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Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

Report of the Secretary-General

Supplementary Information

Summary

The following information is supplementary to the Report of the Secretary-General Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2016/75). It contains the Statistical Annex of global and regional data for the Sustainable Development Goal indicators, on some of the indicators in the proposed global indicator framework agreed to at the 47th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2016, as a practical starting point. The indicators presented are those for which data are already available. This Statistical Annex is also available in English only at the following website: unstats.un.org/sdgs/.

Supplementary Information

Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Indicator 1.1.1

Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)^{a,b}

- (a) **Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day**
(Percentage)

	2002	2005	2010	2012
World	26.3	20.9	16.3	12.7
Developing regions	33.0	26.0	19.9	15.4
Northern Africa	5.3	3.9	2.1	1.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.3	50.8	46.1	42.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.2	10.8	6.5	5.6
Eastern Asia	31.9	18.7	11.2	6.5
Southern Asia	35.9	30.4	23.3	15.4
South-Eastern Asia	20.6	17.0	10.4	8.3
Western Asia	-	-	-	-
Oceania	47.9	44.9	35.2	29.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	33.4	26.5	15.2	11.6
Developed regions	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	51.3	46.1	40.6	36.4
Landlocked developing countries	48.6	41.9	35.4	30.5
Small island developing States	30.2	30.2	27.2	25.0

(b) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day^c
(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	27.5	18.6	14.4	10.2
Developing regions	34.9	23.3	17.8	12.4
Northern Africa	8.1	8.2	6.3	5.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.8	45.2	39.7	33.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.3	6.6	4.2	3.5
Eastern Asia	34.2	13.2	8.4	4.9
Southern Asia	42.2	36.7	30.0	18.1
South-Eastern Asia	37.6	22.2	12.9	8.3
Western Asia	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.2
Oceania	48.5	44.3	29.4	15.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	22.3	13.5	6.1	3.5
Developed regions	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	65.7	57.1	47.7	38.9
Landlocked developing countries	47.2	37.5	30.9	24.9
Small island developing States	17.2	16.6	14.3	11.4

(c) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by age^d
(Percentage)

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
World	26.0	33.9	17.2	24.6	13.3	20.0	9.3	15.5
Developing regions	33.6	39.6	22.0	28.3	16.7	22.7	11.5	17.6
Northern Africa	7.8	9.1	7.7	9.8	5.9	7.9	5.1	6.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	51.2	57.4	43.6	49.8	38.2	44.0	32.3	36.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.8	9.9	6.2	8.2	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.9
Eastern Asia	32.9	40.4	12.4	17.3	7.9	11.5	4.7	7.0
Southern Asia	41.5	44.4	36.2	38.4	29.2	33.3	17.4	21.6
South-Eastern Asia	36.3	42.6	21.0	27.3	12.2	16.4	7.8	11.0
Western Asia	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.4
Oceania	46.3	54.9	42.2	50.9	27.5	36.0	14.2	20.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	21.2	27.1	12.8	16.5	5.8	7.3	3.3	4.3
Developed regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	65.3	66.7	56.8	57.7	47.5	48.4	38.8	38.9
Landlocked developing countries	45.4	51.9	35.9	41.6	29.6	34.4	23.9	27.3
Small island developing States	16.0	22.9	15.4	22.8	13.4	19.1	10.8	14.8

(d) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by sex^c
(Percentage)

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
World	27.0	28.4	18.7	18.5	14.8	13.8	10.2	10.2
Developing regions	33.5	37.1	22.8	23.9	17.8	17.8	12.1	13.0
Northern Africa	8.0	8.2	8.3	7.4	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	51.3	54.8	43.6	47.3	38.1	41.6	32.1	35.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.7	7.6	6.8	6.3	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.7
Eastern Asia	34.0	34.5	13.2	13.2	8.4	8.5	4.8	5.1
Southern Asia	39.4	49.4	34.6	41.9	28.9	33.3	17.0	21.2
South-Eastern Asia	36.7	38.9	21.3	23.5	12.9	13.0	8.5	8.0
Western Asia	4.3	1.6	3.7	2.0	3.3	1.4	3.5	2.0
Oceania	45.8	51.7	42.1	46.9	28.5	30.5	15.5	15.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	23.9	20.3	15.5	11.0	7.5	4.2	4.4	2.3
Developed regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	64.2	67.6	56.1	58.2	47.4	48.1	38.9	38.9
Landlocked developing countries	47.2	47.3	37.9	37.0	31.2	30.5	25.4	24.2
Small island developing States	15.4	19.9	15.1	19.0	13.0	16.0	10.4	12.8

(e) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, men, by age^d
(Percentage)

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
World	25.6	33.0	17.3	24.6	13.7	20.3	9.3	15.4
Developing regions	32.4	37.9	21.6	27.9	16.8	22.7	11.2	17.2
Northern Africa	7.8	9.1	7.9	10.2	6.1	8.3	5.0	6.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.1	57.5	41.4	49.6	36.1	44.1	30.4	37.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.0	11.0	6.2	8.8	3.9	5.0	3.3	4.1
Eastern Asia	32.8	40.1	12.4	17.8	7.8	11.9	4.5	7.2
Southern Asia	38.9	41.2	34.1	36.1	28.2	31.7	16.4	20.4
South-Eastern Asia	35.2	42.2	20.0	26.6	12.2	16.4	7.9	11.4
Western Asia	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.8
Oceania	43.6	52.4	40.1	48.9	26.7	34.9	14.3	20.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	22.7	28.8	14.8	18.6	7.3	8.7	4.3	5.1
Developed regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	63.5	66.1	55.6	57.6	47.0	48.7	38.7	39.5
Landlocked developing countries	45.1	52.7	36.0	42.8	29.5	35.7	24.2	28.7
Small island developing States	14.2	21.2	13.9	21.1	12.1	18.0	9.7	14.2

(f) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, women, by age^d
(Percentage)

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
World	26.7	35.3	17.1	24.6	12.7	19.6	9.3	15.5
Developing regions	35.7	42.1	22.6	29.0	16.7	22.8	12.0	18.1
Northern Africa	7.9	9.2	7.2	8.2	5.4	6.2	5.4	5.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.8	57.4	46.2	50.0	40.8	43.9	34.6	36.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.5	8.0	6.0	7.2	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.4
Eastern Asia	33.1	40.7	12.4	16.8	8.0	11.0	4.9	6.8
Southern Asia	48.4	52.5	41.3	44.2	32.2	37.8	20.4	25.2
South-Eastern Asia	37.7	43.1	22.3	28.3	12.3	16.3	7.6	10.4
Western Asia	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.1
Oceania	49.5	57.7	44.8	53.2	28.5	37.2	14.1	20.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	19.4	24.6	10.5	13.7	4.0	5.4	2.2	3.1
Developed regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	67.7	67.4	58.4	57.9	48.1	48.1	39.1	38.2
Landlocked developing countries	45.8	50.9	35.6	40.3	29.6	32.8	23.7	25.6
Small island developing States	18.7	25.5	17.7	25.5	15.2	20.5	12.3	15.7

^a Based on the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day.

^b Estimates in developed regions are not available at this stage.

^c Refers to persons aged 15 and above.

^d Adults refer to persons aged 25 and above; youth refers to persons aged 15 to 24 inclusive.

Target 1.3

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Indicator 1.3.1

Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

(a) Proportion of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits^a
(Percentage)

	2002	2005	2010	2012
World	11.2	14.6	11.6	11.3
Africa	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Middle East	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7	2.6	4.3	2.1
Asia and the Pacific	6.4	10.4	6.6	6.4

	2002	2005	2010	2012
Central and Eastern Europe	19.1	29.1	25.1	21.9
North America	38.1	36.0	32.3	28.8
Western Europe	61.3	68.9	67.4	64.2

^a Data refer to contributory and non-contributory schemes. Unemployed beneficiaries of general social assistance schemes are not included due to unavailability of data. Regional estimates for the regions established for the purposes of SDG reporting are currently not available.

(b) Coverage of social assistance, social insurance and labour market programs^a
(Percentage)

	2000-2014
World	38.1
Developing regions	-
Northern Africa	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	59.6
Eastern Asia	-
Southern Asia	27.2
Southern Asia excluding India	20.0
South-Eastern Asia	59.5
Western Asia	56.1
Oceania	5.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	59.2
Developed regions	-
Least developed countries	17.2
Landlocked developing countries	30.0
Small island developing States	17.3

^aData for Northern Africa, Eastern Asia, Developing regions and Developed regions are not available due to low population coverage (less than 50 per cent).

Goal 2

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 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

Indicator 2.1.1

Prevalence of undernourishment
(Percentage)

	2000-02	2005-07	2010-12	2014-16 ^a
World	14.9	14.3	11.8	10.8
Developing regions	18.2	17.3	14.1	12.9
Northern Africa	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.0	26.5	24.2	22.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.4	8.4	6.4	5.5
Eastern Asia	16.0	15.2	11.8	9.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	14.6	13.9	15.1	14.6
Southern Asia	18.5	20.1	16.1	15.7
Southern Asia excluding India	21.0	19.0	17.5	17.0
South-Eastern Asia	22.3	18.3	12.1	9.6
Western Asia	8.6	9.3	8.9	8.4
Oceania	16.5	15.4	13.5	14.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	15.3	11.3	8.9	7.0
Developed regions	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
Least developed countries	36.5	31.4	28	26.5
Landlocked developing countries	33.6	28.1	24.5	22.7
Small island developing States	22.5	21.3	18.2	18.0

^a Projections.

Indicator 2.1.2

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

- (a) **Estimated prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population^{a,b}**
(Percentage)

	2014	2015
World	20.0 (19.4-20.6)	20.5 (19.8-21.2)

	2014	2015
Northern Africa	21.8 (20.3-23.3)	18.6 (17.1-20.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.3 (53.2-55.4)	57.2 (56.2-58.2)
Latin America	24.5 (23.9-25.1)	25.7 (25.1-26.3)
Eastern Asia	-	6.3 (5.2-7.4)
Eastern Asia excluding China	8.4 (7.3-9.5)	6.0 (5.2-6.8)
Southern Asia	28.8 (26.3-31.3)	24.3 (22-26.6)
Southern Asia excluding India	38.7 (36.7-40.7)	36.3 (34.3-38.3)
South-Eastern Asia	18.9 (17.5-20.3)	21.1 (18.8-23.4)
Western Asia	31.1 (29.8-32.4)	33.0 (31.7-34.3)
Caucasus and Central Asia	11.6 (10.7-12.5)	11.4 (10.6-12.2)
Developed regions	8.4 (8.1-8.7)	8.1 (7.8-8.4)
Least developed countries	46.1 (45.0-47.2)	47.6 (46.5-48.7)
Landlocked developing countries	42.3 (41.4-43.2)	43.8 (42.9-44.7)

(b) Estimated prevalence of severe food insecurity in the adult population^{a,b}
(Percentage)

	2014	2015
World	7.7 (7.0-8.4)	7.7 (7.0-8.4)
Northern Africa	7.7 (6.7-8.7)	6.4 (5.5-7.3)
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.3 (24.3-26.3)	26.1 (25.3-26.9)
Latin America	7.0 (6.7-7.3)	4.9 (4.6-5.2)
Eastern Asia	-	0.9 (0.6-1.2)
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.0 (0.6-1.4)	0.8 (0.5-1.1)
Southern Asia	13.3 (10.6-16.0)	11.6 (10.0-13.2)
Southern Asia excluding India	12.1 (10.8-13.4)	13.1 (11.7-14.5)
South-Eastern Asia	4.6 (3.7-5.5)	5.7 (4.5-6.9)
Western Asia	9.5 (8.7-10.3)	10.0 (9.2-10.8)
Caucasus and Central Asia	1.8 (1.4-2.2)	1.7 (1.4-2.0)
Developed regions	1.5 (1.3-1.7)	1.5 (1.4-1.6)
Least developed countries	19.7 (18.9-20.5)	20.8 (20.0-21.6)
Landlocked developing countries	17.6 (17.0-18.2)	18.1 (17.5-18.7)

^a Computed using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).

^b Estimated range with 95 per cent confidence interval in parentheses.

Target 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

Indicator 2.2.1

Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Proportion of children under the age of 5 years with HAZ $<-2^{a,b}$

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
World	32.7 (31.0-34.3)	29.4 (27.7-31.1)	26.2 (24.4-28.0)	23.8 (21.9-25.7)
Developing regions	36.0 (34.2-37.8)	32.3 (30.5-34.2)	28.8 (26.8-30.7)	26.0 (24.0-28.1)
Northern Africa	24.1 (19.7-29.1)	21.7 (17.6-26.5)	19.6 (15.6-24.2)	17.9 (14.1-22.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	43.2 (39.9-46.6)	40.5 (37.7-43.4)	37.8 (35.4-40.3)	35.7 (33.5-38.0)
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.7 (12.4-22.1)	14.2 (10.2-19.6)	12.1 (8.2-17.3)	10.6 (6.9-15.8)
Eastern Asia	19.1 (17.8-20.4)	13.2 (12.3-14.2)	9.0 (8.3-9.7)	6.5 (6.0-7.1)
Southern Asia	49.5 (45.3-53.8)	44.3 (39.8-49.0)	39.3 (34.3-44.5)	35.4 (30.0-41.1)
South-Eastern Asia	38.3 (32.5-44.5)	34.2 (28.6-40.1)	30.2 (24.3-36.9)	27.3 (20.7-34.9)
Western Asia	23.6 (15.9-33.5)	20.9 (12.9-32.0)	18.5 (10.4-30.6)	16.7 (8.7-29.6)
Oceania	37.6 (23.2-54.6)	38.1 (23.9-54.6)	38.6 (24.6-54.7)	38.9 (25.2-54.7)
Caucasus and Central Asia	26.9 (21.2-33.5)	22.2 (18.2-26.9)	18.1 (14.8-22.0)	15.3 (12.1-19.2)
Developed regions	4.8 (2.1-10.7)	4.6 (2.1-9.7)	4.4 (2.1-8.9)	4.2 (2.1-8.4)

^a HAZ <-2 refers to chronic malnutrition among children aged 0 to 59 months whose height for age is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

^b Estimated range with 95 per cent confidence interval in parentheses.

