

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024

Technical Note for Progress Assessment

1. Introduction

To ensure the effectiveness of the transformative 2030 development agenda, a comprehensive assessment of progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their targets is crucial, especially as we approach the deadline for implementation in 2030.

This technical note describes the methodology employed to assess the progress of SDG targets across the 17 Goals at the global level.

This methodology has been revised by the United Nations Statistics Division in collaboration with custodian agencies and regional commissions, and it differs from the previous version in three ways. First, while the previous methodology used three trends to categorize the likelihood of a target being met by 2030, this version uses five trends (see Section 2) to offer a more nuanced assessment of progress. Second, the current methodology introduces an extra step in the process of assigning a trend to a target (Step 2 to linearize scores on a continuous range; refer to Section 3). And finally, to provide details on the data series that are used in the assessment, a new annex is included at the end of this note.

At the global level, the Goals and targets are monitored using [the global indicator framework](#) adopted by the General Assembly. These indicators serve as crucial metrics for gauging SDG progress. Data and information used in this progress assessment are from the [global SDG database](#) maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division. Additionally, custodian agencies provide progress assessments, offering expert insights and analysis to complement the data. The data points used are either global aggregates or the most appropriate data points in measuring the targets at the global level.

Of the 169 targets, 135 can be assessed based on available global data or analysis conducted by custodian agencies, while 34 lack sufficient data points or additional analysis for the assessment. The progress assessment is published on pages 44-45 of [The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024](#).

2. “Trend to target” as a measure of progress

For each SDG target, the “trend to target” measure answers the question: “*How likely are we to meet the target by 2030?*” This measure then uses five categories to classify the likelihood of achieving the target:

- **On track or target met:** “*The target has already been achieved or is on track to be achieved by 2030.*”

- **Moderate progress, but acceleration needed:** *“To date there has been moderate progress towards the target, but acceleration is needed to achieve the target by 2030.”*
- **Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed:** *“To date there has been only marginal progress towards the target, and significant acceleration is needed to achieve the target by 2030.”*
- **Stagnation:** *“To date there has been little or no progress from the baseline, and the target is unlikely to be achieved by 2030.”*
- **Regression:** *“To date the target has regressed or worsened from the baseline and is unlikely to be achieved by 2030.”*

The “trend to target” measure has been used to assess the likelihood of achieving the 2030 targets at the global level. Custodian agencies and regional commissions are, however, encouraged to continue use both the trend-to-target and distance-to-target methods for their progress reports, incorporating more in-depth analysis in these regional and thematic progress assessments.

3. Methodology

The approach to assign a trend to each SDG target consists of three steps:

- In the **first step**, series-level trends are computed for the selected data series. The methodology distinguishes between series with 2030 numerical targets and those without such targets.
- In the **second step**, each computed trend is inserted into a scoring function that linearly normalizes the values of the trend into a score on a continuous scale from 0 to 5.
- In the **third step**, the mean scores at the indicator and target levels are computed and a trend is assigned to each target.

To implement these steps, data series are carefully reviewed and selected for the assessment. An indicator may contain multiple data series and/or disaggregation by different dimensions (such as age, sex, location, etc.) In these cases, only data from the series and disaggregation that best represent the entire reference population are used in the progress assessment. For example, Indicator 7.1.1 (“Proportion of population with access to electricity”) has three disaggregation levels for “ALLAREA,” “RURAL,” and “URBAN.” Only data from the “ALLAREA” disaggregation level are included in the analysis.

3.1 Step 1: Assessment at the series level

a. Series with 2030 target values

For series that have 2030 target values and at least two different global data points (one for the baseline and one for the latest year), a trend is computed as follows.

