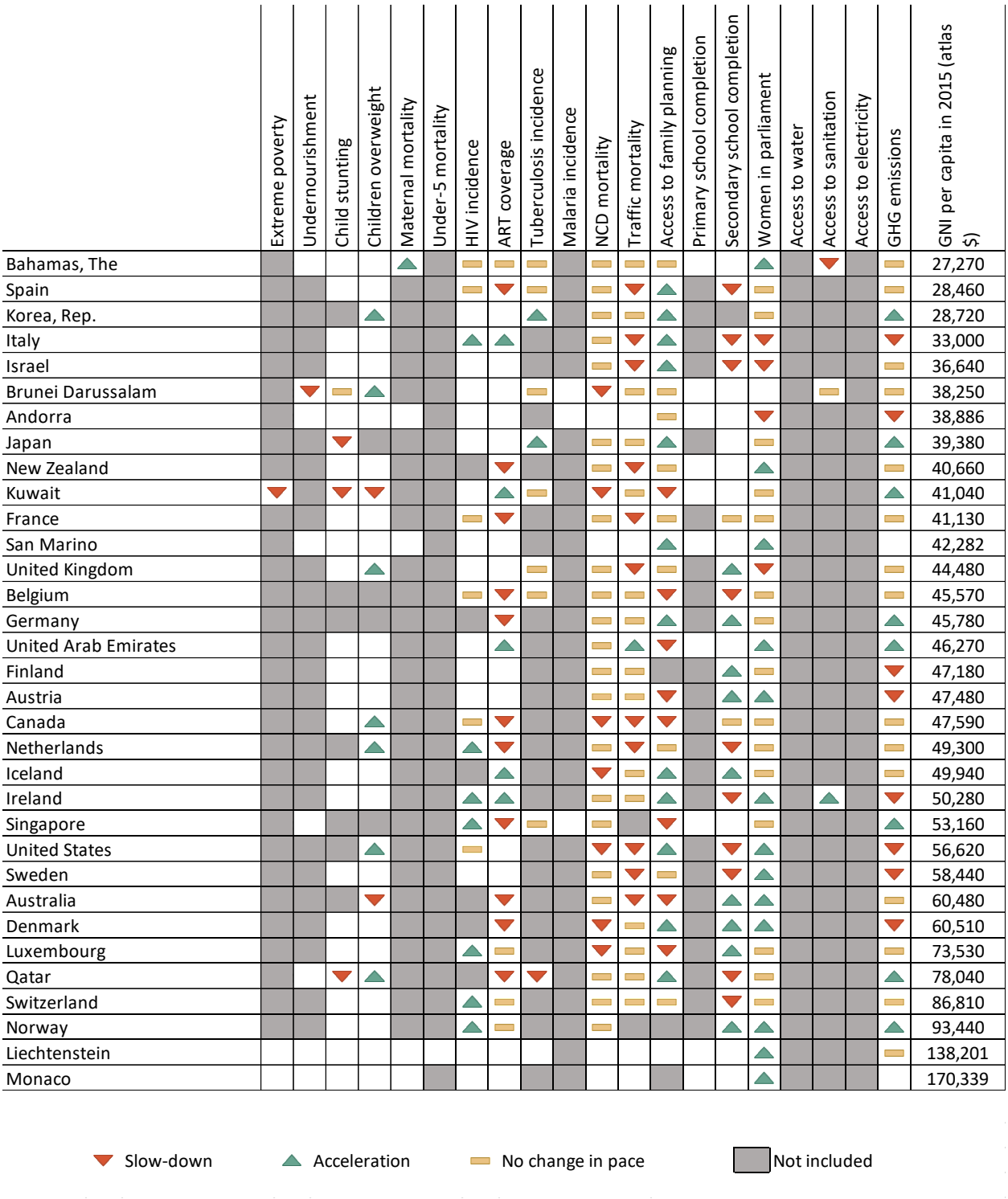
	Extreme poverty	Undernourishment	Child stunting	Children overweight	Maternal mortality	Under-5 mortality	HIV incidence	ART coverage	Tuberculosis incidence	Malaria incidence	NCD mortality	Traffic mortality	Access to family planning	Primary school completion	Secondary school completion	Women in parliament	Access to water	Access to sanitation	Access to electricity	GHG emissions	GNI per capita in 2015 (atlas $)
Cameroon																					1,520
Zambia																					1,540
India																					1,590
São Tomé and Príncipe																					1,640
Mauritania																					1,690
Korea, Dem. Rep.																					1,700
Nicaragua																					1,870
Ghana																					1,870
Sudan																					1,950
Lao PDR																					1,970
Côte d'Ivoire																					2,010
Honduras																					2,020
Solomon Islands																					2,100
Timor-Leste																					2,180
Djibouti																					2,310
Bhutan																					2,470
Vietnam																					2,480
Papua New Guinea																					2,670
Uzbekistan																					2,740
Vanuatu																					2,770
Ukraine																					2,800
Nigeria																					2,850
Bolivia																					2,900
Congo, Rep.																					2,970
Egypt, Arab Rep.																					3,160
Kiribati																					3,280
Morocco																					3,290
Moldova																					3,290
Philippines																					3,350
Cabo Verde																					3,360
Indonesia																					3,420
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.																					3,470
El Salvador																					3,490
Guatemala																					3,700
Eswatini																					3,700
Mongolia																					3,850
Sri Lanka																					3,860
Jordan																					3,860
Angola																					3,880
Samoa																					3,930



	Extreme poverty	Undernourishment	Child stunting	Children overweight	Maternal mortality	Under-5 mortality	HIV incidence	ART coverage	Tuberculosis incidence	Malaria incidence	NCD mortality	Traffic mortality	Access to family planning	Primary school completion	Secondary school completion	Women in parliament	Access to water	Access to sanitation	Access to electricity	GHG emissions	GNI per capita in 2015 (atlas $)