Indicator 2.2.2

Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

(a) Proportion of children under the age of 5 years with WHZ $<-2^{a,c}$
(Percentage)

	2014
World	7.5 (6.6-8.4)
Developing regions	8.2 (7.2-9.1)
Northern Africa	7.3 (4.6-11.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.3 (6.7-10.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.3 (0.9-1.9)
Eastern Asia	2.1 (2.0-2.2)
Southern Asia	14.2 (11.8-17.2)
South-Eastern Asia	9.2 (6.8-12.5)
Western Asia	4.0 (1.3-11.8)
Oceania	9.0 (7.5-10.7)
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.9 (3.3-4.5)
Developed regions	1.4 (0.6-3.6)

(b) Proportion of children under the age of 5 years with WHZ $>+2^{b,c}$
(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
World	5.1 (4.5-5.6)	5.3 (4.8-5.8)	5.7 (5.1-6.4)	6.1 (5.2-7.0)
Developing regions	4.6 (4.2-5.1)	4.9 (4.5-5.3)	5.3 (4.7-5.8)	5.7 (4.8-6.6)
Northern Africa	12.2 (10.7-13.9)	13.5 (12.0-15.0)	14.9 (13.5-16.3)	16.0 (14.8-17.4)
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.4 (3.7-5.3)	4.4 (3.8-5.2)	4.5 (3.8-5.2)	4.5 (3.8-5.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.0 (6.1-8.0)	7.2 (6.3-8.1)	7.3 (6.6-8.2)	7.5 (6.8-8.3)
Eastern Asia	6.2 (5.5-7.0)	5.9 (5.2-6.8)	5.6 (4.8-6.6)	5.4 (4.6-6.4)
Southern Asia	2.8 (1.9-4.0)	3.2 (2.8-3.6)	3.7 (2.8-4.7)	4.1 (2.5-6.6)
South-Eastern Asia	3.2 (2.6-3.9)	4.3 (3.1-6.0)	5.8 (3.7-9.2)	7.4 (4.2-12.7)
Western Asia	6.5 (4.6-9.1)	6.9 (4.4-10.6)	7.2 (3.7-13.6)	7.5 (3.1-17.0)
Oceania	5.1 (4.4-6.0)	6.2 (5.3-7.3)	7.6 (6.4-8.9)	8.8 (7.4-10.5)
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.1 (5.8-13.8)	10.2 (7.5-13.6)	11.4 (7.9-16.2)	12.4 (7.4-20.2)
Developed regions	8.7 (5.7-13.1)	9.1 (6.0-13.7)	9.6 (6.3-14.5)	10.0 (6.5-15.1)

^a WHZ <-2 refers to children aged 0 to 59 months whose weight for height is below minus two

standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

^b WHZ >+2 refers to children aged 0 to 59 months whose weight for height is above plus two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

^c Estimated range with 95 per cent confidence interval in parentheses.

Indicator 2.5.2

(a) Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

(Percentage)

	<i>not-at-risk^a</i>	<i>at-risk^a</i>	<i>unknown^b</i>
World	15.6	19.7	64.7
Developing regions	11.6	2.1	86.3
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.3	1.9	88.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.0	1.5	95.5
Eastern Asia	24.5	4.2	71.3
Southern Asia	13.2	0.4	86.5
South-Eastern Asia	17.9	2.6	79.5
Western Asia	9.4	5.4	85.2
Oceania	0.0	0.0	100.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.0	0.0	100.0
Developed regions	19.7	37.4	42.9
Least developed countries	10.1	1.4	88.5
Landlocked developing countries	6.0	0.6	93.4
Small island developing States	0.0	0.9	99.1

^a Data for "at-risk" and "not-at-risk" status are less than ten years old.

^b 'Unknown' status means that no updates have been received on the population sizes at least in the past 10 years.

Target 2.a

Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

Indicator 2.a.1

The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures^a

	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>
World	0.37	0.35	0.25	0.25
Developing regions	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.33
Northern Africa	1.05	0.26	0.14	0.14
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.25	0.25	0.18	0.14
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.26	0.21	0.34	0.22

	2001	2005	2010	2013
Eastern Asia	1.53	1.58	0.39	0.37
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.53	1.58	1.95	1.91
Southern Asia	0.20	0.27	0.38	0.33
Southern Asia excluding India	0.09	0.26	0.18	0.25
South-Eastern Asia	0.52	0.33	0.24	0.29
Western Asia	0.34	1.09	0.47	0.66
Oceania	—	0.24	0.19	0.16
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.13	0.48	0.73	0.57
Developed regions	0.49	0.53	0.42	0.41
Least developed countries	0.18	0.24	0.15	0.26
Landlocked developing countries	0.19	0.33	0.40	0.43
Small island developing States	0.59	0.74	1.00	0.55

^a The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture share of Government Expenditures, divided by the Agriculture Share of GDP, where Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector.

Indicator 2.a.2

Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

Annual total official flows disbursements for agriculture

(Billions of constant 2014 United States dollars)

	2000 ^a	2005	2010	2014
All developing countries	9.37	5.73	11.98	12.10
Least developed countries	3.40	1.79	3.66	3.89
Landlocked developing countries	2.94	1.33	2.76	2.65
Small island developing States	0.65	0.14	0.42	0.29

Target 2.b

Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Indicator 2.b.1**Producer Support Estimate**

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
World ^a	258	318	440	584
Of which: OECD countries	244	266	247	239

^a Producer Support Estimates cover OECD and emerging economies that together account for about 88 per cent of global value added in agriculture.

Indicator 2.b.2**Agricultural export subsidies^a**

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
All WTO Members	2.97	2.72	0.46	0.11
Developing WTO Members	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.002
Developed WTO Members	2.89	2.64	0.43	0.10

^a Source: Notifications by WTO Members under the Agreement on Agriculture. The notification record varies from year to year and therefore the set of countries represented in the data may differ among the years reported, particularly in more recent periods.

Goal 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.1

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.1**Maternal mortality ratio**

(Deaths per 100,000 live births)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	341	288	246	216
Developing regions	377	319	273	239
Northern Africa	113	95	82	70

	2000	2005	2010	2015
Sub-Saharan Africa	846	717	624	546
Latin America and the Caribbean	99	88	81	67
Eastern Asia	59	48	36	27
Eastern Asia excluding China	68	57	52	43
Southern Asia	377	288	221	176
Southern Asia excluding India	384	306	235	180
South-Eastern Asia	201	166	136	110
Western Asia	122	110	96	91
Oceania	292	239	206	187
Caucasus and Central Asia	50	46	37	33
Developed regions	17	15	13	12

Indicator 3.1.2

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel^a

(Percentage)

	2000	2015
World	62.0	75.4
Developing regions	58.3	73.1
Northern Africa	70.0	89.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.8	51.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.8	93.7
Eastern Asia	96.7	99.9
Southern Asia	38.2	63.2
South-Eastern Asia	62.2	83.7
Western Asia	72.4	84.3
Oceania	47.7	50.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	88.1	96.7
Developed regions	99.4	98.7
Least developed countries	31.3	53.6
Landlocked developing countries	41.9	65.3
Small island developing States	68.2	74.2

^a Estimates include data from 127 countries with data for the 2000 (1998-2007) and 2015 (2010-2015) periods, covering 75 per cent of global births in 2015.

Target 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

Indicator 3.2.1**Under-five mortality rate**

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	75.9	62.6	51.7	42.5
Developing regions	83.4	68.9	56.9	46.5
Northern Africa	44.3	35.0	28.3	24.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	154.3	127.0	101.2	83.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	32.0	24.6	24.0	17.9
Eastern Asia	36.5	23.7	15.7	10.9
Southern Asia	91.6	75.7	62.4	51.2
South-Eastern Asia	48.6	39.6	32.7	27.2
Western Asia	42.7	34.6	27.4	22.3
Oceania	66.9	63.5	57.4	50.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	63.2	49.1	38.9	31.7
Developed regions	9.8	8.1	6.8	5.8
Least developed countries	137.1	110.8	89.8	72.5
Landlocked developing countries	139.7	110.7	84.7	67.9
Small island developing States	61.8	54.9	80.4	43.3

Indicator 3.2.2**Neonatal mortality rate**

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	30.5	25.7	22.3	19.2
Developing regions	33.4	28.2	24.4	20.9
Northern Africa	22.6	19.5	16.2	13.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.8	36.2	31.9	28.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.7	11.8	10.8	9.3
Eastern Asia	20.8	13.8	8.2	5.6
Southern Asia	45.3	38.7	33.8	29.2
South-Eastern Asia	21	18.2	16	13.4
Western Asia	20.6	17.7	14.6	12.2
Oceania	26.6	25.6	23.9	21.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	27.1	22.9	19.1	16.1
Developed regions	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.2

	2000	2005	2010	2015
Least developed countries	41.3	35.8	31	27.2
Landlocked developing countries	40.3	34.7	29.5	25.7
Small island developing States	23.6	22.6	21.8	19.4

Target 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

Indicator 3.3.1

Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

(a) Estimated HIV incidence rate, total

(New cases per 1,000 uninfected population)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	0.55	0.40	0.33	0.30
Developing regions	0.65	0.47	0.37	0.31
Northern Africa	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.87	2.57	1.94	1.48
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.26	0.21	0.18	0.17
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Southern Asia	0.19	0.11	0.08	0.06
Southern Asia excluding India	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06
South-Eastern Asia	0.26	0.27	0.22	0.19
Western Asia	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
Oceania	0.76	0.43	0.32	0.33
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.17	0.16	0.10	0.12
Developed regions	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.22
Least developed countries	1.52	1.13	0.86	0.57
Landlocked developing countries	2.13	1.51	1.22	0.84
Small island developing States	1.14	0.59	0.34	0.30

(b) Estimated HIV incidence rate, by sex

(New cases per 1,000 uninfected population)

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
World	0.54	0.55	0.41	0.40	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.28
Developing regions	0.62	0.68	0.46	0.48	0.36	0.38	0.31	0.32

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Northern Africa	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.45	4.29	2.31	2.83	1.74	2.15	1.32	1.65
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.32	0.20	0.27	0.15	0.25	0.11	0.24	0.10
Eastern Asia	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01
Southern Asia	0.23	0.15	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.05
Southern Asia excluding India	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.03
South-Eastern Asia	0.36	0.16	0.36	0.17	0.30	0.15	0.26	0.13
Western Asia	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03
Oceania	0.68	0.86	0.39	0.48	0.29	0.35	0.30	0.37
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.26	0.08	0.25	0.08	0.14	0.06	0.17	0.07
Developed regions	0.22	0.08	0.22	0.08	0.25	0.09	0.32	0.12
Least developed countries	1.39	1.66	1.02	1.23	0.78	0.94	0.51	0.64
Landlocked developing countries	1.95	2.31	1.39	1.62	1.11	1.33	0.75	0.93
Small island developing States	1.14	1.15	0.59	0.59	0.37	0.32	0.34	0.25

(c) Estimated HIV incidence rate, by age

(New cases per 1,000 uninfected population)

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
	(15+)	(0-14)	(15+)	(0-14)	(15+)	(0-14)	(15+)	(0-14)
World	0.66	0.28	0.46	0.26	0.40	0.17	0.37	0.08
Developing regions	0.82	0.31	0.55	0.29	0.45	0.19	0.40	0.09
Northern Africa	0.03	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.03	<0.01
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.77	1.58	3.63	1.27	2.90	0.73	2.39	0.30
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.36	0.07	0.28	0.05	0.24	0.03	0.22	0.01
Eastern Asia	0.06	<0.01	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	<0.01
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.02	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.03	<0.01
Southern Asia	0.27	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.08	0.02
Southern Asia excluding India	0.06	<0.01	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.01
South-Eastern Asia	0.37	0.04	0.36	0.04	0.30	0.04	0.25	0.04
Western Asia	0.02	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	0.05	<0.01
Oceania	1.10	0.25	0.55	0.25	0.40	0.20	0.44	0.14
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.25	0.01	0.22	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.16	0.01
Developed regions	0.18	<0.01	0.18	0.01	0.20	<0.01	0.26	0.01
Least developed countries	2.09	0.79	1.48	0.65	1.14	0.47	0.85	0.15
Landlocked developing countries	2.83	1.23	1.95	0.90	1.66	0.60	1.29	0.18
Small island developing States	1.48	0.44	0.69	0.37	0.38	0.25	0.37	0.10

Indicator 3.3.2**Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population****(New cases per 100,000 population)**