First, calculate the actual compound annual growth rate ($CAGR_a$) between the baseline year (b) and the latest year (t) for which data are available:

$$CAGR_a = \left(\frac{v_t}{v_b}\right)^{\frac{1}{t-b}} - 1$$

Next, use the $CAGR_a$ from the previous step to extrapolate the expected value (v_{2030e}) for the series in 2030, assuming that the current rate of progress is maintained:

$$v_{2030e} = v_t \times (1 + CAGR_a)^{2030-t}$$

Finally, assign a progress assessment based on below criteria:

Value	Trend
$\frac{v_{2030e} - v_b}{v_{2030} - v_b} \geq 0.95$	On track or target met
$0.50 \leq \frac{v_{2030e} - v_b}{v_{2030} - v_b} < 0.95$	Moderate progress, but acceleration needed
$0.10 \leq \frac{v_{2030e} - v_b}{v_{2030} - v_b} < 0.50$	Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed
$0 \leq \frac{v_{2030e} - v_b}{v_{2030} - v_b} < 0.10$	Stagnation
$\frac{v_{2030e} - v_b}{v_{2030} - v_b} < 0$	Regression

Where:

b is the baseline year (most commonly 2015)¹

t is the latest year with available data (e.g. 2024)

v_b is the baseline value in baseline year b

v_t is the current value in the latest year t

¹ Where data for 2015 are available, we use 2015 as the baseline year. If data are only available after 2015, the earliest year is used as the baseline year.

v_{2030} is the target value in 2030

v_{2030e} is the expected value in 2030

When $v_b = v_{2030}$ – that is to say, the baseline value is equal to the 2030 target value – the ratio $\frac{v_{2030e} - v_b}{v_{2030} - v_b}$ is undefined because $v_{2030} - v_b = 0$. In these rare cases, the trend is manually set to either “on track or target met” or “regression” depending on whether the series value in the latest year is better or worse than the 2030 target value.

b. Series without 2030 target values

A trend is assigned to series with no 2030 target values, and which have at least two global data points, through the calculation of the compound annual growth rate.

First, calculate the actual compound annual growth rate ($CAGR_a$) between the baseline year (b) and the latest year (t) for which data are available:

$$CAGR_a = \left(\frac{v_t}{v_b}\right)^{\frac{1}{t-b}} - 1$$

Next, assign a trend to the series based on below criteria:

If an <u>increase</u> in value is desirable		If a <u>decrease</u> in value is desirable	
Value	Trend	Value	Trend
$CAGR_a \geq 0.02$	On track or target met	$CAGR_a \leq -0.02$	On track or target met
$0.0125 \leq CAGR_a < 0.02$	Moderate progress, but acceleration needed	$-0.0125 \geq CAGR_a > -0.02$	Moderate progress, but acceleration needed
$0.005 \leq CAGR_a < 0.0125$	Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed	$-0.005 \geq CAGR_a > -0.0125$	Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed
$0 \leq CAGR_a < 0.005$	Stagnation	$0 \geq CAGR_a > -0.005$	Stagnation
$CAGR_a < 0$	Regression	$CAGR_a > 0$	Regression

Some regional commissions in the United Nations system adopt the “[champion area](#)” approach to impute 2030 values for indicators that lack explicit numerical targets. For a given indicator, the region’s best performers are identified and the average rate of change among these “champions”

is calculated. This average rate is then assumed to be the region's target rate and used to derive the indicator's 2030 target value for the whole region. This approach has many merits and is valuable for regional progress assessments. It may, however, not be suitable for implementation at the global level. First, the difference in performance among all countries in the world is likely far greater than that among regional peers, potentially making the best performers' average rate of change an unrealistic global target. Additionally, limited data availability at the global level may prevent this approach from being applied to many data series and indicators, reducing the comprehensiveness of a global progress assessment. This global progress assessment complements regional assessments conducted by regional commissions, which use different methodologies. Readers are encouraged to consult those regional assessments for detailed snapshots of SDG progress in the respective regions.

c. Series without at least two data points from the global SDG database

The progress assessment of certain series or adjustments to some existing assessments are made based on expert insights and analytical work conducted by custodian agencies, such as forecasting for 2030 or qualitative analysis to complement available data. These forecasts and progress assessments can be found in the [Statistical Annex](#) of the *Report of the Secretary-General on Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals*, which includes aggregate data by SDG regions in Part I along with short progress assessments provided by custodian agencies in Part II. Below are a few examples:

- For Target 1.2, since the target is national poverty target, global aggregates by SDG regions were not available in the tables of the statistical annex. The custodian agency conducted a forecasting analysis from available country datasets, concluding "Given historical trends, less than 30 per cent of countries will have halved poverty by 2030." Based on this expert analysis, the assessment score is set at 3.
- For Target 2.5, the score based on the methodology described in Section 3.2.b should be "5 - on track or target met." However, the custodian agency's expert insights indicate "Data on both the extent of animal genetic resources conservation and the risk of extinction faced by livestock breeds show that we are still far from maintaining the genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals." Based on the expert assessment, the adjusted score is 4.
- In the case of Targets 4.7, 12.8, and 13.3, a multipurpose indicator is used to measure progress. The global aggregate value was not available for this indicator (Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1), but data were reported by many countries. The custodian agencies provided progress assessment based on national data: "Although 90 per cent of countries report that Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Global Citizenship Education (GCED) are mainstreamed in national education systems evidence from elsewhere suggests much more needs to be done. While many teachers are motivated, a

quarter still do not feel ready to teach themes related to ESD and GCED”. Based on this expert judgment, the assessment score is set at 4.

3.2 Step 2: Scoring series

a. Scoring series with 2030 target values

After computing a trend with the method discussed in Step 1.a above, the trend measure is linearly rescaled into a score on a continuous range from 0 to 5 using the following formula:

$$CR_{Score} = \frac{(max_s - min_s)}{(max_{CR} - min_{CR})} * (CR - min_{CR}) + min_s$$

Where:

$$CR = \frac{v_{2030e} - v_b}{v_{2030} - v_b}$$

- min_{CR} and max_{CR} are respectively the minimum and maximum values of the CR delimiting the corresponding trend interval. For example, for a CR equal to 0.6, $min_{CR} = 0.5$ and $max_{CR} = 0.95$. Given that the CR can potentially take any value in the real scale, in the “on track or target met” trend, max_{CR} is operationally set equal to 1.50. Analogously, in the “regression” trend, min_{CR} is operationally set equal to -0.5.
- min_s and max_s are respectively the minimum and maximum value of the score delimiting the corresponding trend interval for the CR . For example, for a CR equal to 0.6, $min_s = 3$ and $max_s = 4$.

Value	Trend	CR_{Score}
$\frac{v_{2030e} - v_b}{v_{2030} - v_b} \geq 0.95$	On track or target met	[4,5]
$0.50 \leq \frac{v_{2030e} - v_b}{v_{2030} - v_b} < 0.95$	Moderate progress, but acceleration needed	[3,4]
$0.10 \leq \frac{v_{2030e} - v_b}{v_{2030} - v_b} < 0.50$	Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed	[2,3]
$0 \leq \frac{v_{2030e} - v_b}{v_{2030} - v_b} < 0.10$	Stagnation	[1,2]
$\frac{v_{2030e} - v_b}{v_{2030} - v_b} < 0$	Regression	[0,1]

b. Scoring series without 2030 target values

After computing a trend with the method discussed in Step 1.b above, the trend measure is linearly rescaled into a score on a continuous range from 0 to 5 using different formulas for series in indicators with different normative directions.²

Where an increase in values is desirable:

$$CAGR_{score} = \frac{(max_s - min_s)}{max_{CAGR} - min_{CAGR}} * (CAGR_a - min_{CAGR}) + min_s$$

Value	Trend	CAGR _{score}
$CAGR_a \geq 0.02$	On track or target met	[4,5]
$0.0125 \leq CAGR_a < 0.02$	Moderate progress, but acceleration needed	[3,4)
$0.005 \leq CAGR_a < 0.0125$	Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed	[2,3)
$0 \leq CAGR_a < 0.005$	Stagnation	[1,2)
$CAGR_a < 0$	Regression	[0,1)

Where:

- min_{CAGR} and max_{CAGR} are respectively the minimum and maximum values of the $CAGR_a$ delimiting the corresponding trend interval. For example, for a $CAGR_a$ equal to 0.009, $min_{CAGR} = 0.005$ and $max_{CAGR} = 0.0125$. Given that the $CAGR_a$ can potentially take any real value, in the “on track or target met” trend, max_{CAGR} is operationally set equal to 0.05. Analogously, in the “regression” trend, min_{CAGR} is operationally set equal to -0.05.
- min_s and max_s are respectively the minimum and maximum value of the score delimiting the corresponding trend interval for the $CAGR_a$. For example, for a $CAGR_a$ equal to 0.009, $min_s = 2$ and $max_s = 3$.