Tunisia			▼	▲				▲	▲		▼	▲	▲	▬	▼	▼	▲	▲		▲	4,070
Armenia			▼	▲			▲	▬	▲		▲	▼	▼		▼	▲		▼		▬	4,080
Venezuela, RB	▼	▼	▼	▲	▬			▬	▼	▲	▬	▬	▼			▲	▬	▬		▲	4,097
Tonga				▲	▬				▬		▲	▼	▬		▼	▬		▼		▼	4,210
Albania			▼	▲				▬	▬		▼	▲	▲		▼	▬	▼			▲	4,390
Georgia			▼	▼			▲	▼	▲		▬	▬	▼		▲	▬	▲	▲		▲	4,410
Fiji		▲	▲	▲		▼	▼	▬	▬		▬	▼	▲		▬	▬		▼	▬	▼	4,840
Jamaica		▬	▼	▲	▬		▼	▼			▬	▼	▼		▬	▲	▲	▼	▬	▬	4,870
Algeria			▼	▼	▬	▬		▼	▲		▼	▬	▲	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼		▲	4,880
Marshall Islands	▬		▲			▲			▬				▼			▬	▬	▬	▬	▼	4,980
Bosnia and Herzegovina			▼	▲					▬		▬	▬	▲		▬	▬				▬	5,130
North Macedonia				▲				▬	▬		▬	▲	▲		▼	▬				▬	5,130
Namibia	▼	▬	▼	▼	▬	▼	▲	▼	▼	▬	▬	▬	▼	▬	▼	▼	▼	▼	▬	▬	5,380
Iraq		▬	▼	▬	▬	▲		▲	▲		▬	▼	▲	▼	▲	▬	▬	▲		▲	5,460
Iran, Islamic Rep.		▬	▼					▲	▲	▼	▼	▼	▲	▬	▬	▲		▼		▬	5,480
Guyana	▼		▬	▲	▬	▲	▼	▼	▲	▬	▬	▬	▬		▼	▲	▲	▲	▬	▲	5,560
Thailand		▬	▼	▲			▼	▼	▼	▬	▼	▬	▲		▲	▲				▲	5,580
Tuvalu			▼			▬			▬				▲		▼	▼		▼		▼	5,690
Belize	▼	▲	▼	▼	▬		▬	▼	▬		▬	▬	▲	▬	▬	▲		▼	▬	▲	5,770
Botswana	▼	▲	▼	▲	▬	▬	▲	▼	▬	▬	▬	▬	▼		▬	▲	▼	▼	▼	▬	5,890
Serbia			▼	▼				▲	▬		▬	▬	▲		▼	▼	▲			▲	5,960
Ecuador		▼	▼	▬			▲	▲	▬		▬	▲	▼	▬	▼	▼	▼	▼		▬	5,980
Paraguay			▼	▼	▬		▬	▬	▼		▬	▬	▼	▼	▲	▬		▼		▲	6,100
Peru		▼	▼	▼			▼	▬	▼	▬	▬	▬	▼		▼	▲	▼	▼	▼	▲	6,290
Dominican Republic		▼	▲	▼	▬	▲	▼	▬	▬		▲	▼	▼	▼	▼	▬		▼		▬	6,500
South Africa	▼	▬	▼	▲	▬	▼	▲	▼	▲	▬	▲	▼	▲		▲	▬	▼	▼	▬	▲	6,550
Azerbaijan			▼	▲		▬		▲	▬		▲	▲	▲			▬	▼			▬	6,610
Belarus				▼			▲	▲	▲		▬	▬	▼		▲	▲				▲	6,750
Turkmenistan		▲	▼			▼			▼		▬	▲	▲		▼	▬				▲	6,790
Dominica		▼				▲			▬				▼			▲		▼		▬	7,030
Grenada	▼						▲	▬			▬	▬	▬			▬		▬	▬	▬	7,140
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	▬								▬		▬	▬	▲			▲		▼		▬	7,160
Cuba	▼		▼	▲			▲	▼			▬	▬	▼		▼	▬	▲	▲		▲	7,220
Montenegro			▬	▲				▲	▬		▲	▬	▼		▼	▬				▲	7,260
Colombia	▼	▼	▼	▼	▬		▬	▬	▼	▼	▬	▬	▼	▼	▼	▬		▼		▼	7,400
Bulgaria			▼	▬				▲	▲		▼	▬	▼		▼	▬		▬		▲	7,430
Lebanon		▼	▼	▼				▲	▬		▲	▬	▼			▲	▼	▬		▲	7,440
Gabon		▼	▼	▬	▬	▬	▼	▼	▬	▲	▬	▬	▼	▼	▼	▬	▲	▼	▬	▬	7,660
China			▼	▼					▬		▬	▬	▼		▼	▬	▼	▼		▲	7,890
Maldives			▼	▬				▬	▬		▼		▲		▲	▲		▼		▬	7,990



	Extreme poverty	Undernourishment	Child stunting	Children overweight	Maternal mortality	Under-5 mortality	HIV incidence	ART coverage	Tuberculosis incidence	Malaria incidence	NCD mortality	Traffic mortality	Access to family planning	Primary school completion	Secondary school completion	Women in parliament	Access to water	Access to sanitation	Access to electricity	GHG emissions	GNI per capita in 2015 (atlas $)