	2000	2005	2010	2014
World	162 (155:169)	158 (151:164)	144 (137:151)	133 (126:141)
Developing regions	192 (184:200)	186 (178:193)	170 (162:178)	157 (148:165)
Northern Africa	57 (54:60)	52 (50:55)	50 (47:53)	48 (44:51)
Sub-Saharan Africa	351 (325:377)	357 (334:380)	321 (293:350)	281 (251:312)
Latin America and the Caribbean	60 (57:62)	50 (48:52)	45 (43:47)	42 (41:44)
Eastern Asia	113 (105:120)	97 (93:102)	84 (79:89)	75 (70:80)
Southern Asia	211 (202:220)	206 (198:213)	189 (179:199)	176 (165:187)
South-Eastern Asia	352 (290:415)	335 (275:396)	311 (253:368)	296 (241:352)
Western Asia	42 (40:45)	34 (32:36)	28 (26:29)	23 (22:25)
Oceania	309 (261:357)	317 (276:357)	311 (248:375)	316 (232:400)
Caucasus and Central Asia	218 (200:236)	179 (159:198)	118 (103:133)	89 (78:100)
Developed regions	39 (37:40)	35 (34:37)	28 (26:29)	23 (22:24)
Least developed countries	303 (284:322)	281 (265:297)	254 (239:270)	232 (217:246)
Landlocked developing countries	309 (288:330)	262 (246:277)	207 (193:221)	165 (154:177)
Small island developing States	123 (115:132)	130 (123:138)	124 (113:135)	122 (108:137)

^a Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.**Indicator 3.3.3****Malaria incidence per 1,000 population****(New cases per 100,000 population)**

	2000	2005	2010	2013
World	146	134	113	99
Developing regions	146	134	113	99
Northern Africa	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	408	362	299	256
Latin America and the Caribbean	40	26	16	10
Eastern Asia	1	0	0	0
Southern Asia	45	41	29	22
South-Eastern Asia	40	37	29	25
Western Asia	43	30	21	18
Oceania	280	245	179	173
Caucasus and Central Asia	18.0	2.4	0.1	0.0
Developed regions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Least developed countries	341	285	236	189
Landlocked developing countries	374	295	267	201
Small island developing States	147	117	86	79

Indicator 3.3.5**Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases**

	2014
World	1 728 493 416

	2014
Developing regions	1 710 329 751
Northern Africa	1 757 466
Sub-Saharan Africa	643 556 879
Latin America and the Caribbean	63 844 482
Eastern Asia	231 666 452
Southern Asia	17 550 436
South-Eastern Asia	8 301 598
Western Asia	2 344 315
Oceania	31 735
Caucasus and Central Asia	593 880 681
Developed regions	249 187 305
Least developed countries	26 027 215
Landlocked developing countries	1 728 493 416
Small island developing States	1 710 329 751

Target 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

Indicator 3.4.2

Suicide mortality rate

(a) Suicide mortality rate, total
(Deaths per 100,000 population)

	2000	2005	2010	2012
World	14.4	13.0	11.8	11.4
Developing regions	13.5	12.1	11.0	10.5
Northern Africa	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2
Eastern Asia	18.7	14.8	11.5	10.4
Southern Asia	18.5	18.2	17.6	17.3
South-Eastern Asia	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.7
Western Asia	5.8	4.9	4.0	3.7
Oceania	8.4	7.4	7.2	7.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	13.2	10.9	10.3	10.4
Developed regions	18.4	16.6	15.3	15.1
Least developed countries	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5
Landlocked developing countries	10.9	9.9	9.3	9.1

	2000	2005	2010	2012
Small island developing States	9.1	8.0	7.8	7.6

(b) Suicide mortality rate, by sex
(Deaths per 100,000 population)

	2000		2005		2010		2012	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
World	17.4	11.4	15.8	10.1	14.8	8.7	14.5	8.2
Developing regions	14.5	12.4	13.4	10.8	12.8	9.1	12.5	8.5
Northern Africa	2.8	1.7	3.0	1.5	3.2	1.3	3.4	1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.5	4.0	10.8	4.1	10.8	4.1	10.7	4.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.7	2.8	9.7	2.8	9.9	2.8	9.7	2.8
Eastern Asia	16.3	21.3	12.9	17.0	10.4	12.7	9.7	11.1
Southern Asia	20.0	16.9	20.1	16.1	20.4	14.6	20.3	14.2
South-Eastern Asia	7.8	4.8	7.4	4.4	7.4	4.2	7.3	4.1
Western Asia	7.6	4.0	6.5	3.3	5.4	2.5	4.9	2.3
Oceania	10.7	6.0	9.5	5.3	9.3	5.1	9.4	5.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	21.4	5.3	17.6	4.4	16.3	4.4	16.3	4.5
Developed regions	29.9	7.6	26.7	7.0	24.5	6.6	24.2	6.5
Least developed countries	10.8	6.3	10.8	6.2	11.0	6.2	10.9	6.1
Landlocked developing countries	15.5	6.3	14.0	5.9	13.2	5.5	12.9	5.4
Small island developing States	12.9	5.3	11.6	4.4	11.5	4.1	11.2	4.0

Target 3.5

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

Indicator 3.5.2

Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

(Litres of pure alcohol consumed per capita)

	2005	2010	2015
World	6.0	6.2	6.3
Developing regions	4.5	5.0	5.4
Northern Africa	0.8	0.7	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.2	6.1	6.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.4	7.7	7.5
Eastern Asia	5.1	6.8	7.7
Southern Asia	2.8	3.3	3.5
South-Eastern Asia	2.9	3.3	3.8
Western Asia	1.8	1.3	1.5

	2005	2010	2015
Oceania	3.2	2.9	3.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	5.8	5.6	5.0
Developed regions	11.6	10.8	10.4
Least developed countries	2.7	3.0	3.1
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	5.0	5.0
Small island developing States	5.0	5.0	5.2

Target 3.6

By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1

Death rate due to road traffic injuries

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

	2000	2005	2010	2013
World	18.1	18.8	18.0	17.4
Developing regions	19.0	20.0	19.8	19.3
Northern Africa	18.6	18.7	20.8	19.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.2	27.8	27.0	26.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.5	17.2	18.7	19.2
Eastern Asia	18.2	20.8	19.8	18.5
Southern Asia	16.8	17.3	17.1	16.7
South-Eastern Asia	19.5	19.5	19.3	19.0
Western Asia	17.1	17.3	16.4	16.9
Oceania	16.3	16.3	16.4	15.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.5	18.4	17.0	15.9
Developed regions	14.0	13.5	9.6	8.6
Least developed countries	23.4	23.7	23.8	23.9
Landlocked developing countries	21.4	23.0	22.9	23.3
Small island developing States	17.6	16.5	15.4	15.2

Target 3.7

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Indicator 3.7.1

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Proportion of women *married or in a union* of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods^a
(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	74.5	75.5	76.2	76.7
Developing regions	74.7	75.5	76.1	76.5
Northern Africa	72.9	75.3	76.3	77.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.5	34.9	40.4	46.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	76.1	79.3	80.8	81.5
Eastern Asia	95.1	94.9	94.5	94.0
Southern Asia	62.8	65.4	67.4	69.8
South-Eastern Asia	69.9	72.9	74.6	75.1
Western Asia	47.4	51.7	54.3	57.0
Oceania	42.4	44.6	47.0	49.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	64.0	65.8	67.3	69.1
Developed regions	73.6	75.6	76.7	77.6
Least developed countries	39.3	44.7	50.4	55.5
Landlocked developing countries	42.2	47.1	52.9	58.3
Small island developing States	66.4	66.4	68.2	68.5

^a The global indicator is intended to represent all women of reproductive age. Given current data limitations, the model-based estimates represent women who are married or in a union.

Indicator 3.7.2

Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 adolescent women aged 15-19

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	56.0	50.5	47.2	44.1
Developing regions	61.1	54.8	51.1	48.1
Northern Africa	36.0	33.8	35.0	35.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	129.2	122.1	112.9	101.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.1	74.5	68.4	64.1
Eastern Asia	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.0

	2000	2005	2010	2015
Southern Asia	71.4	56.7	44.4	33.6
South-Eastern Asia	42.3	42.9	43.8	44.9
Western Asia	55.0	48.7	45.0	41.3
Oceania	60.6	57.2	53.6	49.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	36.0	28.4	29.3	28.7
Developed regions	26.3	24.0	21.3	15.6
Least developed countries	120.7	112.2	102.2	91.4
Landlocked developing countries	110.5	100.0	90.6	80.2
Small island developing States	69.0	63.1	58.4	53.2

Note: Estimate or short-term projection refers to the average of two, contiguous five-year periods (e.g., 2010-2015 and 2015-2020 for year 2015).

Target 3.9

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Indicator 3.9.1

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

	2012
World	92.0
Northern Africa	42.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	79.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.6
Eastern Asia	159.5
Southern Asia	115.3
South-Eastern Asia	81.9
Western Asia	38.7
Oceania	47.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	97.7
Developed regions	43.1
Least developed countries	83.0
Landlocked developing countries	82.7
Small island developing States	54.2

Note: Data only reported for WHO Member states.

Indicator 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

	2012
World	12.4
Developing regions	15.0
Northern Africa	2.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0
Eastern Asia	0.4
Southern Asia	23.2
South-Eastern Asia	4.0
Western Asia	2.6
Oceania	10.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.6
Developed regions	0.4

Indicator 3.9.3

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

	2012
Northern Africa	1.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.5
Eastern Asia	2.8
Southern Asia	3.7
South-Eastern Asia	0.8
Western Asia	1.1
Oceania	10.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.3
Developed regions	2.7

Target 3.b

Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

Indicator 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

Annual total official flows for medical research and basic health sectors

(Billions of constant 2014 United States dollars)

	2000 ^a	2005	2010	2014
All developing countries	2.92	4.28	8.35	8.89
Least developed countries	0.88	1.39	2.94	4.44
Landlocked developing countries	0.46	0.74	1.47	2.15
Small island developing States	0.18	0.13	0.17	0.15

^a 2000 is a proxy based on commitments instead of disbursements.

Goal 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.2

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

Indicator 4.2.1

Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

- (a) Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development and learning^{a,b}**

2009-2015^a

	2009-2015 ^a
World (58 countries, 17 per cent population coverage)	69.1
Northern Africa (2 countries, 30 per cent population coverage)	71.0
Sub-Saharan Africa (18 countries, 43 per cent population coverage)	60.3
Latin America and the Caribbean (14 countries, 16 per cent population coverage)	84.4
South-Eastern Asia (4 countries, 24 per cent population coverage)	86.0
Eastern Asia (2 countries, 2 per cent population coverage)	75.4
Southern Asia (3 countries, 10 per cent population coverage)	64.0
Western Asia (5 countries, 38 per cent population coverage)	71.3
Caucasus and Central Asia (3 countries, 33 per cent population coverage)	83.7
Developed regions (7 countries, 6 per cent population coverage))	90.6
Least developed countries (17 countries, 39 per cent population coverage)	61.4
Landlocked developing countries (14 countries, 26 per cent population coverage)	60.2
Small island developing States (10 countries, 40 per cent population coverage)	83.9

^a Data are from surveys conducted between 2009 and 2015.

^b The number of countries used to calculate the regional values and the population coverages are presented in parentheses.

Target 4.b

By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

Indicator 4.b.1

Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

Annual total assistance for scholarships

(Billions of constant 2014 United States dollars)

	2010	2014
All developing countries	1.39	1.32
Least developed countries	0.22	0.20
Landlocked developing countries	0.14	0.14
Small island developing States	0.10	0.09

Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.3

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Indicator 5.3.1

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

(a) Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married by age 15
(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015 ^a
World	10.9	10.5	9.4	7.5
Developing regions	12.4	12.0	10.6	8.3
Northern Africa	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.3	14.9	13.7	11.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9	7.1	8.5	7.1
Eastern Asia ^b	—	—	—	—
Southern Asia	28.1	25.7	22.7	16.0
South-Eastern Asia	4.6	4.2	3.3	2.4
Western Asia	6.1	5.6	4.5	3.4
Oceania	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5
Developed regions ^b	—	—	—	—
Least developed countries	19.9	18.5	16.5	12.6
Landlocked developing countries	14.5	14.8	12.5	10.4
Small island developing States	6.1	6.1	6.7	4.7

(b) Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married by age 18
(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015 ^a
World	30.6	30.1	27.7	25.9
Developing regions	33.5	33.2	30.4	27.4
Northern Africa	19.1	16.3	13.7	12.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.8	42.3	40.5	37.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.4	30.1	31.1	28.1

	2000	2005	2010	2015 ^a
Eastern Asia ^b	—	—	—	—
Southern Asia	60.5	57.9	52.1	44.1
South-Eastern Asia	20.9	19.3	16.2	16.2
Western Asia	26.5	23.5	20.4	19.0
Oceania	26.8	25.3	24.0	21.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	13.2	14.5	11.7	8.3
Developed regions ^b	—	—	—	—
Least developed countries	52.4	50.6	47.9	41.6
Landlocked developing countries	43.0	43.4	40.0	35.4
Small island developing States	27.9	28.7	26.6	23.2

^a Refers to the latest available data collected between 2013-2015.

^b Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional estimates for Eastern Asia and Developed regions.

Indicator 5.3.2

Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

Proportion of girls aged 15-19 who have undergone FGM/C^a

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World (30 countries, 19 per cent population coverage)	46.5	44.0	41.3	36.6
Northern Africa (1 country, 52 per cent population coverage)	92.6	89.2	81.6	69.6
Sub-Saharan Africa (26 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	40.9	38.1	36.5	31.8
South-Eastern Asia (1 country, 41 per cent population coverage)	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2
Western Asia (2 countries, 32 per cent population coverage)	14.1	12.4	11.9	10.0
Least developed countries (22 countries, 45 per cent population coverage)	52.7	50.1	47.7	43.1
Landlocked developing countries (7 countries, 48 per cent population coverage)	56.5	55.0	51.8	45.0
Small island developing States (1 country, 4 per cent population coverage)	46.7	47.7	45.9	41.9

^a The number of countries used to calculate the regional values and the population coverages are presented in parentheses.