² The normative direction of an indicator denotes the desirable outcome for its value. A higher value is desirable for indicators with an “increasing” normative direction; the reverse is true for those with a “decreasing” normative direction.

Where a decrease in values is desirable:

$$CAGR_{Score} = \frac{-(max_s - min_s)}{max_{CAGR_a} - min_{CAGR_a}} * (CAGR_a - min_{CAGR_a}) + max_s$$

Value	Trend	<i>CAGR_{Score}</i>
$CAGR_a \leq -0.02$	On track or target met	[4,5]
$-0.0125 \geq CAGR_a > -0.02$	Moderate progress, but acceleration needed	[3,4)
$-0.005 \geq CAGR_a > -0.0125$	Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed	[2,3)
$0 \geq CAGR_a > -0.005$	Stagnation	[1,2)
$CAGR_a > 0$	Regression	[0,1)

3.3 Aggregation

In Step 3, series scores are aggregated into indicator scores, which are in turn aggregated into target scores.

When two or more series/indicators are used to assess the progress of an indicator/target, the arithmetic mean of the scores of the series/indicators is used. In these cases, all series/indicators under a given indicator/target contribute equally to the final aggregate, and this operation corresponds to assigning a weight equal to 1 to each series/indicator score.

A trend is assigned to each target based on the following criteria:

Mean Score	Band	Trend
[4,5]	5	On track or target met
[3,4)	4	Moderate progress, but acceleration needed
[2,3)	3	Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed
[1,2)	2	Stagnation
[0,1)	1	Regression

The trend of a target is not always in the same as that of a single indicator but reflects the average of the trends of all indicators under that target.

An “insufficient data” designation is given to targets where there are:

1. no data from the global SDG database,
2. insufficient trend data (for instance, there is only one global data point) from the global SDG database, and
3. no supplementary data, information, or analysis from the custodian agencies.

We report the targets that are on track, progressing moderately, progressing marginally, stagnating, regressing, or lacking sufficient data on pages 44-45 of [*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024*](#).

Annex: List of data series included in the assessment

Goal	Target	Indicator	Data Series	Normative*
1	1.1	1.1.1	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)	Decreasing
1	1.2	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%)	Decreasing
1	1.3	1.3.1	Proportion of children/households receiving child/family cash benefit, by sex (%)	Increasing
1	1.4	1.4.1	Proportion of population using basic drinking water services, by location (%)	Increasing
1	1.4	1.4.1	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services, by location (%)	Increasing
1	1.5	1.5.1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number)	Decreasing
1	1.5	1.5.1	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number)	Decreasing
1	1.5	1.5.3	Number of countries that reported having a National DRR Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework	Increasing
1	1.a	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on health	Increasing
1	1.a	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on social protection	Increasing
2	2.1	2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	Decreasing
2	2.1	2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (%)	Decreasing
2	2.2	2.2.1	Proportion of children moderately or severely stunted (%)	Decreasing
2	2.2	2.2.2	Proportion of children moderately or severely wasted (%)	Decreasing
2	2.2	2.2.2	Proportion of children moderately or severely overweight (%)	Decreasing
2	2.2	2.2.3	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with anaemia (%)	Decreasing
2	2.5	2.5.1	Plant genetic resources accessions stored ex situ (number)	Increasing
2	2.a	2.a.1	Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Increasing
2	2.b	2.b.1	Agricultural export subsidies (millions of current United States dollars)	Decreasing
2	2.c	2.c.1	Proportion of countries recording abnormally high or moderately high food prices, according to the Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (%)	Decreasing
3	3.1	3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	Decreasing
3	3.2	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate, by sex (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Decreasing
3	3.2	3.2.1	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Decreasing
3	3.3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population)	Decreasing
3	3.3	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	Decreasing
3	3.3	3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk (per 1,000 population)	Decreasing