Suriname	▼	▼	▼		▬		▼	▼	▬	▬	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▲		▼	▬	▲	8,640
Libya	▲	▬	▼	▬	▬			▼	▼		▬	▲	▲			▼		▼	▲	▬	8,830
St. Lucia	▬			▬	▬						▼	▬	▼		▼	▼		▲		▬	8,970
Equatorial Guinea	▼		▼	▼	▬	▼	▬	▬	▲	▬	▬	▬	▼			▬	▼	▼	▬	▲	9,410
Romania			▼	▬				▬	▬		▼	▬	▼		▬	▬		▬		▼	9,610
Mauritius		▬	▼	▼	▬		▬	▬	▬		▼	▬	▲		▬	▲				▲	10,140
Brazil			▼	▼	▬		▬	▲	▼	▼	▬	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲		▼		▼	10,160
Mexico			▼	▼			▬	▲	▼		▬	▬	▼		▲	▬		▼		▲	10,310
Malaysia		▲	▼	▲			▲	▲	▬		▼	▬	▼			▬				▼	10,400
Costa Rica			▼	▼			▲	▲	▼		▬	▬	▲		▼	▲				▼	10,610
Nauru			▼			▲			▬				▲			▬		▼		▬	11,280
Kazakhstan			▼	▲			▲	▲	▼		▬	▬	▬			▼				▬	11,380
Russian Federation				▼					▲		▬	▲	▬		▬	▬		▲		▬	11,780
Türkiye			▼	▲					▼		▲	▲	▲		▼	▼				▼	11,860
Panama		▼	▲	▲			▬	▬	▬	▼	▬	▬	▲	▼	▼	▬	▲	▬	▬	▬	12,240
Argentina			▼	▼			▲	▼	▼		▬	▬	▼		▬	▲		▬		▬	12,600
Hungary									▬		▼	▼	▲		▲	▲				▼	13,230
Poland				▲				▼	▲		▬	▬	▼		▲	▼	▼			▲	13,250
Antigua and Barbuda											▬		▬			▬				▬	13,370
Croatia								▼	▬		▬	▬	▼			▲				▼	13,440
Seychelles		▬	▼	▼					▬		▼	▬	▬			▼				▼	13,890
Chile				▼			▲	▬	▬		▬	▼	▼		▲	▲				▼	14,210
Latvia				▼			▲	▲	▲		▼	▬	▬		▼	▲		▼		▲	15,110
Lithuania			▼	▬			▲	▲	▲		▬	▬	▬		▼	▬		▲		▼	15,190
Palau									▬				▲			▼				▼	15,750
Barbados			▬	▲			▬	▼			▼	▬	▲		▼	▬				▬	16,170
Uruguay			▼	▼			▲	▬	▬		▬	▲	▼		▬	▲				▬	16,900
Slovak Republic		▲						▬			▬	▼	▼		▲	▬				▼	17,760
St. Kitts and Nevis							▬	▬					▼			▲		▼		▬	18,360
Czech Republic				▲				▬			▬	▬	▼		▲	▬				▬	18,370
Estonia				▲			▼	▼	▬		▼	▬	▼		▲	▬				▬	18,570
Trinidad and Tobago		▬	▲	▲				▼	▬		▬	▬	▼		▬	▼		▼		▲	19,020
Greece				▲			▼	▲			▬	▬	▬		▼	▼				▼	20,190
Portugal				▲			▲	▲	▬		▼	▼	▼		▼	▬				▼	20,460
Oman		▬	▼	▼				▬			▲	▬	▲			▬	▼			▲	20,520
Slovenia								▼			▼	▬	▬		▲	▼				▬	22,270
Bahrain	▬		▼				▬	▲	▼		▼	▬	▼			▬				▲	22,740
Saudi Arabia	▼		▲	▲				▬	▬		▬	▼	▲			▬				▲	23,430
Malta							▬	▬	▬		▼	▬	▬		▼	▬				▼	25,230
Cyprus								▲			▬	▬	▼		▼	▲				▬	26,100



Note: A blank cell denotes a lack of data. A gray cell indicates that a country is excluded from the analysis for having already met or been close to the SDG target as of 2015.