Target 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

Indicator 5.5.1

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

(a) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2016
World	13.8	16.1	19.2	22.7
Developing regions	12.5	14.4	17.8	21.4
Northern Africa	3.9	11.3	11.4	21.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.6	14.2	18.4	23.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.2	19.0	22.7	28.2
Eastern Asia	19.9	19.4	19.5	21.7
Southern Asia	6.8	8.8	18.2	17.7
South-Eastern Asia	12.3	15.5	19.3	18.3
Western Asia	4.2	3.9	8.8	12.5
Oceania	3.6	3.0	2.5	4.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.0	9.9	15.1	17.6
Developed regions	16.3	19.8	22.5	26.0
Least developed countries	9.9	13.1	19.3	22.8
Landlocked developing countries	7.8	13.4	21.6	26.0
Small island developing States	14.0	17.9	20.5	23.2

Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator 6.1.1

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	82.5	85.6	88.4	91.1
Developing regions	78.6	82.5	86.1	89.3

	2000	2005	2010	2015
Northern Africa	89.6	91.4	92.3	92.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.9	58.9	63.0	67.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	89.6	91.5	93.3	94.6
Eastern Asia	81.1	86.9	91.7	95.6
Southern Asia	80.8	85.0	89.2	92.5
South-Eastern Asia	79.5	83.5	87.2	90.3
Western Asia	87.1	88.5	89.9	94.6
Oceania	53.3	54.3	55.4	55.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	83.2	84.2	87.2	88.6
Developed regions	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.2
Least developed countries	56.4	60.3	64.3	69.4
Landlocked developing countries	58.4	63.2	68.6	72.5
Small island developing States	79.8	80.1	80.4	80.2

Target 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

Indicator 6.2.1

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	58.9	62.0	65.0	67.7
Developing regions	50.1	54.3	58.3	61.8
Northern Africa	80.3	84.7	88.5	89.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.6	26.9	28.3	29.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	74.7	77.8	80.8	83.1
Eastern Asia	60.4	66.2	71.9	77.4
Southern Asia	31.6	37.0	42.3	46.9
South-Eastern Asia	58.6	63.7	68.4	72.2
Western Asia	82.7	85.9	88.5	93.8
Oceania	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	87.7	90.8	94.9	95.9
Developed regions	94.6	95.0	95.4	95.6
Least developed countries	28.1	31.5	34.7	37.5
Landlocked developing countries	36.2	39.0	41.6	43.0
Small island developing States ^a	65.7	66.8	67.7	67.9

Target 6.4

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Indicator 6.4.2

Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

(Percentage)

	<i>around 2012</i>
World	8.8
Developing regions	9.5
Northern Africa	96.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.3
Eastern Asia	19.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	23.0
Southern Asia	47.5
Southern Asia excluding India	53.5
South-Eastern Asia	7.7
Western Asia	54.5
Oceania	<0.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	49.6
Developed regions	6.8
Least developed countries	4.1
Landlocked developing countries	11.2
Small island developing States	1.7

Target 6.5

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Indicator 6.5.1

Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

- (a) Proportion of countries in various stages of implementing national integrated water resources management plans or equivalent**

(Percentage)

2012

	Not relevant	Under development	Developed, not implemented	Implementation started	Implemented , advanced	Fully implemented
World	2.3	33.1	13.1	17.7	20.0	13.8
Developing regions	2.1	37.2	17.0	20.2	16.0	7.4
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	60.0	20.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.9	40.0	22.9	22.9	5.7	5.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.0	40.9	22.7	18.2	18.2	0.0
Eastern Asia	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Southern Asia	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0
South-Eastern Asia	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	22.2	11.1
Western Asia	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Oceania	0.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
Developed regions	2.8	22.2	2.8	11.1	30.6	30.6

^a Based on 130 countries' response to a 2012 Integrated Water Resources Management survey question.

Target 6.a

By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Indicator 6.a.1

Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

Annual total official flows for water supply and sanitation

(Billions of constant 2014 United States dollars)

	2000 ^a	2005	2010	2014
All developing countries	7.9	5.2	9.9	10.0
Least developed countries	1.0	1.1	1.8	2.1
Landlocked developing countries	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.7
Small island developing States	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2

^a 2000 is a proxy based on commitments instead of disbursements.

Target 6.b**Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management****Indicator 6.b.1**

Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

- (a) Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users and communities in planning program in water and sanitation management and hygiene promotion, by residence^a**
(Percentage)

	2012-2014				
	Drinking water		Sanitation		Hygiene Promotion
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Total
World	79.8	83.0	75.5	78.7	72.3
Developing regions	85.4	89.0	79.5	84.1	76.5
Northern Africa	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	78.4	86.5	78.4	81.1	81.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.5	93.8	75.0	81.3	75.0
Eastern Asia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Southern Asia	55.6	66.7	55.6	77.8	77.8
Southern Asia excluding India	62.5	75.0	62.5	75.0	75.0
South-Eastern Asia	87.5	87.5	75.0	87.5	50.0
Western Asia	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	20.0
Oceania	50.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	75.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	100.0	80.0	80.0	60.0	80.0
Developed regions	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	85.7
Least developed countries	88.9	91.9	78.4	86.5	88.6
Landlocked developing countries	96.2	96.2	80.8	84.6	100.0
Small island developing States	62.5	57.1	75.0	71.4	62.5

- (b) Proportion of countries indicating a high participation of local communities in planning programs in water and sanitation management and hygiene promotion, by residence^a**
(Percentage)

	2012-2014		
	Drinking water		Hygiene Promotion
		Sanitation	

	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	12.8	22.3	9.6	24.5	13.8
Developing regions	15.8	26.9	11.7	29.9	17.8
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.2	24.3	13.5	35.1	8.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.0	18.8	0.0	6.3	18.8
Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	0.0	44.4	0.0	44.4	22.2
Southern Asia excluding India	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	25.0
South-Eastern Asia	37.5	25.0	12.5	25.0	25.0
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Developed regions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Least developed countries	22.9	30.6	20.0	47.1	17.6
Landlocked developing countries	20.0	32.0	16.7	34.8	16.7
Small island developing States	33.3	33.3	28.6	28.6	42.9

^a 2012-2014.

Goal 7

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target 7.1

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator 7.1.1

Proportion of population with access to electricity

(Percentage)

	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>
World	79.4	83.2	84.7
Developing regions	74.3	79.4	81.3
Northern Africa	92.3	99.4	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.1	31.8	35.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	92.8	94.7	96.4
Eastern Asia	96.7	98.4	98.8
Southern Asia	62.9	75.5	78.9
South-Eastern Asia	79.4	87.8	90.0
Western Asia	89.4	91.3	93.1

	2000	2010	2012
Oceania	23.1	25.3	28.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	98.6	99.9	100.0
Developed regions	99.8	100.0	100.0
Least developed countries	23.6	31.4	34.3
Landlocked developing countries	40.0	42.0	44.3
Small island developing States	70.7	72.8	74.3

Indicator 7.1.2

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology^a

(Percentage)

	2005	2010	2014
World	53.5	56.0	57.8
Northern Africa	95.1	99.1	99.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	12.3	12.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.4	84.3	86.5
Eastern Asia	51.2	54.9	57.8
Southern Asia	29.4	32.8	35.4
South-Eastern Asia	32.5	43.8	52.7
Western Asia	93.6	94.7	95.2
Oceania	21.4	26.3	30.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	80.7	84.7	87.8
Developed regions	97.8	98.5	98.9
Least developed countries	9.1	10.2	11.0
Landlocked developing countries	24.8	25.2	25.6
Small island developing States	56.4	59.5	61.8

^a Estimated; The figure is estimated by the international agency, when corresponding country data on a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or there are issues of data quality. Estimates are based on national data, such as surveys or administrative records, or other sources but on the same variable being estimated.

Note: Data only reported for WHO Member states.

Target 7.2

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Indicator 7.2.1

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2012
World	17.4	17.0	17.8	18.1
Developing regions	32.5	28.7	26.1	24.4

	2000	2005	2010	2012
Northern Africa	7.3	6.1	5.5	5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	68.2	66.6	65.8	57.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.2	28.5	28.6	27.4
Eastern Asia	25.2	19.6	17.5	17.0
Southern Asia	43.4	39.8	33.9	32.6
South-Eastern Asia	38.5	33.9	31.7	31.2
Western Asia	5.8	5.1	4.1	3.8
Oceania	54.0	42.8	36.7	-
Caucasus and Central Asia	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.1
Developed regions	7.0	7.5	9.5	10.1
Least developed countries	75.7	72.3	67.8	51.3
Landlocked developing countries	44.3	43.3	42.4	29.2
Small island developing States	23.8	20.9	17.3	11.1

Target 7.3

By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Indicator 7.3.1

Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP)

Energy intensity level of primary energy

(MJ per constant 2011 PPP GDP)

	2000	2005	2010	2012
World	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.7
Developing regions	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.1
Northern Africa	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.4	9.1	8.0	7.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
Eastern Asia	10.0	9.6	8.3	8.1
Southern Asia	6.8	6.1	5.5	5.4
South-Eastern Asia	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.5
Western Asia	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.9
Oceania	10.3	13.6	12.1	11.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	16.7	12.4	9.2	9.2
Developed regions	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.3
Least developed countries	8.9	7.5	6.5	6.4

	2000	2005	2010	2012
Landlocked developing countries	14.0	11.3	9.0	8.8
Small island developing States	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.2

Goal 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target 8.1

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Indicator 8.1.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
World	3.0	2.3	2.8	1.3
Developing regions	4.2	5.2	6.2	3.1
Northern Africa	2.1	3.8	2.4	-0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	3.4	2.8	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.8	3.0	4.4	0.2
Eastern Asia	7.6	8.0	9.1	5.6
Southern Asia	2.6	6.2	7.1	5.2
South-Eastern Asia	4.5	4.4	6.8	3.1
Western Asia	4.1	4.2	3.6	0.9
Oceania	-0.9	0.7	2.0	1.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.0	10.4	5.5	4.1
Developed regions	3.5	2.2	2.3	1.4
Least developed countries	1.7	5.5	3.4	3.1
Landlocked developing countries	1.6	6.0	4.9	3.1
Small island developing States	4.0	3.6	5.5	1.5

Target 8.2

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

Indicator 8.2.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

(Percentage)

	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
World	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.1
Developing regions	2.8	3.6	5.2	3.7
Northern Africa	2.0	1.0	1.9	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.8	3.1	2.6	1.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.2	-0.3	1.7	0.7
Eastern Asia	6.6	7.8	9.6	6.7
Southern Asia	3.1	3.3	6.3	3.9
South-Eastern Asia	-0.1	3.4	3.0	3.6
Western Asia	2.2	2.2	0.1	1.1
Oceania	-1.8	0.1	1.4	3.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.5	6.8	6.1	3.6
Developed regions	2.3	1.8	0.9	0.9
Least developed countries	2.0	3.4	4.0	2.8
Landlocked developing countries	1.1	3.5	4.4	2.6
Small island developing States	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.4

Target 8.5

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Indicator 8.5.2

Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities^{a,b}

(a) Total unemployment rate^c

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.1
Developing regions	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.8
Northern Africa	18.0	14.4	11.0	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.2

	2000	2005	2010	2015
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.0	8.7	7.8	6.9
Eastern Asia	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.8
Southern Asia	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.3
South-Eastern Asia	5.6	7.1	5.1	4.5
Western Asia	9.8	11.8	11.0	11.3
Oceania	5.7	6.6	6.8	6.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	13.0	11.1	10.4	9.5
Developed regions	8.1	7.6	9.4	7.7
Least developed countries	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2
Landlocked developing countries	7.3	7.4	6.7	6.6
Small island developing States	9.3	9.1	8.3	8.6

(b) Total unemployment rate, by age^d
(Percentage)

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
World	4.9	15.4	4.7	15.1	4.8	14.9	4.6	15.0
Developing regions	4.4	15.0	4.2	14.7	4.0	14.0	4.1	14.6
Northern Africa	11.1	45.1	7.8	41.0	6.9	31.4	8.6	45.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	14.3	6.8	13.9	6.5	13.6	6.6	12.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.3	25.5	6.0	19.6	5.6	18.0	5.0	16.8
Eastern Asia	3.4	11.3	3.2	10.4	3.2	10.9	3.7	13.7
Southern Asia	2.8	12.1	3.3	12.0	2.7	11.7	2.8	11.9
South-Eastern Asia	2.8	15.8	3.6	22.0	2.8	16.7	2.5	15.1
Western Asia	5.8	25.1	7.7	30.5	7.5	29.7	7.9	31.1
Oceania	3.8	11.2	4.7	12.9	4.8	13.9	4.6	13.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	10.5	24.1	8.6	22.1	8.3	20.5	7.7	20.1
Developed regions	6.7	17.5	6.3	17.3	7.9	22.0	6.6	18.0
Least developed countries	3.9	11.6	4.5	11.1	4.4	11.3	4.3	11.7
Landlocked developing countries	5.6	11.5	5.5	12.1	5.0	11.2	5.0	10.6
Small island developing States	6.8	21.1	6.3	23.1	6.0	21.1	6.3	22.1

(c) Total unemployment rate, by sex^c
(Percentage)