3	3.3	3.3.4	Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) (%)	Decreasing
3	3.3	3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (number)	Decreasing
3	3.4	3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (probability)	Decreasing
3	3.4	3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate, by sex (deaths per 100,000 population)	Decreasing
3	3.5	3.5.2	Alcohol consumption per capita (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year (litres of pure alcohol)	Decreasing
3	3.6	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries, by sex (per 100,000 population)	Decreasing
3	3.7	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (% of women aged 15-49 years)	Increasing
3	3.7	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19 and 10-14 years)	Decreasing
3	3.8	3.8.1	Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index	Increasing
3	3.8	3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 25%) as a share of total household expenditure or income (%)	Decreasing
3	3.8	3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 10%) as a share of total household expenditure or income (%)	Decreasing
3	3.9	3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, by sex (deaths per 100,000 population)	Decreasing
3	3.a	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex (%)	Decreasing
3	3.b	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population who received 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) vaccine (%)	Increasing
3	3.b	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population who received measles-containing-vaccine second-dose (MCV2) (%)	Increasing
3	3.b	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population who received a 3rd dose of pneumococcal conjugate (PCV3) vaccine (%)	Increasing
3	3.b	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population who received the final dose of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine (%)	Increasing
3	3.c	3.c.1	Health worker density, by type of occupation (per 10,000 population)	Increasing
4	4.1	4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics (%)	Increasing
4	4.1	4.1.2	Completion rate, by sex, location, wealth quintile and education level (%)	Increasing
4	4.2	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (%)	Increasing
4	4.5	4.5.1	Adjusted gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), (ratio)	Increasing
4	4.5	4.5.1	Adjusted gender parity index for the proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level (ratio)	Decreasing
4	4.a	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes, by education level (%)	Increasing
4	4.a	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water, by education level (%)	Increasing
4	4.a	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to electricity, by education level (%)	Increasing
4	4.a	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with basic handwashing facilities, by education level (%)	Increasing

4	4.a	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes, by education level (%)	Increasing
4	4.a	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation, by education level (%)	Increasing
4	4.a	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, by education level (%)	Increasing
4	4.b	4.b.a	Total official flows for scholarships, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)	Increasing
4	4.c	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level and sex (%)	Increasing
5	5.1	5.1.1	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) -- Area 1: overarching legal frameworks and public life	Increasing
5	5.1	5.1.1	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) -- Area 2: violence against women	Increasing
5	5.1	5.1.1	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) -- Area 3: employment and economic benefits	Increasing
5	5.1	5.1.1	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) -- Area 4: marriage and family	Increasing
5	5.3	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	Decreasing
5	5.3	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 (%)	Decreasing
5	5.5	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% of total number of seats)	Increasing
5	5.5	5.5.1	Proportion of elected seats held by women in deliberative bodies of local government (%)	Increasing
5	5.5	5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions - 13th ICLS (%)	Increasing
5	5.b	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (%)	Increasing
5	5.c	5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (%)	Increasing
6	6.1	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by urban/rural (%)	Increasing
6	6.2	6.2.1	Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises, by urban/rural (%)	Increasing
6	6.2	6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (%)	Increasing
6	6.2	6.2.1	Proportion of population practicing open defecation, by urban/rural (%)	Decreasing
6	6.3	6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	Increasing
6	6.3	6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	Increasing
6	6.4	6.4.1	Water Use Efficiency (United States dollars per cubic meter)	Increasing
6	6.4	6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)	Decreasing
6	6.5	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	Increasing
6	6.5	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, enabling environment (%)	Increasing
6	6.5	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, institutions and participation (%)	Increasing

6	6.5	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, management instruments (%)	Increasing
6	6.5	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, financing (%)	Increasing
6	6.5	6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basins (river and lake basins and aquifers) with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)	Increasing
6	6.5	6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary aquifers with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)	Increasing
6	6.5	6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary river and lake basins with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)	Increasing
6	6.6	6.6.1	Lakes and rivers permanent water area (square kilometres)	Increasing
6	6.6	6.6.1	Mangrove area (square kilometres)	Increasing
6	6.a	6.a.1	Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for water supply and sanitation, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)	Increasing
6	6.b	6.b.1	Proportion of countries with high level of users/communities participating in planning programs in rural drinking-water supply (%)	Increasing
7	7.1	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity, by urban/rural (%)	Increasing
7	7.1	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	Increasing
7	7.2	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	Increasing
7	7.3	7.3.1	Energy intensity level of primary energy (megajoules per constant 2017 purchasing power parity GDP)	Decreasing
7	7.a	7.a.1	International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems (millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)	Increasing
7	7.b	7.b.1	Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity (watts per capita)	Increasing
8	8.1	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)	Increasing
8	8.2	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)	Increasing
8	8.3	8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment, by sector and sex (ILO harmonized estimates) - 13th ICLS (%)	Decreasing
8	8.4	8.4.1	Material footprint per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollar)	Decreasing
8	8.4	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollars)	Decreasing
8	8.5	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age - 13th ICLS (%)	Decreasing
8	8.6	8.6.1	Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, by sex and age - 13th ICLS (%)	Decreasing
8	8.7	8.7.1	Proportion of children engaged in economic activity and household chores, by sex and age (%)	Decreasing
8	8.8	8.8.2	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation	Decreasing
8	8.9	8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (%)	Increasing
8	8.10	8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of adults aged 15 years and older)	Increasing

8	8.a	8.a.1	Total official flows (commitments) for Aid for Trade, by donor countries (millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)	Increasing
8	8.b	8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Increasing
9	9.1	9.1.2	Freight volume, by mode of transport (tonne kilometres)	Increasing
9	9.1	9.1.2	Passenger volume (passenger kilometres), by mode of transport	Increasing
9	9.1	9.1.2	Freight loaded and unloaded, maritime transport (metric tons)	Increasing
9	9.2	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added (constant 2015 United States dollars) as a proportion of GDP (%)	Increasing
9	9.2	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment - 13th ICLS (%)	Increasing
9	9.4	9.4.1	Carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion (millions of tonnes)	Decreasing
9	9.4	9.4.1	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO ₂ per constant 2015 United States dollars)	Decreasing
9	9.4	9.4.1	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP PPP (kilogrammes of CO ₂ per constant 2017 United States dollars)	Decreasing
9	9.5	9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%)	Increasing
9	9.5	9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants (per 1,000,000 population)	Increasing
9	9.a	9.a.1	Total official flows for infrastructure, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)	Increasing
9	9.b	9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech manufacturing value added in total value added (%)	Increasing
9	9.c	9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by at least a 2G mobile network (%)	Increasing
9	9.c	9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	Increasing
9	9.c	9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by at least a 4G mobile network (%)	Increasing
10	10.1	10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita (%)	Increasing
10	10.2	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (%)	Decreasing
10	10.4	10.4.1	Labour share of GDP (%)	Increasing
10	10.5	10.5.1	Non-performing loans to total gross loans (%)	Decreasing
10	10.5	10.5.1	Return on assets (%)	Increasing
10	10.5	10.5.1	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (%)	Increasing
10	10.6	10.6.1	Proportion of members of developing countries in international organizations, by organization (%)	Increasing
10	10.6	10.6.1	Proportion of voting rights of developing countries in international organizations, by organization (%)	Increasing
10	10.7	10.7.2	Proportion of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, by policy domain (%)	Increasing
10	10.7	10.7.3	Total deaths and disappearances recorded during migration (number)	Decreasing
10	10.7	10.7.4	Number of refugees per 100,000 population, by country of origin (per 100,000 population)	Decreasing

10	10.a	10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports with zero-tariff (%)	Decreasing
10	10.b	10.b.1	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries (millions of current United States dollars)	Increasing
10	10.c	10.c.1	Average remittance costs of sending \$200 to a receiving country as a proportion of the amount remitted (%)	Decreasing
11	11.1	11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	Decreasing
11	11.5	11.5.1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number)	Decreasing
11	11.5	11.5.1	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number)	Decreasing
11	11.6	11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (population-weighted), by location (micrograms per cubic meter)	Decreasing
11	11.b	11.b.1	Number of countries that reported having a National DRR Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework	Increasing
12	12.1	12.1.1	Countries with policy instrument for sustainable consumption and production (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	Increasing
12	12.2	12.2.1	Material footprint per capita, by type of raw material (tonnes)	Decreasing
12	12.2	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per capita, by type of raw material (tonnes)	Decreasing
12	12.3	12.3.1	Food waste (Tonnes)	Decreasing
12	12.3	12.3.1	Food loss percentage (%)	Decreasing
12	12.4	12.4.1	Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Montreal Protocol on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (%)	Increasing
12	12.4	12.4.1	Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Rotterdam Convention on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (%)	Increasing
12	12.4	12.4.1	Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Basel Convention on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (%)	Increasing
12	12.4	12.4.1	Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Stockholm Convention on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (%)	Increasing
12	12.4	12.4.2	Electronic waste generated (Tonnes)	Decreasing
12	12.4	12.4.2	Electronic waste generated, per capita (Kg)	Decreasing
12	12.4	12.4.2	Municipal waste collected (Tonnes)	Decreasing
12	12.4	12.4.2	Electronic waste collected (Tonnes)	Decreasing
12	12.4	12.4.2	Electronic waste collected, per capita (KG)	Decreasing
12	12.4	12.4.2	Proportion of electronic waste collected (%)	Decreasing
12	12.5	12.5.1	Proportion of electronic waste recycled (%)	Increasing
12	12.6	12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports with disclosure by dimension, by level of requirement (Number)	Increasing
12	12.7	12.7.1	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Increasing
12	12.a	12.a.1	Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity (watts per capita)	Increasing