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
World	6.6	7.4	6.2	7.2	6.1	7.0	5.8	6.7
Developing regions	6.4	7.0	5.9	7.0	5.3	6.5	5.4	6.4
Northern Africa	14.7	31.6	11.0	28.2	8.0	22.4	10.2	25.2

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.2	10.6	7.4	10.2	7.3	9.6	7.1	9.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.7	16.0	6.9	11.6	6.4	10.1	5.7	8.8
Eastern Asia	5.4	4.1	4.9	3.7	4.9	3.8	5.3	4.2
Southern Asia	4.9	5.2	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.6	4.0	5.2
South-Eastern Asia	5.6	5.5	6.5	7.8	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.5
Western Asia	8.5	14.5	10.2	18.3	8.7	20.3	9.0	19.7
Oceania	5.2	6.2	6.1	7.2	6.3	7.4	6.0	6.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.1	14.1	10.8	11.5	10.3	10.6	9.4	9.7
Developed regions	7.8	8.6	7.4	7.9	9.9	8.8	7.8	7.5
Least developed countries	5.4	6.9	5.3	7.7	5.3	7.4	5.4	7.2
Landlocked developing countries	6.8	8.0	6.6	8.3	6.1	7.4	5.8	7.5
Small island developing States	7.4	12.2	7.0	12.2	7.0	10.2	6.8	11.0

(d) Unemployment rate, men, by age^d
(Percentage)

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
World	4.7	15.1	4.3	14.4	4.5	14.4	4.3	14.3
Developing regions	4.2	14.7	3.9	14.0	3.6	13.2	3.8	13.7
Northern Africa	9.2	37.7	6.3	30.1	5.2	21.5	6.4	35.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.6	12.8	5.8	12.1	5.7	12.2	5.7	11.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.7	20.2	4.7	15.4	4.5	14.5	4.1	13.5
Eastern Asia	3.9	13.0	3.6	11.9	3.7	12.4	4.2	14.7
Southern Asia	2.8	11.9	2.8	11.5	2.3	11.1	2.5	11.5
South-Eastern Asia	2.9	16.1	3.4	20.3	2.7	16.0	2.5	14.4
Western Asia	5.0	22.8	6.7	26.9	5.8	24.3	6.2	26.3
Oceania	3.4	10.7	4.3	12.3	4.4	13.3	4.2	12.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.5	23.1	8.2	21.4	7.9	20.5	7.5	19.4
Developed regions	6.3	17.6	6.0	17.9	8.3	23.7	6.7	19.0
Least developed countries	3.4	11.1	3.6	9.9	3.6	10.3	3.6	11.0
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	11.4	4.7	11.6	4.3	11.0	4.2	10.0
Small island developing States	5.3	17.6	4.8	18.3	4.9	18.2	5.0	17.8

(e) Unemployment rate, women, by age^d
(Percentage)

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
World	5.4	15.8	5.2	16.0	5.2	15.8	5.0	16.2

	2000		2005		2010		2015	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
Developing regions	4.7	15.5	4.7	15.9	4.5	15.1	4.6	16.1
Northern Africa	19.7	69.7	14.0	84.9	13.1	73.3	16.6	90.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	16.1	8.1	15.9	7.6	15.3	7.7	14.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.0	35.2	8.0	26.7	7.2	23.8	6.4	22.3
Eastern Asia	2.9	9.4	2.7	8.7	2.7	9.2	3.1	12.5
Southern Asia	2.9	12.7	4.4	13.2	3.8	13.2	3.5	13.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.7	15.4	3.9	24.3	3.0	17.7	2.5	16.0
Western Asia	8.9	32.2	11.7	42.6	14.2	48.9	14.5	47.5
Oceania	4.2	11.7	5.1	13.5	5.2	14.7	5.0	13.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	11.7	25.5	9.2	23.1	8.7	20.4	8.0	21.1
Developed regions	7.3	17.4	6.7	16.6	7.5	19.9	6.5	16.7
Least developed countries	4.7	12.2	5.7	12.6	5.5	12.4	5.2	12.6
Landlocked developing countries	6.5	11.6	6.5	12.7	5.8	11.5	6.1	11.4
Small island developing States	9.1	26.4	8.6	30.3	7.4	25.2	8.2	28.1

^a Unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force, where unemployed persons are those who, during the short reference period, did not work, were available to work and sought work.

^b Statistics on the labour force status of individuals disaggregated by their disability status are not available at the global and regional levels at this stage.

^c Refers to persons aged 15 and above.

^d Adults refer to persons aged 25 and above; youth refers to persons aged 15 to 24 inclusive.

Target 8.7

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

Indicator 8.7.1

Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

(a) Number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, 2012

(Thousands)

	Total number of children	Children in employment ^a	Children in labour ^b	Children in hazardous work ^c
World	1 585 566	264 427	167 956	85 344
Asia and the Pacific	835 334	129 358	77 723	38 860
Latin America and the Caribbean	142 693	17 843	12 505	9 638

	<i>Total number of children</i>	<i>Children in employment^a</i>	<i>Children in labour^b</i>	<i>Children in hazardous work^c</i>
Sub Saharan Africa	275 397	83 570	53 031	28 767
Other regions	332 143	33 656	18 697	13 078
of which MENA ^d	110 411	13 307	9 244	5 224

(b) Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, 2012

(Percentage)

	<i>Children in employment</i>	<i>Children in labour</i>	<i>Children in hazardous work</i>
World	16.7	10.6	5.4
Asia and the Pacific	15.5	9.3	4.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.5	8.8	6.8
Sub Saharan Africa	30.3	21.4	10.4
Other regions	10.1	5.6	3.9
of which MENA ^d	12.1	8.4	4.7

^a Children in employment refer to all children aged 5-17 who work.^b Children in labour refer to children who work that is prohibited by law and is a subset of children in employment.^c Children in hazardous work refer to children in any activity or occupation that, by its nature or type, has or leads to adverse effects on the their safety, health and moral development. It is a subcategory of child labour.^d Middle East and Northern Africa.

Note: Data for the regional groupings established for the purposes of SDG reporting are not available for this indicator. ILO regional groupings are used instead.

Target 8.10**Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all****Indicator 8.10.2****Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider**

(Percentage)

	<i>2011</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	50.6	61.5
Developing regions	41.8	53.9
Northern Africa	22.3	26.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.2	34.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.3	51.9
Eastern Asia	65.0	79.6
Southern Asia	32.3	46.4
South-Eastern Asia	31.2	41.1
Western Asia	40.5	46.4
Oceania	-	-
Caucasus and Central Asia	21.9	34.7

	2011	2014
Developed regions	81.6	88.1
Least developed countries	17.9	24.0
Landlocked developing countries	20.2	27.9
Small island developing States	51.4	57.2

Target 8.a

Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

Indicator 8.a.1

Aid for trade commitments and disbursements

(a) Annual official flows for trade disbursements

(Billions of constant 2014 United States dollars)

	2002-05	2010	2014
All developing countries	16.22	32.74	42.75
Least developed countries	4.94	9.20	10.52
Landlocked developing countries	3.07	6.17	6.49
Small island developing States	0.43	1.22	1.18

(b) Annual total official flows for trade commitments

(Billions of constant 2014 United States dollars)

	2002-05	2010	2014
All developing countries	24.92	43.89	54.80
Least developed countries	6.88	13.41	14.43
Landlocked developing countries	4.29	8.58	10.23
Small island developing States	0.76	1.28	1.37

(c) Share of sector allocable official flows for trade disbursements

(Percentage)

	2002-05	2010	2014
All developing countries	19.4	12.8	12.8
Least developed countries	30.4	27.2	27.9

	2002-05	2010	2014
Landlocked developing countries	31.0	25.2	24.4
Small island developing States	19.0	18.0	23.9

(d) Share of sector allocable official flows for trade commitments

(Percentage)

	2002-05	2010	2014
All developing countries	20.2	21.1	24.6
Least developed countries	31.6	33.9	30.7
Landlocked developing countries	32.1	29.7	30.6
Small island developing States	22.5	15.9	21.1

Goal 9**Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation****Target 9.1**

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Indicator 9.1.2**Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport****(a) Passenger volume, by air transport**

(Millions)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
World	1 672.3	2 027.4	2 642.0	3 271.1
Developing regions	397.4	572.0	1 009.3	1 456.1
Northern Africa	13.7	14.9	24.9	27.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.9	23.6	37.8	44.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	97.0	107.9	176.3	240.2
Eastern Asia	112.5	193.3	333.4	490.4
Southern Asia	35.5	52.1	95.8	114.9
South-Eastern Asia	70.7	102.6	184.4	279.4
Western Asia	42.9	68.1	145.1	244.1
Oceania	2.3	2.4	3.3	4.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	4.9	7.1	8.3	10.5

	2000	2005	2010	2014
Developed regions	1 274.8	1 455.5	1 632.7	1 815.0
Least developed countries	7.7	10.0	18.1	26.4
Landlocked developing countries	11.2	13.2	20.0	26.6
Small island developing States	28.7	28.1	35.9	45.1

(b) Freight volume, by air transport

(Thousand tonnes)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
World	42 695.3	56 185.4	45 302.7	48 327.3
Developing regions	13 232.3	18 122.1	22 352.1	24 063.0
Northern Africa	158.4	158.9	180.1	167.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	443.8	526.5	503.5	613.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 988.0	2 230.6	1 530.3	1 922.4
Eastern Asia	5 345.1	8 343.7	10 702.5	10 419.8
Southern Asia	504.4	630.1	1 111.4	1 247.3
South-Eastern Asia	3 376.5	3 555.4	4 093.8	3 584.1
Western Asia	1 301.1	2 578.1	4 102.9	5 984.8
Oceania	36.5	48.3	54.4	56.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	78.6	50.6	73.3	68.2
Developed regions	29 462.9	38 063.2	22 950.7	24 264.4
Least developed countries	227.4	214.6	343.0	515.5
Landlocked developing countries	246.5	180.6	340.6	454.1
Small island developing States	2 168.7	1 889.0	1 454.3	1 270.7

Target 9.2

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Indicator 9.2.1

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

(a) Manufacturing value added share in GDP at constant 2010 United States dollars

(Percentage)

	2005	2010	2015
World	15.3	15.8	16.1
Developing regions	18.6	20.0	20.6
Northern Africa	11.3	11.2	11.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.3	9.4	10.0

	2005	2010	2015
Latin America	15.8	14.4	13.3
Caribbean	13.7	13.3	13.0
Eastern Asia	27.3	30.6	31.4
Southern Asia	12.6	13.6	12.7
South-Eastern Asia	25.2	24.2	23.7
Western Asia	11.0	11.3	11.8
Oceania	8.9	8.2	6.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	13.6	11.4	11.1
Developed regions	13.9	13.6	13.4
Least developed countries	10.4	10.4	11.4
Landlocked developing countries	11.8	10.4	10.0
Small island developing States	16.3	16.4	15.4

(b) Manufacturing value added per capita at constant 2010 United States dollars
(Constant 2010 United States dollars)

	2005	2010	2015
World	1 347	1 493	1 630
Developing regions	552	757	923
Northern Africa	348	404	406
Sub-Saharan Africa	139	144	165
Latin America	1 246	1 303	1 253
Caribbean	572	652	695
Eastern Asia	900	1 550	2 161
Southern Asia	142	202	227
South-Eastern Asia	663	779	913
Western Asia	1 041	1 179	1 355
Oceania	284	273	250
Caucasus and Central Asia	365	424	491
Developed regions	4 710	4 748	4 926
Least developed countries	62	79	98
Landlocked developing countries	119	133	149
Small island developing States	1 068	1 314	1 363

Indicator 9.2.2

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2013
World	12.0	11.9	11.3	11.1
Developing regions	11.2	11.9	11.5	11.2
Northern Africa	11.9	11.2	11.9	11.2

	2000	2005	2010	2013
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.4
Latin America	13.9	13.9	13.3	12.5
Caribbean	11.6	10.4	8.5	8.4
Eastern Asia	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.0
Southern Asia	10.6	12.5	11.9	12.3
South-Eastern Asia	11.8	12.4	12.4	12.5
Western Asia	12.0	12.0	11.4	11.0
Oceania	-	2.1	2.0	2.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	10.6	10.3	11.1	10.3
Developed regions	15.1	12.8	11.3	11.4
Least developed countries	5.6	6.7	7.1	7.1
Landlocked developing countries	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.2
Small island developing States	-	-	-	-

Target 9.4

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

Indicator 9.4.1

CO₂ emission per unit of value added

(a) CO₂ emission per GDP PPP^b

(Kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2010 United States dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2013
World	0.38	0.37	0.34	0.33
Developing Regions	0.36	0.37	0.34	0.34
Northern Africa	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.23
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.27	0.26	0.22	0.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19
Eastern, Southern, South-Eastern Asia, and Oceania	0.45	0.46	0.41	0.41
Western Asia	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.28
Caucasus and Central Asia	1.02	0.77	0.60	0.55
Developed Regions	0.37	0.34	0.31	0.29

^a CO₂ Fuel Combustion presents total CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion.

^b This ratio is expressed in kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2010 United States dollars. It has been calculated using CO₂ Fuel Combustion emissions (CO2FCOMB) and GDP calculated using purchasing power parities.

Target 9.5

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

Indicator 9.5.1

Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2013
World	1.53	1.54	1.63	1.70
Developing regions	0.63	0.79	1.01	1.16
Northern Africa	0.28	0.28	0.39	0.51
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.41
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.53	0.55	0.65	0.67
Eastern Asia	1.11	1.49	1.92	2.25
Southern Asia	0.58	0.70	0.70	0.71
South-Eastern Asia	0.57	0.65	0.77	0.79
Western Asia	0.26	0.28	0.35	0.38
Oceania	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.23
Developed regions	2.16	2.15	2.29	2.36
Least developed countries	0.21	0.19	0.22	0.24
Landlocked developing countries	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.28
Small island developing States	0.81	0.96	0.99	0.98

Indicator 9.5.2

Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

	2000	2005	2010	2013
World	803.5	907.0	1 022.8	1 083.3
Developing regions	260.6	350.8	476.2	536.4
Northern Africa	510.2	529.5	511.6	571.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	74.2	84.7	93.4	95.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	284.8	391.0	459.3	467.9
Eastern Asia	444.3	699.0	1 068.6	1 278.0
Southern Asia	112.9	138.2	170.1	171.2
South-Eastern Asia	279.9	316.6	458.9	502.5
Western Asia	331.3	384.7	497.9	604.6

	2000	2005	2010	2013
Oceania	631.2	643.5	644.4	644.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	479.5	485.6	484.7	591.4
Developed regions	3 032.3	3 314.3	3 502.1	3 641.1
Least developed countries	50.2	56.1	64.9	65.5
Landlocked developing countries	121.3	124.3	131.6	150.3
Small island developing States	569.4	685.5	805.3	819.4

Target 9.a

Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Indicator 9.a.1

Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

Annual total official flows for infrastructure

(Billions of constant 2014 United States dollars)

	2000 ^a	2005	2010	2014
All developing countries	25.00	18.10	52.76	59.54
Least developed countries	3.91	3.72	6.24	8.34
Landlocked developing countries	2.31	2.43	6.05	6.77
Small island developing States	0.73	0.33	1.37	1.18

^a 2000 is a proxy based on commitments instead of disbursements.

Target 9.c

Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Indicator 9.c.1

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

(Percentage)

	2014	
	Covered by a mobile-cellular network	Covered by at least a 3G mobile network
World	95.7	66.0

	2014	
	<i>Covered by a mobile-cellular network</i>	<i>Covered by at least a 3G mobile network</i>
Developing regions	94.9	56.6
Northern Africa	99.2	74.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.8	53.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	98.5	87.0
Eastern Asia	99.5	46.7
Southern Asia	92.5	46.8
South-Eastern Asia	96.3	83.8
Western Asia	95.9	73.6
Oceania	95.7	39.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	95.6	51.5
Developed regions	99.7	94.6
Least developed countries	85.0	50.1
Landlocked developing countries	88.0	48.7
Small island developing States	87.4	48.8

Goal 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.4

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Indicator 10.4.1

Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers^a

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	56.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Developing regions	54.4	52.9	54.1	55.0
Northern Africa	52.1	50.2	49.1	48.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.5	47.3	46.6	47.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	50.5	48.1	50.6	52.0
Eastern Asia	61.4	60.0	60.2	61.4
Southern Asia	50.2	46.4	48.0	47.1
South-Eastern Asia	-	-	-	-
Western Asia	53.1	50.9	50.5	49.1
Oceania	47.7	49.2	50.2	48.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	-	-	-	-
Developed regions	57.9	56.0	55.8	55.1

	2000	2005	2010	2015
Least developed countries	-	-	-	-
Landlocked developing countries	-	-	-	-
Small island developing States	-	-	-	-

^a Employment income (wages, salaries and employers' social contribution) and total social expenditure of the general government as a percentage of GDP (PPP).

Target 10.6

Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

Indicator 10.6.1

Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations^a

(a) Proportion of developing countries in international organizations
(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
African Development Bank	78	78	78	77 ^b
Asian Development Bank	69	69	69	69
Financial Stability Board	-	-	50	50
Inter-American Development Bank	59	60	60	60
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75	75	74	74
International Finance Corporation	75	75	74	74
International Monetary Fund	75	75	74	74
UN Economic and Social Council	63	69	65	65
UN General Assembly	75	74	74	74
UN Security Council	53	47	53	53
World Trade Organisation	72	71	71	71

(b) Proportion of voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
African Development Bank	63	63	64	63 ^b
Asian Development Bank	58	58	54	58
Financial Stability Board	-	-	38	44
Inter-American Development Bank	50	50	50	50
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	38	38	38	38

	2000	2005	2010	2015
International Finance Corporation	30	30	30	32
International Monetary Fund	31	32	33	35
UN Economic and Social Council	63	69	65	65
UN General Assembly	75	74	74	74
UN Security Council	53	47	53	53
World Trade Organisation	72	71	71	71

^a There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, the SDG indicators will provisionally aggregate all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries".

^b Data for 2014.

Target 10.a

Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

Indicator 10.a.1

Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

(Percentage)

	2005	2010	2015
All developing countries	50.3	44.4	41.1
Least developed countries	65.1	56.3	49.4

Target 10.b

Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

Indicator 10.b.1

Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

(a) Annual total assistance for development

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
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	2000	2005	2010	2014
All developing countries	134.80	291.11	525.98	588.47
Least developed countries	13.51	25.69	47.12	55.21
Landlocked developing countries	9.18	18.75	29.28	34.86
Small island developing States	4.26	5.61	22.56	0.97

Target 10.c

By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Indicator 10.c.1

Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

(Percentage)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.5
Developing regions	9.1	9.2	8.7	8.3	7.6
Northern Africa	8.6	10.3	9.6	9.7	7.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.2	10.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9	7.4	6.4	5.6	6.0
Eastern Asia	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Asia excluding China	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Asia	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.5
Southern Asia excluding India	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.3
South-Eastern Asia	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.3	8.6
Western Asia	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	17.3	-	-	-	-
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7
Developed regions	-	-	-	-	-

Goal 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Indicator 11.1.1

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Proportion of urban population living in slums^a

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2014
Developing regions	46.2	39.4	29.7
Northern Africa	34.4	20.3	11.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.0	65.0	55.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	20.5
Eastern Asia	43.7	37.4	25.2
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	30.7
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	27.4
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	24.7
Oceania ^b	24.1	24.1	24.1

^a Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non-durable material. Half of the urban dwellers using pit latrines are considered to be using improved sanitation.

^b Trend data are not available for Oceania.

Target 11.6

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Indicator 11.6.2

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted)^a

(Percentage)

	2014
World	45
Developing regions	52
Northern Africa	64

	2014
Sub-Saharan Africa	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	19
Eastern Asia	60
Southern Asia	73
South-Eastern Asia	26
Western Asia	55
Oceania	11
Caucasus and Central Asia	31
Developed regions	14
Least developed countries	52
Landlocked developing countries	44
Small island developing States	17

^a These values represent urban areas only to align with the target and indicator. Therefore the disaggregation category lists "Total" although these values only represent PM2.5 averages in urban areas only.

Note: Data only reported for WHO Member states.

Goal 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target 12.2

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Indicator 12.2.1

Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP^a

(a) Material footprint, total

(Millions of tonnes)

	2000	2005	2010
World	48 772.8	59 015.5	69 618.8
Developing regions	23 930.1	30 849.7	44 259.2
Northern Africa	567.8	606.9	801.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 392.1	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	4 614.3	4943.5	6 084.7
Eastern Asia	9 344.4	13 505.2	22 320.9
Southern Asia	3 776.5	4 755.2	6 185.4
South-Eastern Asia	2 285.1	2 940.3	3 875.9
Western Asia	1 338.5	1 641.9	2 120.3
Oceania	28.1	32.3	37.5

	2000	2005	2010
Caucasus and Central Asia	415.5	537.8	668.2
Developed regions	25 010.4	28 318.2	25 523.9
Least developed countries	848.6	-	-
Landlocked developing countries	845.5	1 098.3	1 429.2
Small island developing States	-	613.5	703.1

(b) Material footprint per unit of GDP

(Kilograms per unit of GDP)

	2000	2005	2010
World	22.9	24.2	21.0
Developing regions	11.8	12.7	14.5
Northern Africa	3.8	3.7	4.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.2	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.4	9.4	10.8
Eastern Asia	16.0	17.5	21.0
Southern Asia	3.6	4.3	5.0
South-Eastern Asia	14.5	14.5	17.1
Western Asia	17.7	19.4	17.2
Oceania	12.3	14.0	13.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	8.3	11.1	12.3
Developed regions	25.9	27.8	23.6
Least developed countries	1.6	-	-
Landlocked developing countries	6.1	7.6	8.5
Small island developing States	-	33.9	38.4

(c) Material footprint per capita

(Tonnes per capita)

	2000	2005	2010
World	8.00	9.10	10.10
Developing regions	4.86	5.84	7.83
Northern Africa	4.04	4.03	4.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.21	2.42	2.45
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.85	8.87	10.32
Eastern Asia	6.70	9.46	15.33
Southern Asia	2.61	3.03	3.68
South-Eastern Asia	4.36	5.24	6.50
Western Asia	8.37	9.11	10.26
Oceania	4.02	4.14	4.33

	2000	2005	2010
Caucasus and Central Asia	5.89	7.34	8.60
Developed regions	20.97	23.20	20.44
Least developed countries	1.36	1.59	1.81
Landlocked developing countries	2.59	3.00	3.48
Small island developing States	13.18	12.08	13.01

^a Material footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. It is calculated as raw material equivalent of imports plus domestic extraction minus raw material equivalents of exports.

Indicator 12.2.2

Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP^a

(a) Total domestic material consumption

(Millions of tonnes)

	2000	2005	2010
World	48 912.5	60 231.4	71 274.5
Developing regions	28 178.5	38 345.4	52 247.1
Northern Africa	864.9	1 010.3	1 409.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 333.0	4 126.0	4 628.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	5 107.3	5 731.2	6 878.9
Eastern Asia	10 234.2	15 780.2	24 675.5
Southern Asia	4 465.9	5 423.4	6 944.1
South-Eastern Asia	2 928.4	3 487.1	4 114.4
Western Asia	1 463.4	1 855.2	2 507.7
Oceania	85.8	84.2	74.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	577.4	742.1	894.1
Developed regions	20 852.2	21 991.8	19 147.4
Least developed countries	1 580.8	3 369.1	3 848.8
Landlocked developing countries	1 424.0	1 758.3	2 195.1
Small island developing States	824.2	479.9	552.7

(b) Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP

(Kilogram per unit of GDP)

	2000	2005	2010
World	1.2	1.3	1.3
Developing regions	3.3	3.4	3.3
Northern Africa	3.2	3.0	3.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.0	4.0	3.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0	2.0	2.0

	2000	2005	2010
Eastern Asia	4.4	4.6	4.7
Southern Asia	4.8	4.3	3.8
South-Eastern Asia	4.1	3.8	3.4
Western Asia	1.4	1.4	1.6
Oceania	4.3	3.7	2.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.7	6.4	5.2
Developed regions	0.6	0.6	0.5
Least developed countries	6.5	5.8	4.1
Landlocked developing countries	8.3	7.4	6.5
Small island developing States	2.6	1.3	1.2

(c) Domestic material consumption per capita

(Tonnes per capita)

	2000	2005	2010
World	8.0	9.0	10.1
Developing regions	5.7	6.9	8.9
Northern Africa	6.1	6.7	8.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4	3.5	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.7	10.2	11.6
Eastern Asia	7.4	11.2	17.0
Southern Asia	3.1	3.5	4.1
South-Eastern Asia	5.6	6.2	6.9
Western Asia	9.1	10.3	12.2
Oceania	10.7	9.4	7.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	8.2	10.1	11.5
Developed regions	17.5	18.0	15.3
Least developed countries	2.3	2.6	2.8
Landlocked developing countries	4.2	4.6	5.1
Small island developing States	14.9	8.1	8.8

^a Domestic material consumption (DMC) measures the total amount of materials used by an economy. It is defined as the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory, plus all physical imports and minus all physical exports. It includes intermediate and final consumption until released to the environment.

Target 12.4

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Indicator 12.4.1

- (a) **Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement^a**

	2016
Parties to the Basel Convention	183
Parties to the Rotterdam Convention	155
Parties to the Stockholm Convention	180

^a Reports under the Stockholm Convention are to be submitted every 4 years. Reports under the Basel Convention are to be submitted annually. Under the Rotterdam Convention, there is no obligation to submit a national report.

- (b) **Proportion of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement^a**

(Percentage)

	One convention		Two conventions		All three conventions	
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015
World	26.4	8.3	26.9	13.0	38.3	77.7
Developing regions	30.1	9.8	26.6	14.0	33.6	75.5
Northern Africa	20.0	0.0	60.0	60.0	20.0	40.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.0	4.2	16.7	8.3	45.8	87.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.1	0.0	34.4	9.4	34.4	87.5
Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
Southern Asia	55.6	11.1	22.2	11.1	11.1	77.8
South-Eastern Asia	40.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	70.0
Western Asia	23.1	15.4	23.1	7.7	38.5	76.9
Oceania	35.7	35.7	28.6	35.7	21.4	28.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	50.0	37.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	50.0
Developed regions	16.0	4.0	28.0	10.0	52.0	84.0

^a Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Goal 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target 14.4

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

Indicator 14.4.1

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

(Percentage)

	2000	2006	2009	2013
World	72.6	72.0	70.1	68.6

Note: Within biologically sustainable levels means that the abundance of fish stock is at or higher than the level that can produce the maximum sustainable yield.