12	12.b	12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (number of tables)	Increasing
12	12.b	12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (SEEA tables)	Increasing
12	12.b	12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (Tourism Satellite Account tables)	Increasing
12	12.c	12.c.1	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) as a proportion of total GDP (%)	Decreasing
13	13.1	13.1.1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number)	Decreasing
13	13.1	13.1.1	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number)	Decreasing
13	13.1	13.1.2	Number of countries that reported having a National DRR Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework	Increasing
13	13.2	13.2.2	Total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF for Annex I Parties (Mt CO ₂ equivalent)	Decreasing
13	13.a	13.a.1	Total climate-specific financial support provided (Billions of current United States dollars)	Increasing
13	13.a	13.a.1	Total financial support provided (Billions of current United States dollars)	Increasing
14	14.1	14.1.1	Chlorophyll-a deviations, remote sensing (%)	Decreasing
14	14.1	14.1.1	Beach litter originating from national land-based sources that ends in the beach (%)	Decreasing
14	14.2	14.2.1	Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	Increasing
14	14.3	14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Increasing
14	14.4	14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (not overexploited) (%)	Increasing
14	14.5	14.5.1	Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)	Increasing
14	14.6	14.6.1	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest)	Increasing
14	14.7	14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP	Increasing
14	14.a	14.a.1	National ocean science expenditure as a share of total research and development funding (%)	Increasing
14	14.b	14.b.1	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest)	Increasing
14	14.c	14.c.1	Score for the ratification of and accession to UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements (%)	Increasing
15	15.1	15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)	Increasing
15	15.1	15.1.2	Average proportion of Freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)	Increasing
15	15.1	15.1.2	Average proportion of Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)	Increasing
15	15.2	15.2.1	Proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan (%)	Increasing
15	15.2	15.2.1	Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas (%)	Increasing
15	15.3	15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (%)	Decreasing

15	15.4	15.4.1	Average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)	Increasing
15	15.4	15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index	Increasing
15	15.5	15.5.1	Red List Index	Increasing
15	15.6	15.6.1	Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	Increasing
15	15.6	15.6.1	Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	Increasing
15	15.8	15.8.1	Proportion of countries with National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (%)	Increasing
15	15.9	15.9.1	Countries with integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	Increasing
15	15.a	15.a.1	Total official development assistance for biodiversity, by donor countries (millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)	Increasing
15	15.b	15.b.1	Total official development assistance for biodiversity, by donor countries (millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)	Increasing
16	16.1	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex (victims per 100,000 population)	Decreasing
16	16.1	16.1.2	Number of total conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (Per 100,000 population)	Decreasing
16	16.3	16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (%)	Decreasing
16	16.7	16.7.1	Ratio for female members of parliaments (Ratio of the proportion of women in parliament in the proportion of women in the national population with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary), Lower Chamber or Unicameral	Increasing
16	16.7	16.7.1	Ratio for female members of parliaments (Ratio of the proportion of women in parliament in the proportion of women in the national population with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary), Upper Chamber	Increasing
16	16.7	16.7.1	Ratio of young members in parliament (Ratio of the proportion of young members in parliament (age 45 or below) in the proportion of the national population (age 45 or below) with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary), Lower Chamber or Unicameral	Increasing
16	16.7	16.7.1	Ratio of young members in parliament (Ratio of the proportion of young members in parliament (age 45 or below) in the proportion of the national population (age 45 or below) with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary), Upper Chamber	Increasing
16	16.8	16.8.1	Proportion of members of developing countries in international organizations, by organization (%)	Increasing
16	16.8	16.8.1	Proportion of voting rights of developing countries in international organizations, by organization (%)	Increasing
16	16.10	16.10.1	The number of killings of human rights defenders, journalists, and trade unionists recorded by national human rights institutions and the United Nations	Decreasing
16	16.a	16.a.1	Proportion of countries with independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (%)	Increasing
17	17.1	17.1.1	Total government revenue (budgetary central government) as a proportion of GDP (%)	Increasing