Target 14.5

By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Indicator 14.5.1

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas^{a,b}

(Percentage)

	2000	2014
World ^c	1.9	8.4
Developing regions	0.6	4.2
Northern Africa	0.5	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.2	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.6	3.1
Eastern Asia	0.5	0.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.6	0.8
Southern Asia	0.2	0.2
Southern Asia excluding India	0.2	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	2.3
Western Asia	0.4	0.8
Oceania	0.1	7.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.7	0.7
Developed regions	4.2	12.4

	2000	2014
Least developed countries	0.2	0.5
Landlocked developing countries ^d	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.2	1.5

^a Protected areas whose year of establishment is unknown are included in all years.

^b Marine areas include marine protected areas in sea areas under national jurisdiction (0-200 nautical miles).

^c Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of developed and developing region aggregates.

^d Excluding territorial water claims within inland seas by some landlocked developing countries.

Goal 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Indicator 15.1.1

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	31.1	30.9	30.8	30.7
Developing regions	27.5	27.2	26.9	26.6
Northern Africa	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.7	27.1	26.3	25.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.0	47.9	47.0	46.4
Eastern Asia	18.0	19.4	20.1	20.7
Southern Asia	13.3	13.8	14.1	14.2
South-Eastern Asia	52.0	51.1	50.5	49.6
Western Asia	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
Oceania	71.5	71.5	70.1	70.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Developed regions	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.3
Least developed countries	28.8	28.1	27.5	26.9
Landlocked developing countries	17.1	16.6	16.2	15.7
Small island developing States	67.8	68.0	67.6	67.8

Indicator 15.1.2**Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type****(a) Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas^a**

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2016
World	16.5	18.2	19.1	19.3
Developing regions	13.6	14.6	15.4	15.7
Northern Africa	8.5	12.0	12.0	15.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.8	25.4	26.1	26.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.2	14.4	15.3	15.6
Eastern Asia	25.8	26.3	26.6	26.6
Southern Asia	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.6
South-Eastern Asia	11.1	12.1	12.6	12.7
Western Asia	3.4	3.8	4.6	4.6
Oceania	4.6	5.4	11.3	11.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.3
Developed regions	20.2	22.5	23.6	23.8
Least developed countries	16.5	18.1	19.0	19.2
Landlocked developing countries	13.8	14.9	15.2	15.2
Small island developing States	6.2	7.2	9.7	9.8

(b) Proportion of important sites for freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas^b

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2016
World	13.8	15.6	16.4	16.6
Developing regions	11.2	12.6	13.3	13.8
Northern Africa	9.1	16.4	16.4	25.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.7	23.3	24.2	24.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.7	10.7	14.5	16.0
Eastern Asia	17.0	17.4	17.4	17.4
Southern Asia	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
South-Eastern Asia	13.0	13.9	13.9	13.9
Western Asia	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Oceania	-	-	-	-
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.1	2.6	3.7	3.7
Developed regions	15.9	18.2	19.1	19.1

	2000	2005	2010	2016
Least developed countries	13.4	15.1	15.9	16.2
Landlocked developing countries	9.6	11.6	12.1	12.1
Small island developing States	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3

^a The percentage of sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of terrestrial biodiversity that are wholly covered by designated protected areas.

^b The percentage of sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of freshwater biodiversity that are wholly covered by designated protected areas.

Target 15.4

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

Indicator 15.4.1

Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity^a

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2016
World	18.1	19.0	19.8	20.1
Developing regions	16.1	17.0	17.6	18.0
Northern Africa	4.8	7.2	7.2	10.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.9	22.5	23.2	23.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.5	15.7	16.5	17.0
Eastern Asia	42.0	42.3	42.3	42.3
Southern Asia	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.8
South-Eastern Asia	13.1	14.7	15.1	15.1
Western Asia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Oceania	10.1	10.1	17.4	17.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Developed regions	23.2	24.0	25.4	25.4
Least developed countries	18.4	19.6	19.8	20.2
Landlocked developing countries	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7
Small island developing States	10.6	10.6	14.1	14.1

^a The percentage of sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of mountain biodiversity that are wholly covered by designated protected areas.

Target 15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Indicator 15.5.1**Red List Index^{a,b}**

	2000	2005	2010	2016
World	0.80 (0.80:0.81)	0.78 (0.78:0.79)	0.77 (0.75:0.77)	0.74 (0.72:0.77)
Developing regions	0.79 (0.78:0.79)	0.77 (0.76:0.78)	0.75 (0.74:0.76)	0.73 (0.70:0.75)
Northern Africa	0.91 (0.90:0.91)	0.89 (0.89:0.90)	0.88 (0.87:0.89)	0.86 (0.84:0.89)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.81 (0.80:0.81)	0.79 (0.78:0.80)	0.77 (0.76:0.78)	0.75 (0.73:0.77)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.78 (0.77:0.78)	0.77 (0.76:0.77)	0.76 (0.75:0.76)	0.74 (0.73:0.75)
Eastern Asia	0.81 (0.80:0.82)	0.79 (0.78:0.80)	0.77 (0.76:0.78)	0.75 (0.72:0.77)
Southern Asia	0.75 (0.74:0.76)	0.72 (0.71:0.73)	0.70 (0.69:0.72)	0.68 (0.65:0.71)
South-Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.79:0.81)	0.78 (0.77:0.79)	0.75 (0.74:0.76)	0.72 (0.69:0.75)
Western Asia	0.87 (0.86:0.87)	0.85 (0.84:0.86)	0.84 (0.83:0.85)	0.82 (0.79:0.84)
Oceania	0.86 (0.85:0.87)	0.84 (0.83:0.85)	0.82 (0.81:0.83)	0.80 (0.77:0.82)
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.91 (0.89:0.92)	0.91 (0.89:0.92)	0.91 (0.88:0.92)	0.91 (0.87:0.93)
Developed regions	0.87 (0.86:0.87)	0.85 (0.85:0.86)	0.84 (0.83:0.84)	0.82 (0.80:0.84)
Least developed countries	0.83 (0.82:0.83)	0.81 (0.80:0.81)	0.79 (0.78:0.80)	0.77 (0.74:0.79)
Landlocked developing countries	0.81 (0.81:0.81)	0.80 (0.80:0.81)	0.80 (0.80:0.80)	0.79 (0.79:0.80)
Small island developing States	0.77 (0.77:0.78)	0.76 (0.75:0.76)	0.74 (0.73:0.75)	0.72 (0.69:0.74)

^a The Red List Index for each region represents an index of aggregate survival probability (the inverse of extinction risk) for all birds, mammals, amphibians, corals and cycads occurring within the region, weighted by the fraction of each species' distribution occurring within the region. It shows how adequately species are conserved or not in the region relative to its potential contribution to global species conservation.

^b Lower and upper confidence intervals in parentheses.

Target 15.a

Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

Indicator 15.a.1

Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Annual total official development assistance for biodiversity

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2005	2010	2014
All developing countries	2.44	5.61	6.96
Least developed countries	0.29	1.41	1.58
Landlocked developing countries	0.14	1.03	0.94
Small island developing States	0.08	0.59	0.26

Goal 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age^a

(Number of victims per 100,000 population)

	2014 ^b
World	5.3 (4.6:6.8)
Developing regions	5.9 (5.1:7.5)
Northern Africa	2.4 (2.4:4.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.5 (6.2:10.9)
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.5 (20.7:28.4)
Eastern Asia	0.9 (0.9:1.25)
Southern Asia	3.7 (3.7:4.5)
South-Eastern Asia	2.9 (2.8:5.7)
Western Asia	5.0 (3.5:6.8)

	2014 ^b
Oceania	8.2 (8.1:9.0)
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.9 (3.7:4.7)
Developed regions	2.7 (2.7:3.8)
Least developed countries	6.3 (4.5:7.4)
Landlocked developing countries	6.8 (5.9:8.2)
Small island developing States	11.3 (11.1:16.1)

^a Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

^b Data are for 2014 or latest available year.

Target 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Indicator 16.2.1

Proportion of children aged 1-17^a years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month^b

(Percentage)

	2005-2015 ^c
World (73 countries, 24 per cent population coverage)	81.3
Developing regions	-
Northern Africa (4 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	91.2
Sub-Saharan Africa (23 countries, 51 per cent population coverage)	84.4
Latin America and the Caribbean (15 countries, 16 per cent population coverage)	66.6
Eastern Asia (1 country, .32 per cent population coverage)	46.9
Southern Asia (3 countries, 13 per cent population coverage)	80.6
South-Eastern Asia (2 countries, 14 per cent population coverage)	69.1
Western Asia (7 countries, 54 per cent population coverage)	82.0
Oceania (4 countries, 17 per cent population coverage)	74.4
Caucasus and Central Asia (6 countries, 56 per cent population coverage)	63.3
Developed regions (8 countries, 6 per cent population coverage)	60.9
Least developed countries (25 countries, 50 per cent population coverage)	79.8
Landlocked developing countries (18 countries, 43 per cent population coverage)	75.2
Small island developing States (16 countries, 67 per cent population coverage)	69.5

^a Data are for children aged 1 to 14 years

^b The number of countries used to calculate the regional values and the population coverages are presented in parentheses.

^c Based on DHS, MICS and other nationally representative surveys conducted between 2005 and 2015.

Indicator 16.2.3**Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18**

(Percentage)

	2005-2014 ^a	
	Women	Men
World	3.0	2.1
Developing regions	-	-
Northern Africa	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.3	2.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.1	-
Eastern Asia	-	-
Southern Asia	1.3	-
South-Eastern Asia	2.6	-
Western Asia	-	-
Oceania	-	-
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.1	-
Developed regions	2.2	-
Least developed countries	7.3	1.7
Landlocked developing countries	5.7	2.3
Small island developing States	2.8	-

^a Data are based on DHS conducted between 2005 and 2014 from 34 countries for women and 5 countries for men.**Target 16.3****Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all****Indicator 16.3.2****Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population^a**

(Percentage)

	2003-2005 ^b	2012-2014 ^b
World	32	30
Developing regions	49	42
Northern Africa	45	31
Sub-Saharan Africa	46	40
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	43
Eastern Asia	29	29
Southern Asia	75	64
South-Eastern Asia	42	32
Western Asia	54	23
Oceania	35	33
Caucasus and Central Asia	18	16

	2003-2005 ^b	2012-2014 ^b
Developed regions	21	19
Least developed countries	54	46
Landlocked developing countries	32	34
Small island developing States	33	39

^a Figures are the population-weighted averages.

^b Figures are the averages for 3 years (2003-2005 and 2012-2014).

Target 16.5

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Indicator 16.5.2

Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

(a) Proportion of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request^a
(Percentage)

	2007-2015 ^b
World	18.7
Developing regions	20.5
Northern Africa	20.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.5
Eastern Asia	22.5
Southern Asia	24.8
South-Eastern Asia	35.4
Western Asia	30.8
Oceania	16.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	22.1
Developed regions	10.1

^a Regional averages are computed by taking a simple average of country-level point estimates. For each country, only the latest available year of survey data is used in this computation.

^b The latest available years for countries included in this calculation lie between 2007 and 2015.

Target 16.8**Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance****Indicator 16.8.1****Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations^a****(a) Proportion of members of developing countries in international organizations**
(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
African Development Bank	78	78	78	77 ^b
Asian Development Bank	69	69	69	69
Financial Stability Board	-	-	50	50
Inter-American Development Bank	59	60	60	60
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75	75	74	74
International Finance Corporation	75	75	74	74
International Monetary Fund	75	75	74	74
UN Economic and Social Council	63	69	65	65
UN General Assembly	75	74	74	74
UN Security Council	53	47	53	53
World Trade Organisation	72	71	71	71

(b) Proportion of voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
African Development Bank	63	63	64	63 ^b
Asian Development Bank	58	58	54	58
Financial Stability Board	-	-	38	44
Inter-American Development Bank	50	50	50	50
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	38	38	38	38
International Finance Corporation	30	30	30	32
International Monetary Fund	31	32	33	35
UN Economic and Social Council	63	69	65	65
UN General Assembly	75	74	74	74
UN Security Council	53	47	53	53
World Trade Organisation	72	71	71	71

^a There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, the SDG indicators will provisionally aggregate all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries".

^b Data for 2014.

Target 16.a

Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

Indicator 16.a.1

Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

(a) Proportion of countries with independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015 ^a
World	16.2	27.9	32.9	35.5
Developing regions	15.1	26.7	30.8	32.2
Northern Africa	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.4	34.7	26.5	32.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	23.5	32.4	41.2	41.2
Eastern Asia	0.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Southern Asia	11.1	22.2	33.3	33.3
South-Eastern Asia	18.2	36.4	45.5	36.4
Western Asia	0.0	7.7	23.1	23.1
Oceania	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.0	0.0	37.5	37.5
Developed regions	18.0	30.0	40.0	46.0
Least developed countries	12.5	22.9	20.8	27.1
Landlocked developing countries	12.5	31.3	34.4	34.4
Small island developing States	2.6	5.3	5.3	7.9

(b) Proportion of countries that applied for accreditation as independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015 ^a
World	21.3	35.5	45.2	54.3
Developing regions	17.8	32.2	41.8	50.0
Northern Africa	40.0	40.0	80.0	100.0

	2000	2005	2010	2015 ^a
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.4	38.8	40.8	46.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	26.5	41.2	50.0	52.9
Eastern Asia	20.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Southern Asia	33.3	44.4	66.7	77.8
South-Eastern Asia	18.2	36.4	45.5	54.5
Western Asia	0.0	7.7	23.1	38.5
Oceania	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.0	0.0	37.5	75.0
Developed regions	30.0	44.0	56.0	68.0
Least developed countries	12.5	27.1	31.3	43.8
Landlocked developing countries	12.5	34.4	43.8	59.4
Small island developing States	2.6	10.5	15.8	18.4

^a Based on the accreditation status as of January 2016.