17	17.1	17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (%)	Increasing
17	17.2	17.2.1	Net official development assistance (ODA) as a percentage of OECD-DAC donors' GNI, by donor countries (%)	Increasing
17	17.3	17.3.1	Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows (millions of United States dollars)	Increasing
17	17.3	17.3.1	Gross receipts by developing countries of official sustainable development grants (millions of United States dollars)	Increasing
17	17.3	17.3.1	Gross receipts by developing countries of official concessional sustainable development loans (millions of United States dollars)	Increasing
17	17.3	17.3.1	Gross receipts by developing countries of official non-concessional sustainable development loans (millions of United States dollars)	Increasing
17	17.3	17.3.1	Gross receipts by developing countries of mobilised private finance (MPF) - on an experimental basis (millions of United States dollars)	Increasing
17	17.3	17.3.1	Gross receipts by developing countries of private grants (millions of United States dollars)	Increasing
17	17.3	17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP (%)	Increasing
17	17.4	17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (%)	Decreasing
17	17.5	17.5.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries	Increasing
17	17.6	17.6.1	Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (per 100 inhabitants)	Increasing
17	17.7	17.7.1	Total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies (current United States dollars)	Increasing
17	17.8	17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%)	Increasing
17	17.8	17.9.1	Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation (millions of 2021 United States dollars)	Increasing
17	17.10	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average, most-favoured-nation status, by type of product (%)	Decreasing
17	17.10	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average, preferential status, by type of product (%)	Decreasing
17	17.11	17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global merchandise imports (%)	Increasing
17	17.11	17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global services exports (%)	Increasing
17	17.12	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, most-favored nation status, by type of product (%)	Decreasing
17	17.12	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, preferential status, by type of product (%)	Decreasing
17	17.13	17.13.1	Cash surplus/deficit as a proportion of GDP (%)	Increasing
17	17.13	17.13.1	Annual growth of exports of goods and services (%)	Increasing
17	17.13	17.13.1	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of GDP (%)	Increasing
17	17.13	17.13.1	Annual GDP growth (%)	Increasing
17	17.13	17.13.1	Annual growth of the general government final consumption expenditure (%)	Increasing
17	17.13	17.13.1	Annual growth of the gross capital formation (%)	Increasing

17	17.13	17.13.1	Annual growth of households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure (%)	Increasing
17	17.13	17.13.1	Annual growth of imports of goods and services (%)	Increasing
17	17.13	17.13.1	Annual inflation, consumer prices (%)	Increasing
17	17.13	17.13.1	Merchandise trade as a proportion of GDP (%)	Increasing
17	17.13	17.13.1	Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP (%)	Increasing
17	17.13	17.13.1	Total reserves in months of imports (ratio)	Increasing
17	17.15	17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation - data by provider (%)	Increasing
17	17.18	17.18.1	Data Sources performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 4) (Index)	Increasing
17	17.18	17.18.1	Data Infrastructure performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 5) (Index)	Increasing
17	17.18	17.18.2	Countries with national statistical legislation exists that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	Increasing
17	17.18	17.18.3	Countries with national statistical plans with funding from Government (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	Increasing
17	17.18	17.18.3	Countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	Increasing
17	17.18	17.18.3	Countries with national statistical plans that are fully funded (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	Increasing
17	17.19	17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (current United States dollars)	Increasing
17	17.19	17.19.2	Proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 percent complete (%)	Increasing
17	17.19	17.19.2	Proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 percent complete (%)	Increasing

* In assessing SDG progress, the normative direction of a data series denotes the desirable outcome for its value. A higher value is desirable for data series with an “increasing” normative direction; the reverse is true for those with a “decreasing” normative direction.