Goal 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 17.2

Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

Indicator 17.2.1

Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

(a) Annual total net official development assistance^a from DAC members

(Billions of constant 2014 United States dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2015 ^b
All developing countries	80.35	128.30	134.5	146.68
Least developed countries ^c	21.38	31.03	45.70	40.96

	2000	2005	2010	2015 ^b
Landlocked developing countries ^c	12.37	17.65	24.39	24.00
Small island developing States ^c	3.30	3.30	6.95	3.80

(b) Share of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2015 ^b
All developing countries	0.22	0.32	0.31	0.30
Least developed countries ^c	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.09
Landlocked developing countries ^c	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.05
Small island developing States ^c	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01

^a Including non-ODA debt forgiveness but excluding forgiveness of debt for military purposes.

^b 2015 Preliminary data for total ODA and 2014 for LDCs, Landlocked countries and SIDS.

^c Including imputed multilateral.

Target 17.3

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.2

Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP^a

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2012
World	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Developing regions	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3
Northern Africa	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.5	3.3	2.3	2.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.1
Eastern Asia	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Southern Asia	2.4	2.8	3.2	4.5
South-Eastern Asia	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.4
Western Asia	-	1.2	0.9	0.7
Oceania	4.2 ^b	4.1	3.0	2.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	1.6 ^b	3.3	3.5	3.7
Developed regions	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Least developed countries	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.9
Landlocked developing countries	2.3	3.8	3.7	3.7
Small island developing States	-	-	-	7.2

^a Excludes high income countries.

^b Data for Oceania and Caucasus and Central Asia are for 2001.

Target 17.4

Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

Indicator 17.4.1

Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services^a

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2012
World	-	-	-	-
Developing regions	11.7	7.7	2.9	2.6
Northern Africa	15.0	10.4	4.4	4.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.2	8.8	2.4	3.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	19.8	17.0	6.5	6.5
Eastern Asia	4.9	1.1	0.6	0.4
Southern Asia	15.4	9.3	2.8	4.4
South-Eastern Asia	6.4	5.4	3.1	2.3
Western Asia	18.6	16.9	8.0	5.7
Oceania	6.0	4.2	1.5	1.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	8.6	3.7	1.1	2.1
Developed regions	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	12.8	7.1	3.4	5.4
Landlocked developing countries	8.5	4.5	1.7	3.0
Small island developing States	9.4	9.6	6.1	7.0

^a Excludes high income countries.

Target 17.6

Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Indicator 17.6.2

Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Fixed Internet broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

	2010	2014
World	7.6	10.5

	2010	2014
Developing regions	4.1	6.7
Northern Africa	2.1	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.2	0.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3	9.8
Eastern Asia	10.3	15.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	23.3	27.0
Southern Asia	0.8	1.7
Southern Asia excluding India	0.5	2.7
South-Eastern Asia	2.4	6.8
Western Asia	5.0	9.1
Oceania	1.1	1.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.2	6.9
Developed regions	23.5	28.4
Least developed countries	0.1	0.6
Landlocked developing countries	0.6	1.7
Small island developing States	4.7	5.9

Target 17.8

Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator 17.8.1

Proportion of individuals using the Internet

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
World	6.6	15.8	29.2	40.1
Developing regions	2.1	7.7	20.9	32.5
Northern Africa	0.7	11.1	26.1	36.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	2.1	9.9	19.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.9	16.6	34.7	48.6
Eastern Asia	3.7	11.6	36.1	50.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	28.6	50.2	59.0	62.7
Southern Asia	0.5	2.8	7.6	17.6
Southern Asia excluding India	0.3	3.8	7.8	16.7
South-Eastern Asia	2.4	8.7	18.8	29.2
Western Asia	3.1	10.8	30.8	45.0
Oceania	1.8	4.8	7.2	17.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.5	4.1	23.8	47.7

	2000	2005	2010	2014
Developed regions	25.1	50.8	66.5	76.1
Least developed countries	0.1	0.8	4.4	9.1
Landlocked developing countries	0.3	2.2	9.1	17.0
Small island developing States	5.2	14.3	24.1	35.9

Target 17.9

Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Indicator 17.9.1

Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) disbursed to developing countries

(Billions of constant 2014 United States dollars)

	2000 ^a	2005	2010	2014
All developing countries	22.38	19.82	35.36	34.70
Least developed countries	3.84	4.42	6.50	6.24
Landlocked developing countries	3.45	2.74	4.92	4.66
Small island developing States	1.37	0.79	1.44	1.14

^a 2000 is a proxy based on commitments instead of disbursements.

Target 17.10

Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

Indicator 17.10.1

Worldwide weighted tariff-average

(a) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of all products

(Percentage)

	Preferential ^a			MFN ^b		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
Developing regions	5.2	4.6	4.3	6.7	6.0	6.2
Northern Africa	12.1	9.6	6.4	14.7	11.8	11.2

	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.9	7.9	6.9	9.2	8.9	8.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0	5.2	4.1	10.8	10.8	7.3
Eastern Asia	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	5.9
Southern Asia	14.1	7.8	8.6	14.2	8.0	8.9
South-Eastern Asia	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.7	3.8	3.9
Western Asia	5.1	3.9	3.7	5.8	5.2	4.8
Oceania	8.6	9.6	9.4	10.0	11.3	10.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.5	4.4	4.8	6.6	6.0	5.9
Developed regions	2.0	1.3	1.2	3.1	1.9	1.9
Least developed countries	9.6	8.9	7.7	11.1	10.2	9.8

(b) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of agriculture products

(Percentage)

	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Developing regions	17.0	13.6	12.6	21.4	17.6	16.7
Northern Africa	15.2	16.5	10.2	17.8	18.2	11.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.4	11.0	10.3	14.3	13.7	13.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.1	5.6	5.5	20.9	21.7	16.4
Eastern Asia	32.6	20.2	16.7	32.9	21.0	20.3
Southern Asia	30.4	21.0	25.7	31.2	21.8	27.0
South-Eastern Asia	11.9	9.8	7.3	14.2	12.5	11.3
Western Asia	9.5	10.6	11.6	10.9	12.3	13.3
Oceania	9.1	11.9	10.9	10.1	13.0	11.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.3	5.7	5.8	13.6	10.9	10.0
Developed regions	10.1	4.0	3.2	12.5	5.5	4.5
Least developed countries	9.7	8.8	9.8	11.6	10.7	12.4

(c) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of arms

(Percentage)

	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Developing regions	10.9	8.2	6.9	11.4	9.6	8.7
Northern Africa	13.5	7.1	6.0	18.2	7.8	14.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.4	19.1	16.5	19.5	19.4	16.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.9	13.0	7.9	17.1	15.8	11.8
Eastern Asia	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6
Southern Asia	36.9	18.4	13.0	36.9	19.5	20.4

	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
South-Eastern Asia	7.6	10.8	6.8	8.2	14.6	8.6
Western Asia	4.9	4.8	4.1	5.0	5.0	4.7
Oceania	16.4	22.3	29.6	17.3	23.2	29.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.8	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0
Developed regions	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.3
Least developed countries	26.3	21.1	21.8	26.5	21.7	23.5

(d) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of clothing

(Percentage)

	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Developing regions	7.3	8.8	8.0	10.3	11.1	11.3
Northern Africa	32.7	23.1	18.8	36.9	26.8	26.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.0	30.4	25.1	39.4	34.2	29.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.8	17.2	16.0	23.3	22.5	21.0
Eastern Asia	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.8	6.8
Southern Asia	32.6	22.8	16.6	33.2	23.3	18.9
South-Eastern Asia	7.2	5.2	3.5	8.8	9.2	7.7
Western Asia	5.9	5.6	5.6	6.1	7.8	6.7
Oceania	18.5	19.4	20.5	19.7	20.5	21.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	8.1	8.2	15.3	9.3	8.4	15.9
Developed regions	9.6	7.4	7.1	13.5	10.2	10.5
Least developed countries	36.0	23.9	19.1	40.4	26.8	21.5

(e) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of industrial products

(Percentage)

	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Developing regions	4.4	4.0	3.6	5.7	5.4	5.4
Northern Africa	10.6	8.2	5.7	13.0	10.4	11.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	7.5	6.3	8.6	8.3	7.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	5.0	3.7	9.9	9.8	6.2
Eastern Asia	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.7	5.3
Southern Asia	12.5	8.3	8.1	12.6	8.4	8.3
South-Eastern Asia	2.3	2.0	1.5	3.2	3.3	3.3
Western Asia	4.4	3.1	2.6	5.0	4.3	3.7
Oceania	8.4	8.7	8.9	10.0	10.6	9.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.1	4.2	4.3	5.7	5.4	4.9

	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
Developed regions	1.2	0.8	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.3
Least developed countries	8.9	8.1	7.2	10.3	9.4	9.1

(f) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of oil

(Percentage)

	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
Developing regions	1.7	0.6	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.7
Northern Africa	4.1	1.1	0.2	8.6	5.2	0.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.1	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.2
Eastern Asia	2.4	1.0	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.9
Southern Asia	4.1	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Western Asia	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.8	5.0
Oceania	4.0	6.9	4.3	4.0	6.9	4.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	1.0
Developed regions	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Least developed countries	3.7	3.2	2.1	3.7	3.4	2.1

(g) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of textiles

(Percentage)

	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
Developing regions	9.8	7.6	5.9	12.2	9.7	8.7
Northern Africa	23.9	13.4	5.3	28.4	16.5	11.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.7	14.5	14.0	16.9	15.7	15.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9	10.0	8.4	14.1	15.6	12.1
Eastern Asia	6.3	4.5	3.8	6.8	5.2	5.8
Southern Asia	18.6	14.6	11.7	18.7	14.9	12.2
South-Eastern Asia	13.3	5.5	4.2	14.9	8.3	8.4
Western Asia	5.0	3.7	3.9	5.4	5.3	5.1
Oceania	6.9	9.3	9.1	8.1	10.7	9.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	6.8	6.3	7.8	10.6	7.6	8.6
Developed regions	4.8	3.6	3.4	7.3	4.7	4.7
Least developed countries	15.3	16.3	7.4	16.4	16.9	9.9

^a Under preferential status^b Under most-favoured-nation status**Target 17.11**

Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

Indicator 17.11.1

Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

(a) Share of global services exports

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
All developing countries	23.13	23.38	27.85	29.94
Least developed countries	0.46	0.45	0.62	0.77

(b) Share of global merchandise exports

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
All developing countries	31.92	36.26	42.08	44.63
Least developed countries	0.56	0.78	1.06	1.08

Target 17.12

Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Indicator 17.12.1

Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

(a) Under the most-favoured-nation status

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
All developing countries	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.7

	2000	2005	2010	2014
Least developed countries	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0

(b) Under the preferential status^a

(Percentage)

	2000	2005	2010	2014
All developing countries	4.9	4.1	3.7	3.7
Least developed countries	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.1

^a The true preference margin is calculated by subtracting from the total duty-free access all products receiving duty-free treatment under the most-favoured-nation regime. The indicators are based on the best available treatment, including regional and preferential agreements.

Target 17.18

By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator 17.18.3

Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

	2010	2015
Developing regions	56	54
Northern Africa	3	1
Sub-Saharan Africa	24	33
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	3
Eastern Asia	1	1
Southern Asia	3	5
South-Eastern Asia	6	5
Western Asia	4	1
Oceania	4	3
Caucasus and Central Asia	3	2
Least developed countries	21	31
Landlocked developing countries	16	20
Small island developing States	9	7

Note: Some countries have been excluded because of the lack information. The exact list of countries covered can be found at <http://www.paris21.org/nsds-status>. For both 2010 and 2015, countries in the implementation of their National Statistical Plan were included.

Target 17.19

By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Indicator 17.19.1

Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

(Current United States dollars)

	2010	2013
World	379 445 317	324 602 191
Developing regions	341 490 906	307 620 956
Northern Africa	2 486 585	181 137
Sub-Saharan Africa	75 117 886	120 588 678
Latin America and the Caribbean	102 502 859	7 872 156
Eastern Asia	1 252 758	294 981
Southern Asia	124 683 681	80 062 987
South-Eastern Asia	14 400 171	58 836 630
Western Asia	7 810 312	31 809 922
Oceania	2 878 733	1 084 421
Caucasus and Central Asia	10 357 921	6 890 044
Developed regions	37 954 411	16 981 234
Least developed countries	81 260 283	264 745 767
Landlocked developing countries	53 665 354	99 782 731
Small island developing States	6 606 387	4 075 935

Indicator 17.19.2

Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

(a) Number and proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years

	Number of censuses conducted 2006-2015	Proportion of countries that conducted a census (Percentage) 2006-2015
World	203	90
Developing regions	150	88
Northern Africa	5	83
Sub-Saharan Africa	44	86

	<i>Number of censuses conducted</i>	<i>Proportion of countries that conducted a census (Percentage)</i>
	<i>2006-2015</i>	<i>2006-2015</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	42	91
Eastern Asia	6	100
Southern Asia	6	67
South-Eastern Asia	11	100
Western Asia	9	69
Oceania	20	100
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	88
Developed regions	53	96
Least developed countries	38	79
Landlocked developing countries	27	84
Small island developing States	49	96

Sources: Data are provided by international agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations. The full list of contributing organizations is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/.

Notes: Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional groupings used for the Sustainable Development Goal Report 2016 (E/2016/75) will be made available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/.

There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. Where shown, the expression "developed regions" comprises Europe, Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. The expression always includes transition countries in Europe. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, the SDG indicators will provisionally aggregate all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries".