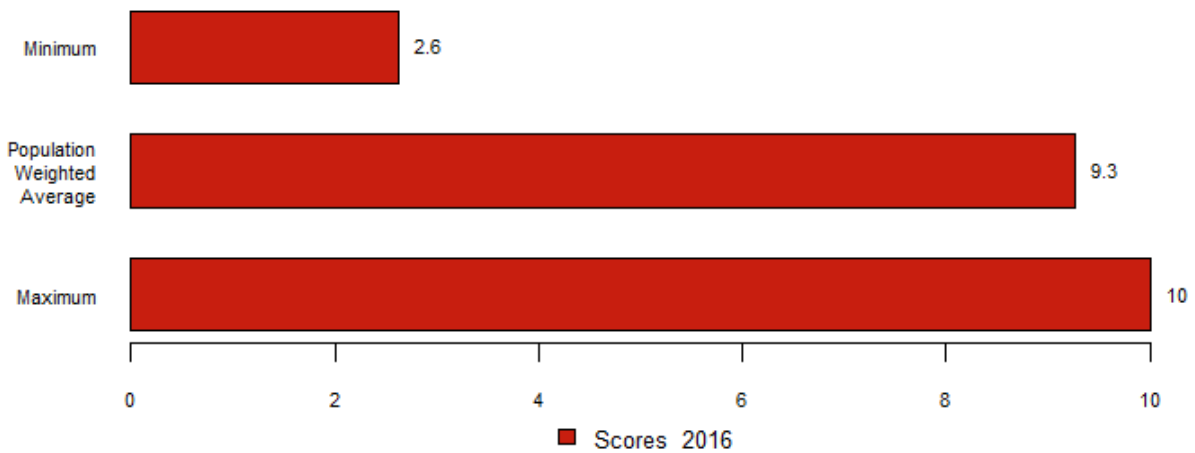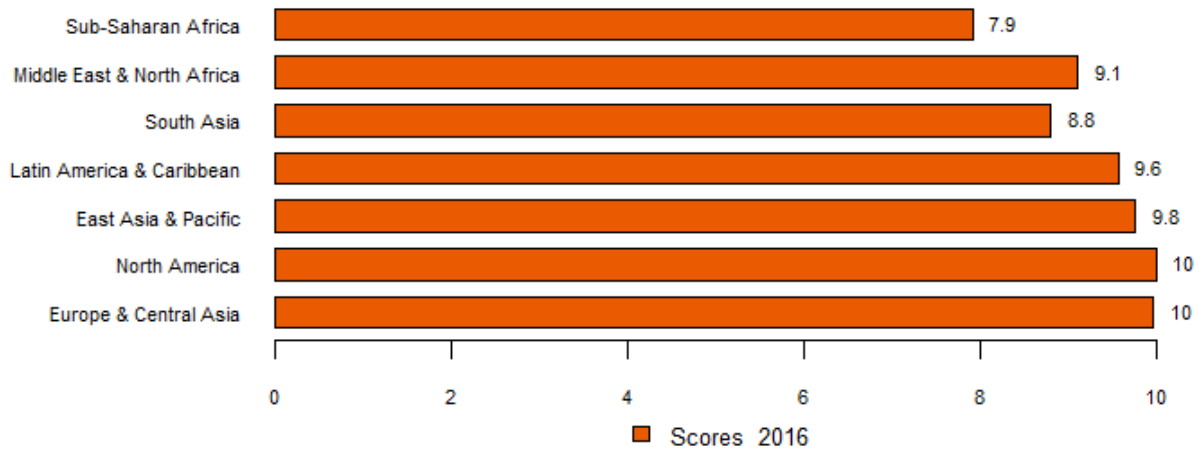# *Indicator 1 - Sufficient Food*

Prevalence of undernourishments is the percentage of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. Data showing as 2.5 may signify a prevalence of undernourishment below 2.5%.

Indicator	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2016
Target	0% undernourished people

Sufficient Food - world

Scores 2016

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Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016
Edition 2025

Scores

Sufficient Food - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.9
Middle East & North Africa	9.1
South Asia	8.8
Latin America & Caribbean	9.6
East Asia & Pacific	9.8
North America	10
Europe & Central Asia	10

Sufficient Food - by income class*
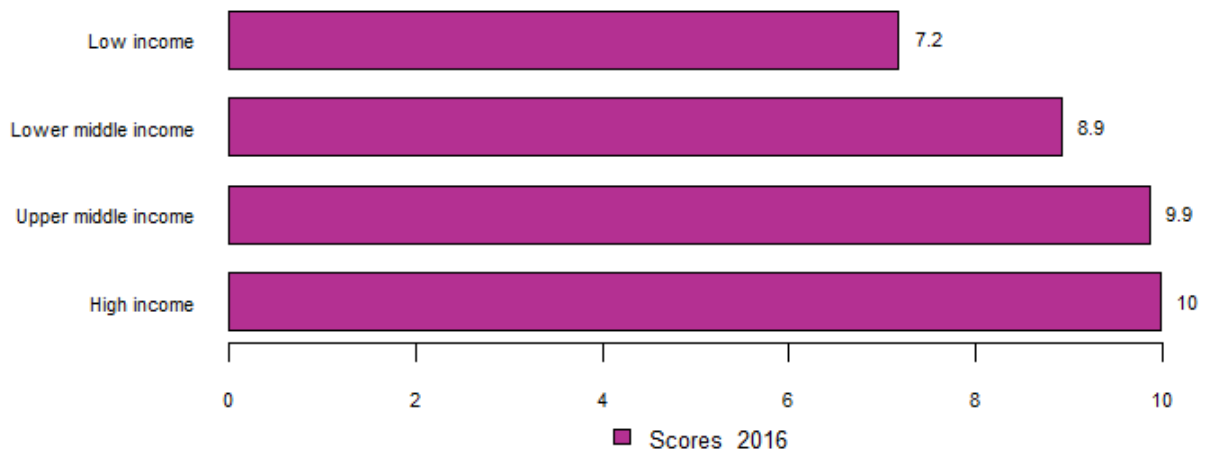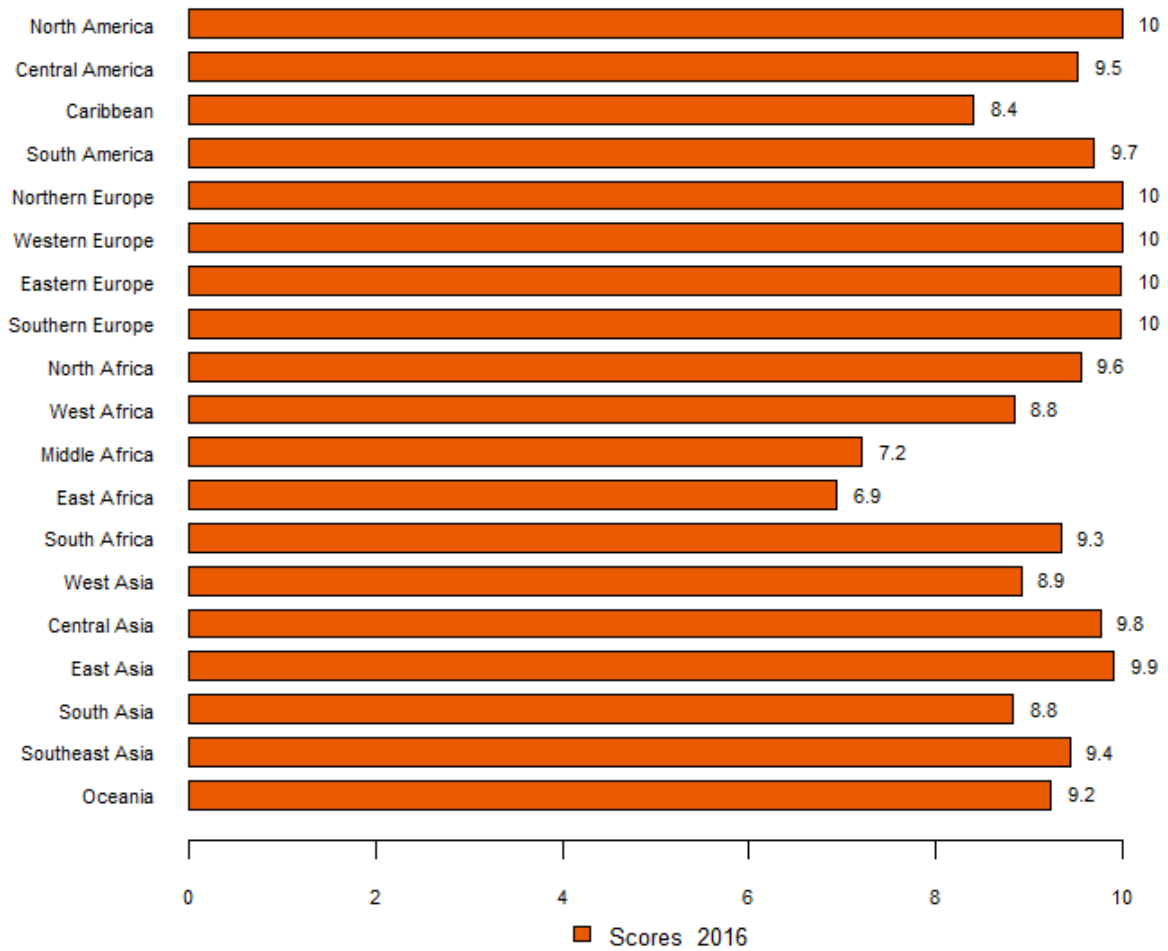
Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	7.2
Lower middle income	8.9
Upper middle income	9.9
High income	10

*Worldbank 2016 definition

Sufficient Food - by regions**

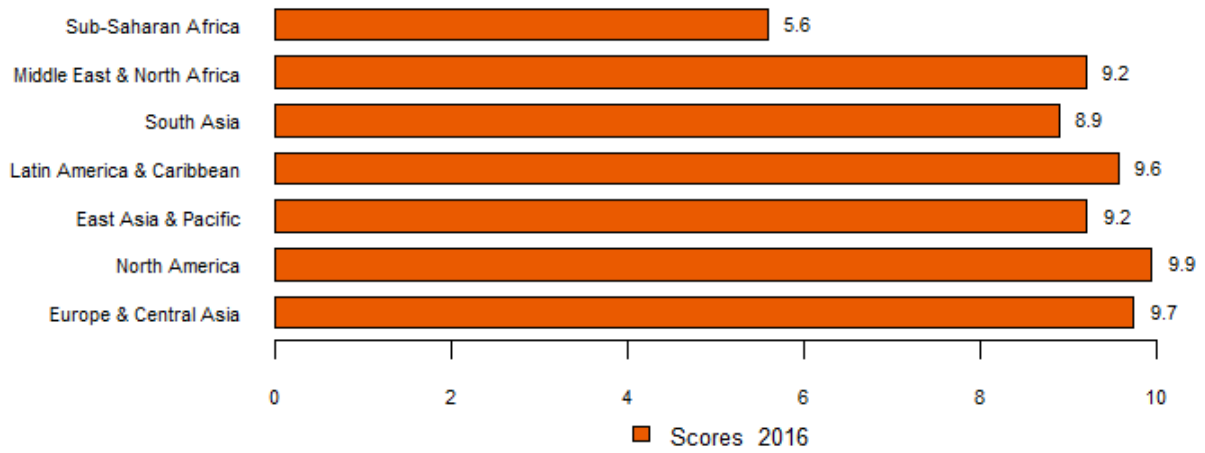| Region	Scores 2016
North America	10
Central America	9.5
Caribbean	8.4
South America	9.7
Northern Europe	10
Western Europe	10
Eastern Europe	10
Southern Europe	10
North Africa	9.6
West Africa	8.8
Middle Africa	7.2
East Africa	6.9
South Africa	9.3
West Asia	8.9
Central Asia	9.8
East Asia	9.9
South Asia	8.8
Southeast Asia	9.4
Oceania	9.2

■ Scores 2016

**UN 2016 definition

The percentage of people using at least basic water services. This indicator encompasses both people using basic water services as well as those using safely managed water services. Basic drinking water services is defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip. Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water.

Indicator	People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2016
Target	100%

Sufficient Drinking Water - world

**Technology
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**Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016
Edition 2025**

Scores

Sufficient Drinking Water - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.6
Middle East & North Africa	9.2
South Asia	8.9
Latin America & Caribbean	9.6
East Asia & Pacific	9.2
North America	9.9
Europe & Central Asia	9.7
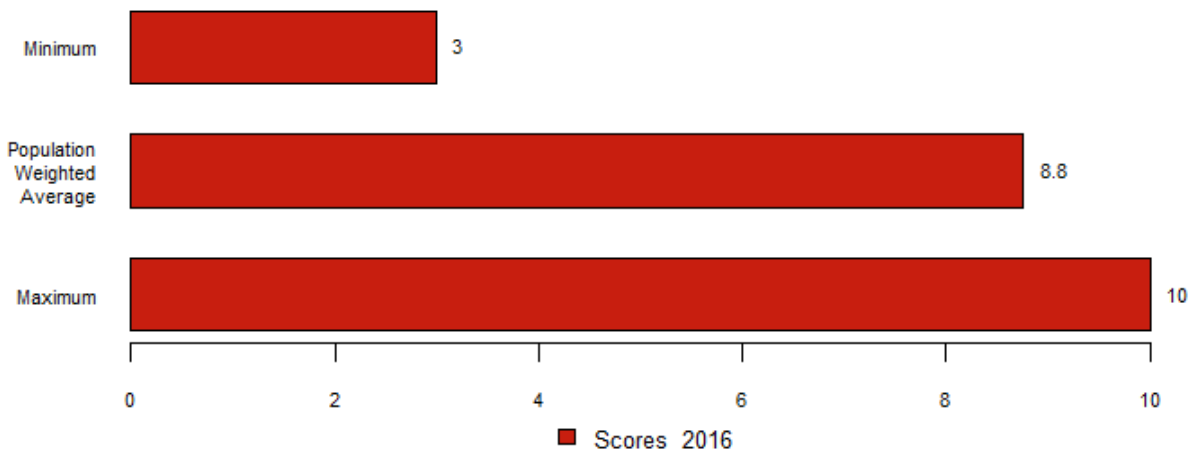
Sufficient Drinking Water - by income class*
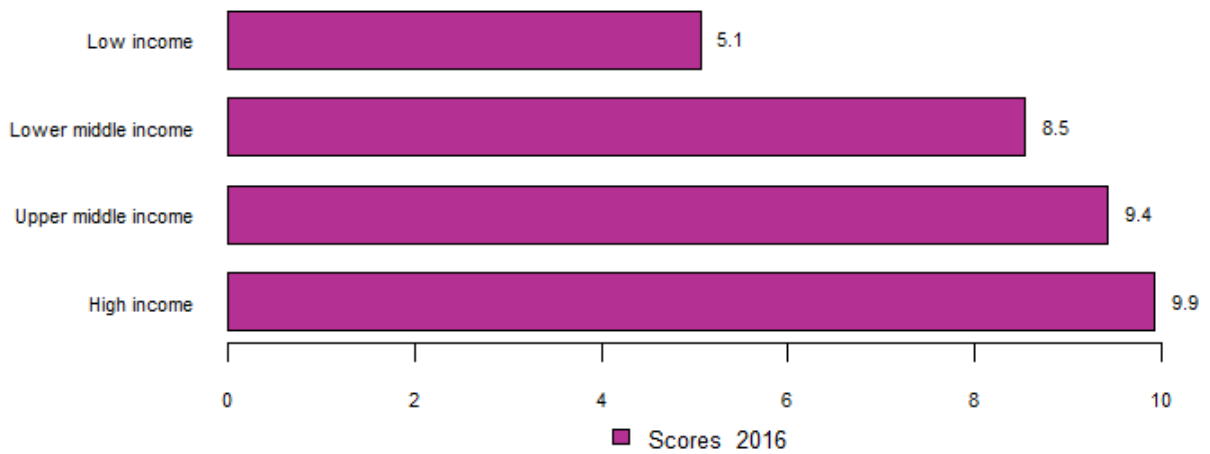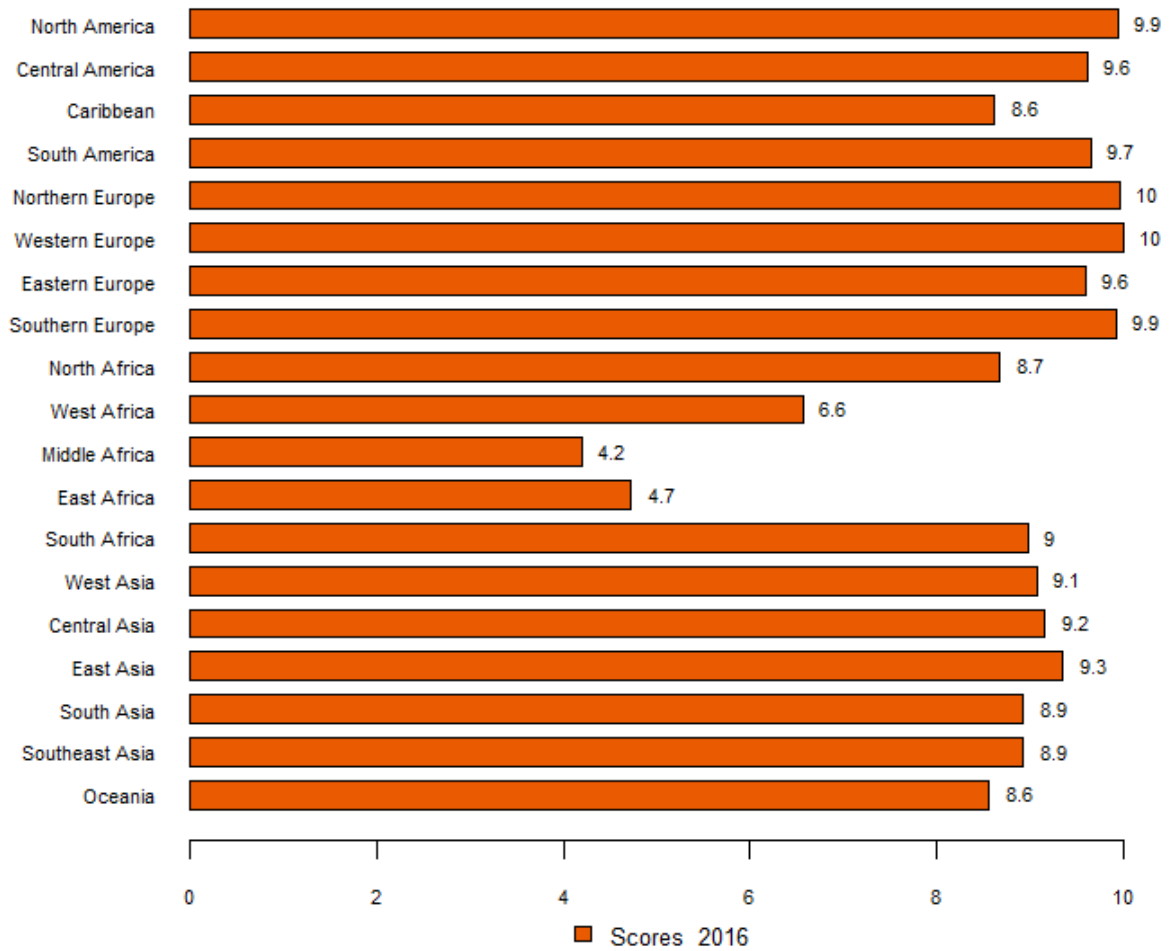
Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	5.1
Lower middle income	8.5
Upper middle income	9.4
High income	9.9

*Worldbank 2016 definition

Sufficient Drinking Water - by regions**

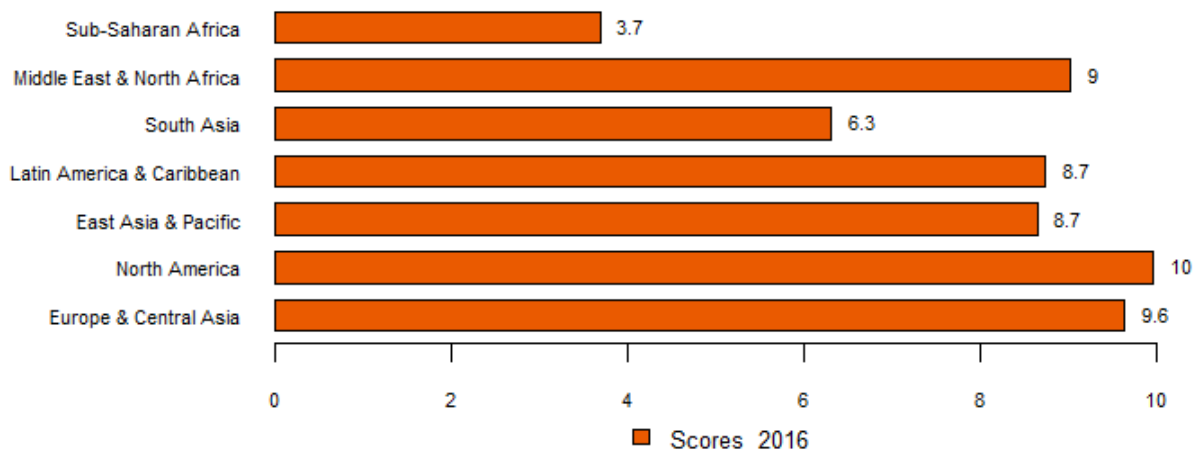| Region	Scores 2016
North America	9.9
Central America	9.6
Caribbean	8.6
South America	9.7
Northern Europe	10
Western Europe	10
Eastern Europe	9.6
Southern Europe	9.9
North Africa	8.7
West Africa	6.6
Middle Africa	4.2
East Africa	4.7
South Africa	9
West Asia	9.1
Central Asia	9.2
East Asia	9.3
South Asia	8.9
Southeast Asia	8.9
Oceania	8.6

■ Scores 2016

**UN 2016 definition

The percentage of people using at least basic sanitation services, that is, improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. This indicator encompasses both people using basic sanitation services as well as those using safely managed sanitation services. Improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, compositing toilets or pit latrines with slabs.

Indicator	People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2016
Target	100%

Safe Sanitation - world

Scores 2016

Safe Sanitation - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.7
Middle East & North Africa	9
South Asia	6.3
Latin America & Caribbean	8.7
East Asia & Pacific	8.7
North America	10
Europe & Central Asia	9.6

Scores 2016

Safe Sanitation - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	3.3
Lower middle income	6.6
Upper middle income	8.9
High income	9.9

Scores 2016
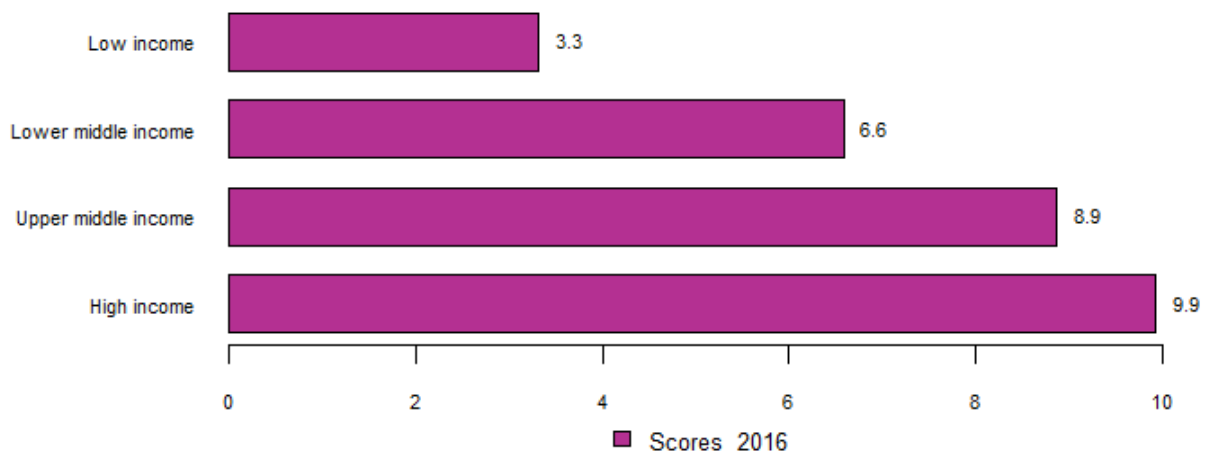
*Worldbank 2016 definition

Safe Sanitation - by regions**

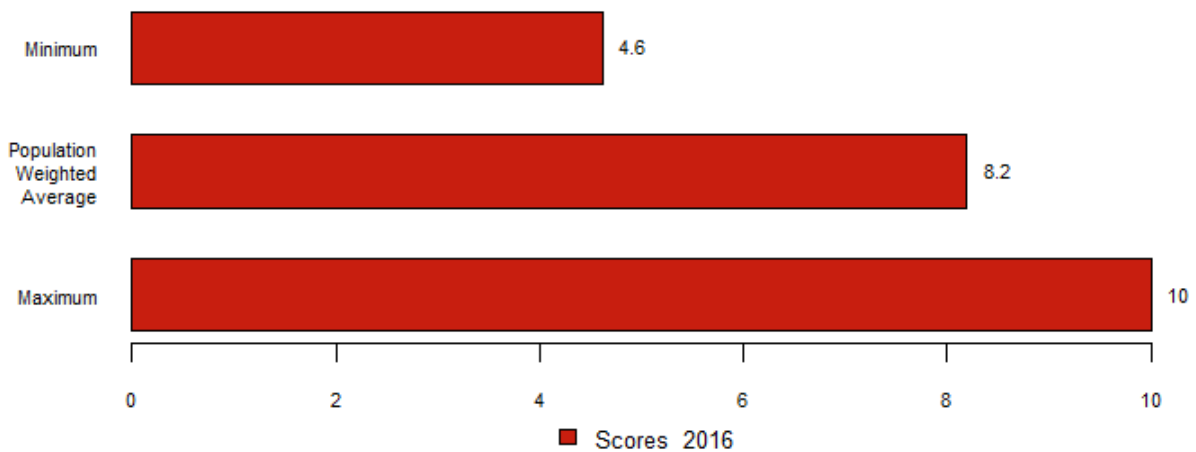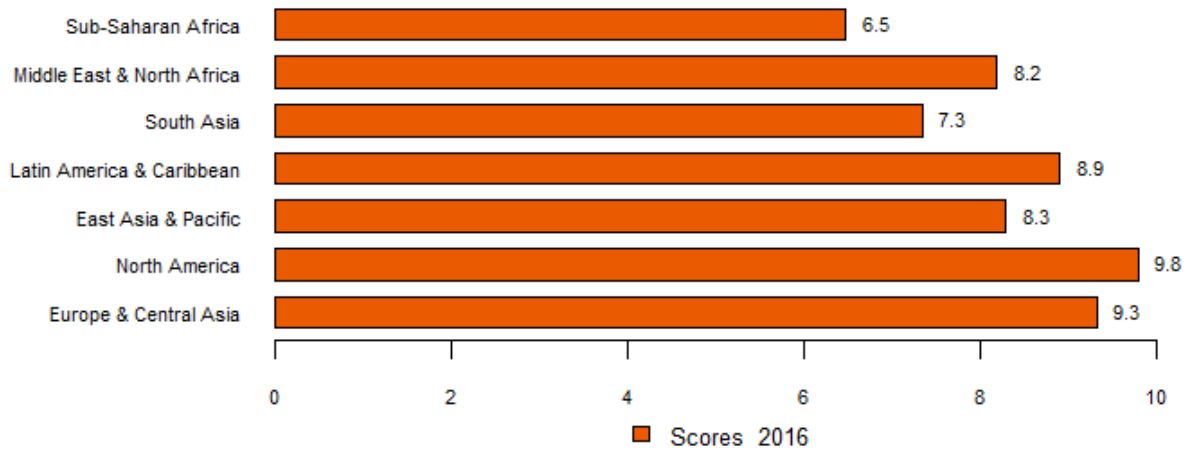| Region	Score
North America	10
Central America	8.7
Caribbean	7.7
South America	8.9
Northern Europe	9.8
Western Europe	9.9
Eastern Europe	9.2
Southern Europe	9.9
North Africa	8.4
West Africa	3.9
Middle Africa	3.3
East Africa	3
South Africa	7.3
West Asia	9.1
Central Asia	9.7
East Asia	8.9
South Asia	6.4
Southeast Asia	8.1
Oceania	8.2

■ Scores 2016
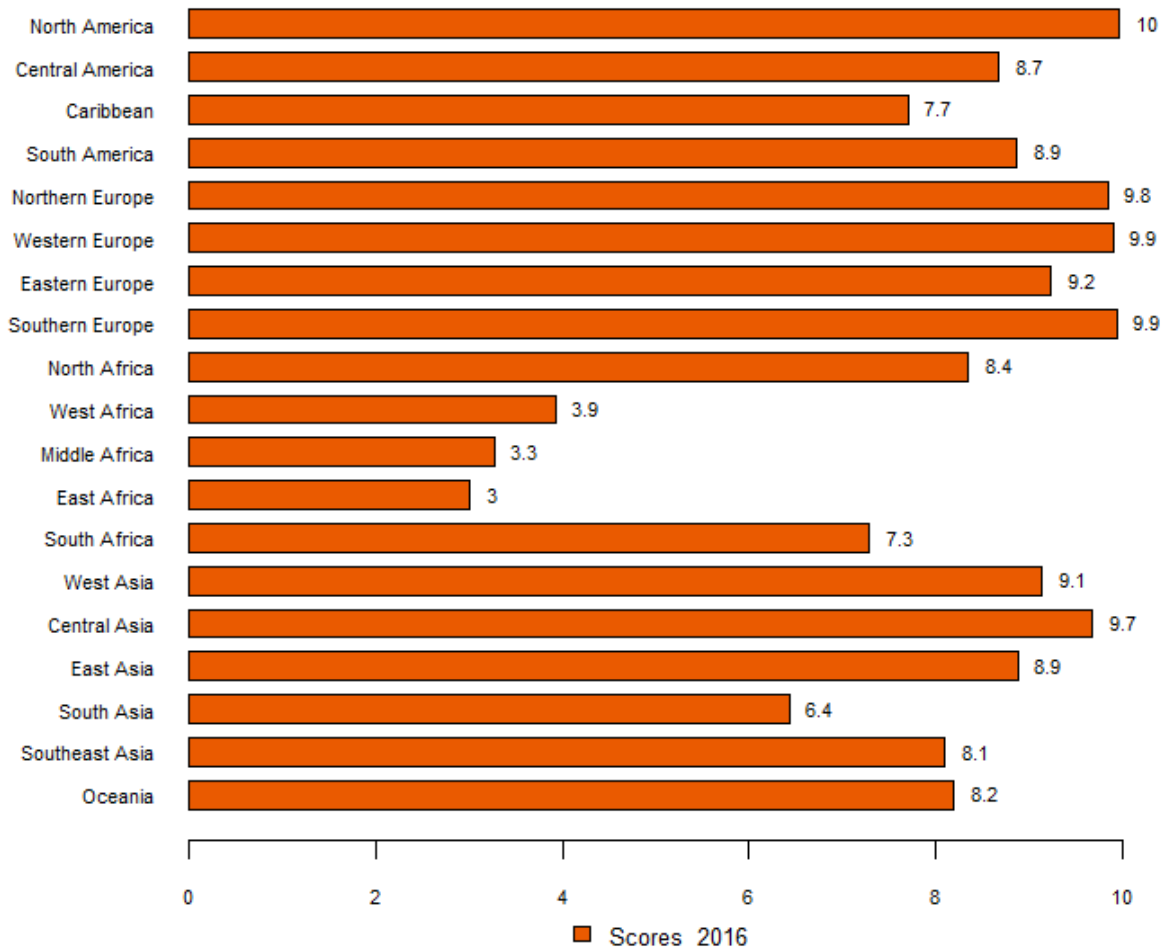
**UN 2016 definition

Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. Gross enrolment ratio can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Indicator	Gross enrolment ratio, primary and secondary, both sexes (%)
Source	Unesco
Year of data	2016
Target	100%

Education - world

Scores 2016

Education - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.5
Middle East & North Africa	8.2
South Asia	7.3
Latin America & Caribbean	8.9
East Asia & Pacific	8.3
North America	9.8
Europe & Central Asia	9.3

Scores 2016

Education - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	6.1
Lower middle income	7.5
Upper middle income	8.5
High income	9.6

Scores 2016

*Worldbank 2016 definition

Education - by regions**

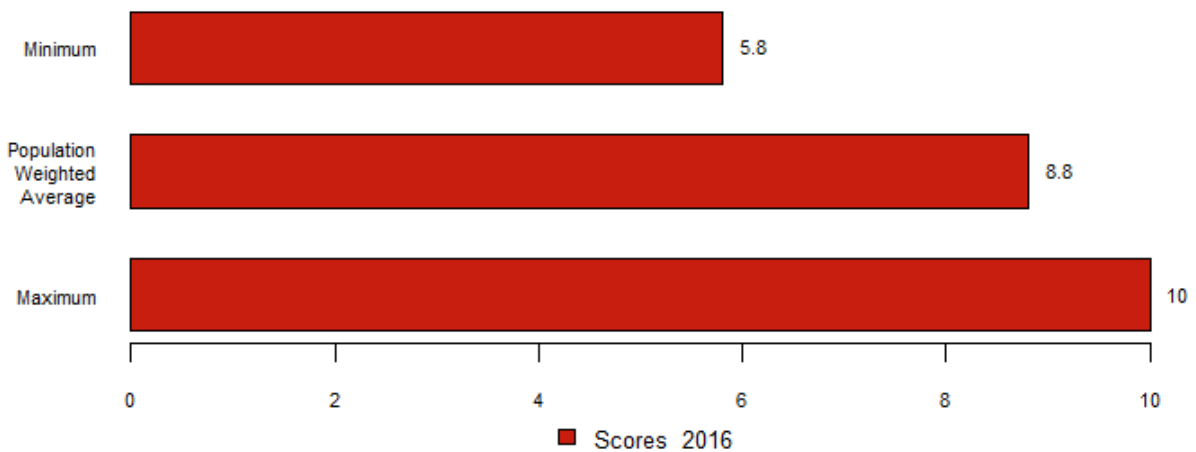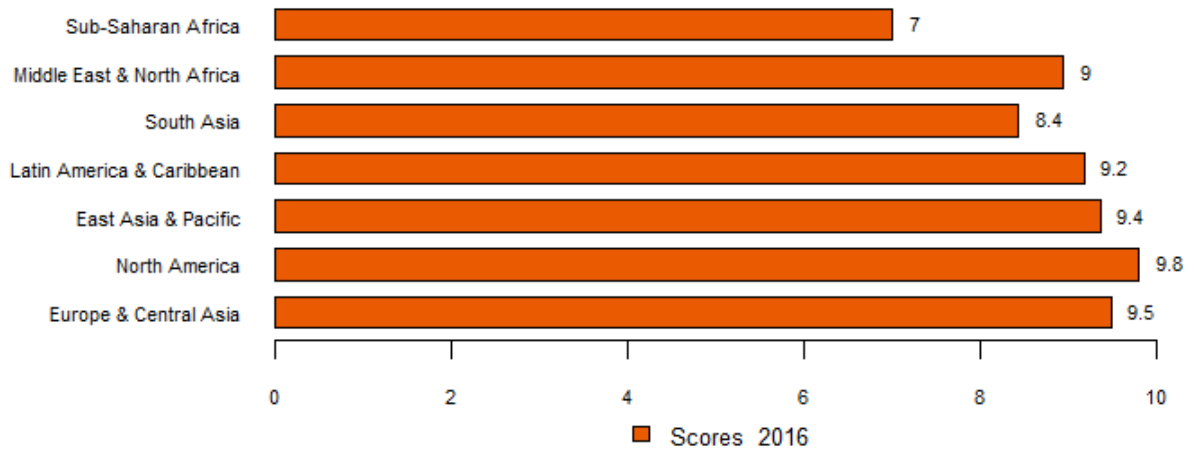| Region	Scores 2016
North America	9.8
Central America	8.3
Caribbean	8.6
South America	9.2
Northern Europe	9.9
Western Europe	9.6
Eastern Europe	9.2
Southern Europe	9.4
North Africa	7.4
West Africa	5.9
Middle Africa	7.6
East Africa	6.3
South Africa	8.2
West Asia	9.6
Central Asia	7.7
East Asia	8.3
South Asia	7.4
Southeast Asia	8.3
Oceania	10

■ Scores 2016
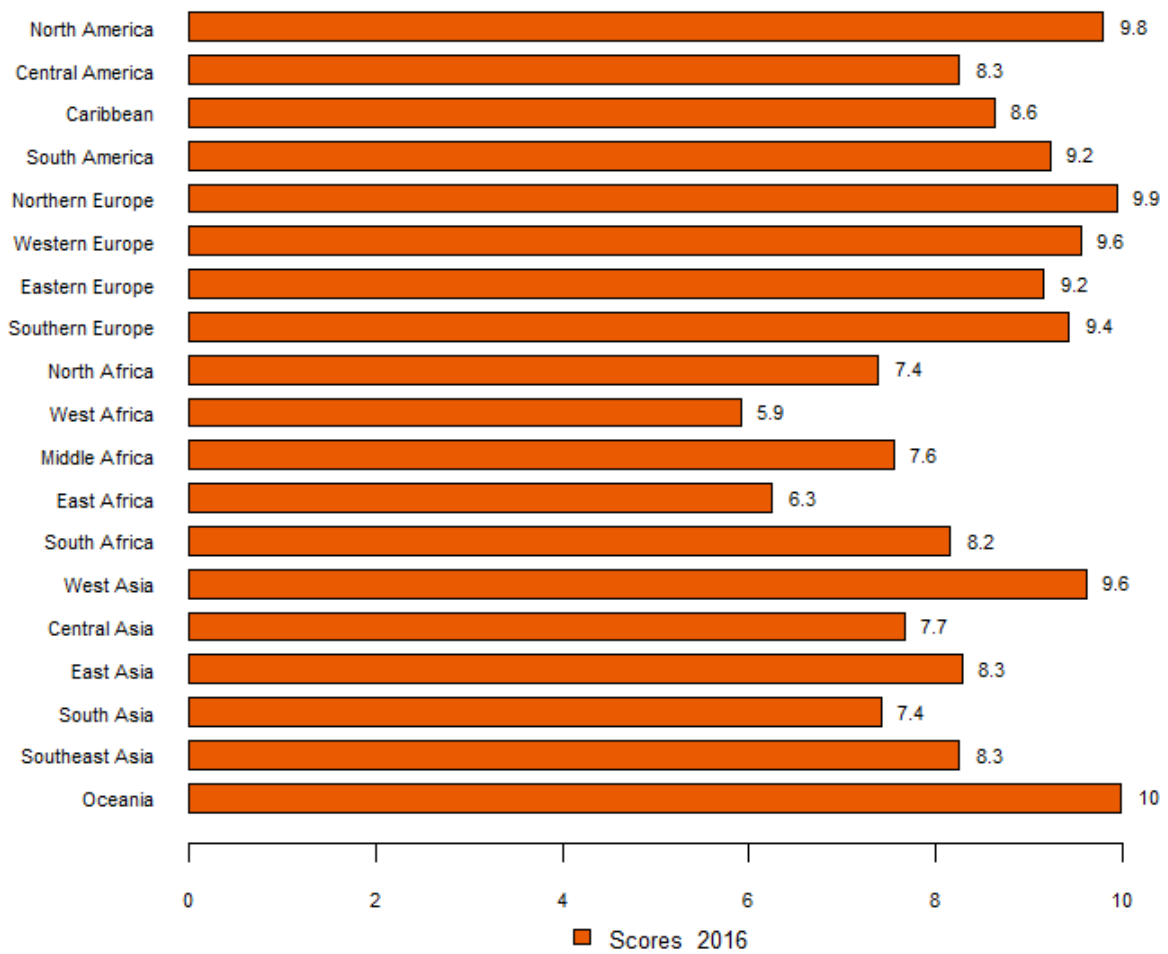
**UN 2016 definition

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Indicator	Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2016
Target	The actual maximum

Healthy Life - world

Healthy Life - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	7
Middle East & North Africa	9
South Asia	8.4
Latin America & Caribbean	9.2
East Asia & Pacific	9.4
North America	9.8
Europe & Central Asia	9.5

Healthy Life - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	7.3
Lower middle income	8.2
Upper middle income	9.4
High income	9.9
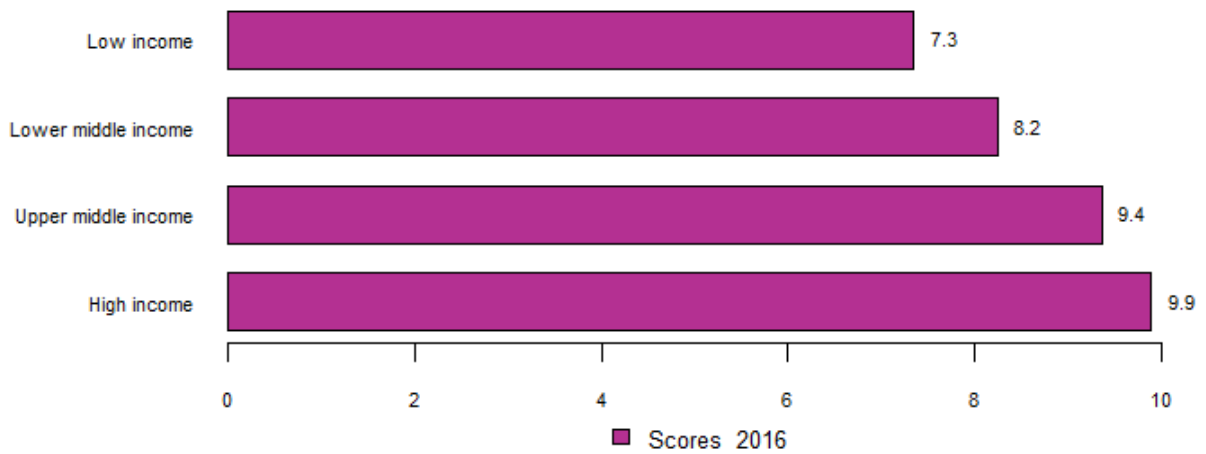
*Worldbank 2016 definition

Healthy Life - by regions**

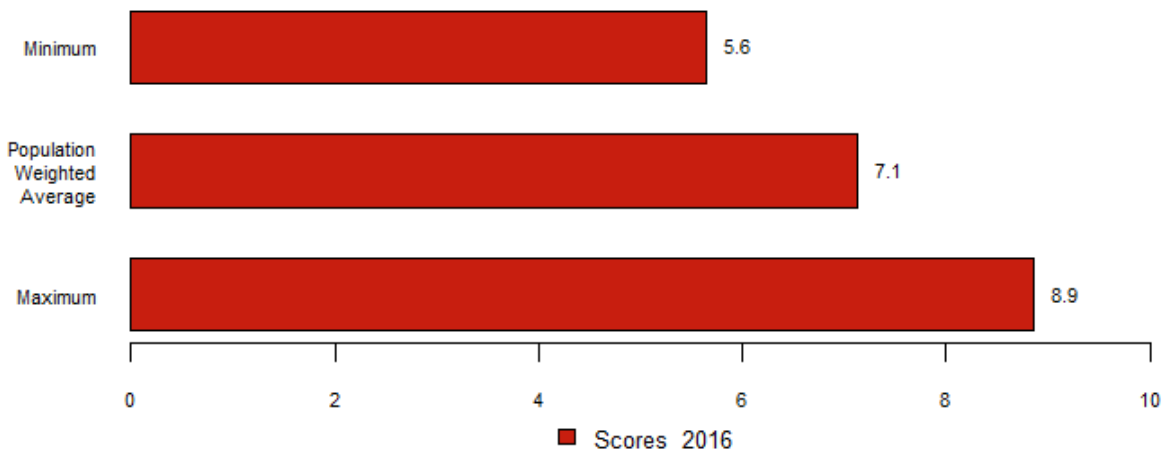| Region	Scores 2016
North America	9.8
Central America	9.1
Caribbean	8.9
South America	9.2
Northern Europe	10
Western Europe	10
Eastern Europe	9
Southern Europe	9.9
North Africa	8.7
West Africa	6.5
Middle Africa	6.9
East Africa	7.4
South Africa	7.6
West Asia	9
Central Asia	8.6
East Asia	9.6
South Asia	8.5
Southeast Asia	8.7
Oceania	9.4
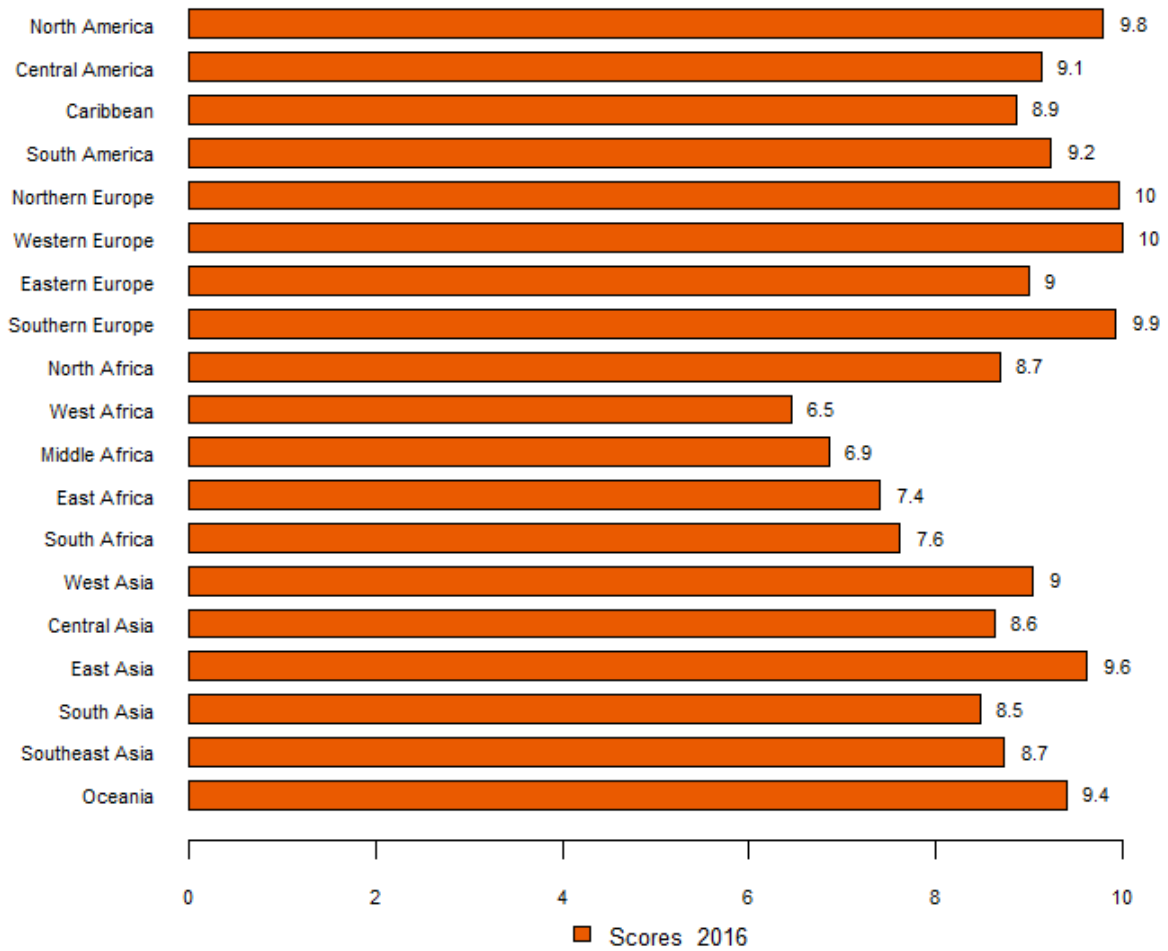
**UN 2016 definition

Indicator 6 - Gender Equality

The Gender Gap Index, yearly published by World Economic Forum, is a comprehensive index, based on 14 indicators aggregated into 4 categories: 1. Economic participation and opportunity (salaries, participation levels and access to high-skilled employment). 2. Educational attainment (access to basic and higher level education). 3. Health and survival (life expectancy and sex ratio). 4. Political empowerment (representation in decision-making structures).
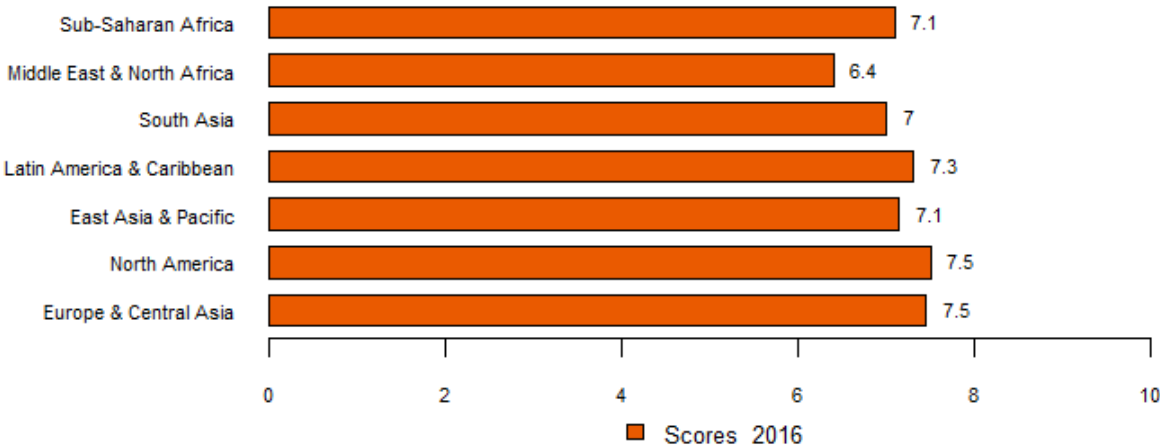
Indicator	Gender Gap Index
Source	World Economic Forum
Year of data	2016
Target	1 on the scale of 0 to 1

Gender Equality - world

Minimum: 5.6
Population Weighted Average: 7.1
Maximum: 8.9

Scores 2016

Gender Equality - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.1
Middle East & North Africa	6.4
South Asia	7
Latin America & Caribbean	7.3
East Asia & Pacific	7.1
North America	7.5
Europe & Central Asia	7.5

■ Scores 2016

Gender Equality - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	7.1
Lower middle income	7
Upper middle income	7.1
High income	7.4

■ Scores 2016

*Worldbank 2016 definition

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Gender Equality - by regions**

Region	Score
North America	7.5
Central America	7.3
Caribbean	7.4
South America	7.3
Northern Europe	7.9
Western Europe	7.8
Eastern Europe	7.3
Southern Europe	7.5
North Africa	6.6
West Africa	6.8
Middle Africa	6.8
East Africa	7.3
South Africa	7.8
West Asia	6.4
Central Asia	7.3
East Asia	7.1
South Asia	7
Southeast Asia	7.3
Oceania	7.6

■ Scores 2016

**UN 2016 definition

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Scores
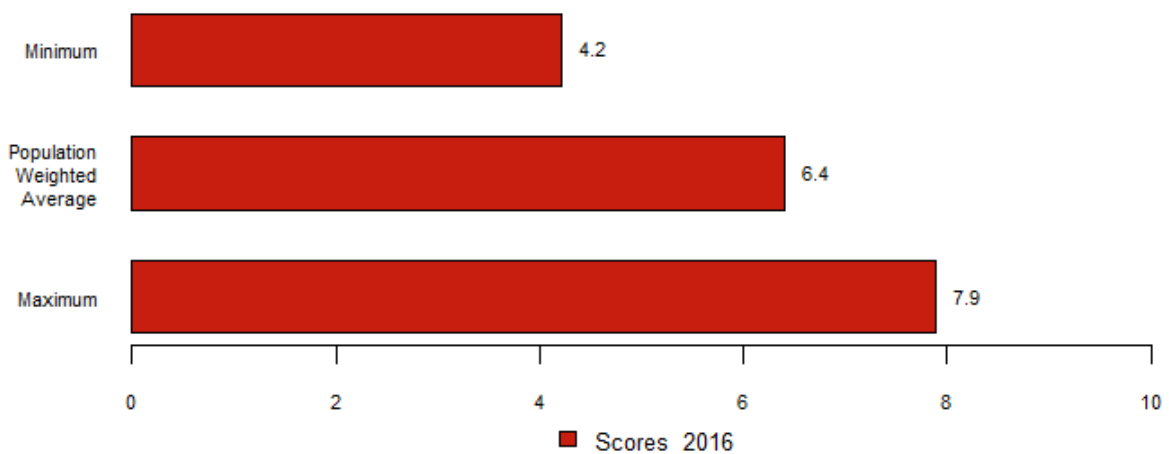
Indicator 7 - Income Distribution

This indicator assesses the level of equality of the distribution between the people in a country. A low level of inequality is supposed to contribute to a stable society, whereas a high level of inequality provokes unrest or worse in a society.

Indicator	gini_disp
Source	Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID)
Year of data	2016
Target	The actual lowest ratio

Income Distribution - world

Income Distribution - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	6
Middle East & North Africa	6.5
South Asia	6.3
Latin America & Caribbean	6.1
East Asia & Pacific	6.4
North America	6.6
Europe & Central Asia	7.2

■ Scores 2016
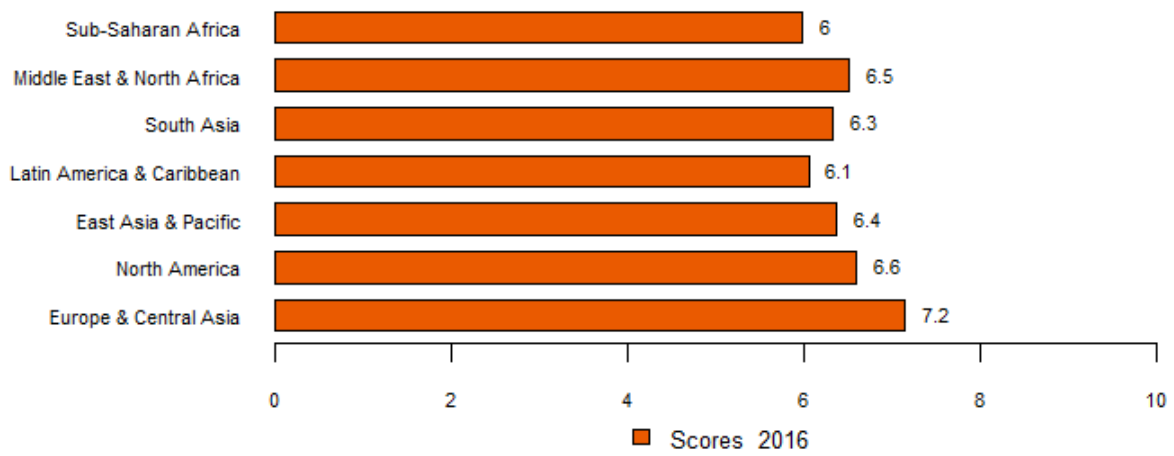
Income Distribution - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	6.2
Lower middle income	6.3
Upper middle income	6.3
High income	7

■ Scores 2016

*Worldbank 2016 definition

Income Distribution - by regions**

Region	Score
North America	6.6
Central America	6.1
Caribbean	6.6
South America	6
Northern Europe	7.3
Western Europe	7.4
Eastern Europe	7.2
Southern Europe	7
North Africa	6.4
West Africa	6.3
Middle Africa	6
East Africa	5.9
South Africa	4.4
West Asia	6.4
Central Asia	7.2
East Asia	6.4
South Asia	6.4
Southeast Asia	6.3
Oceania	7

■ Scores 2016
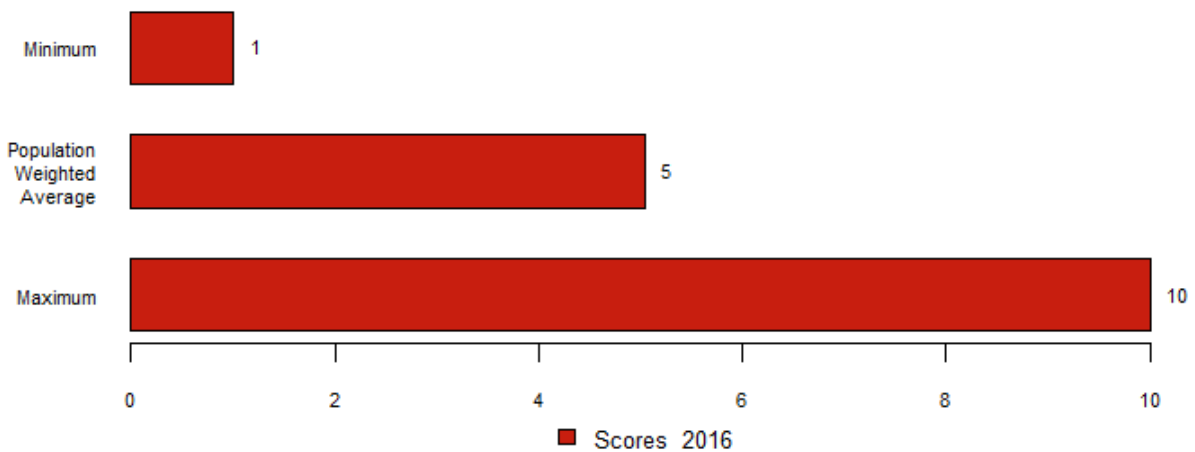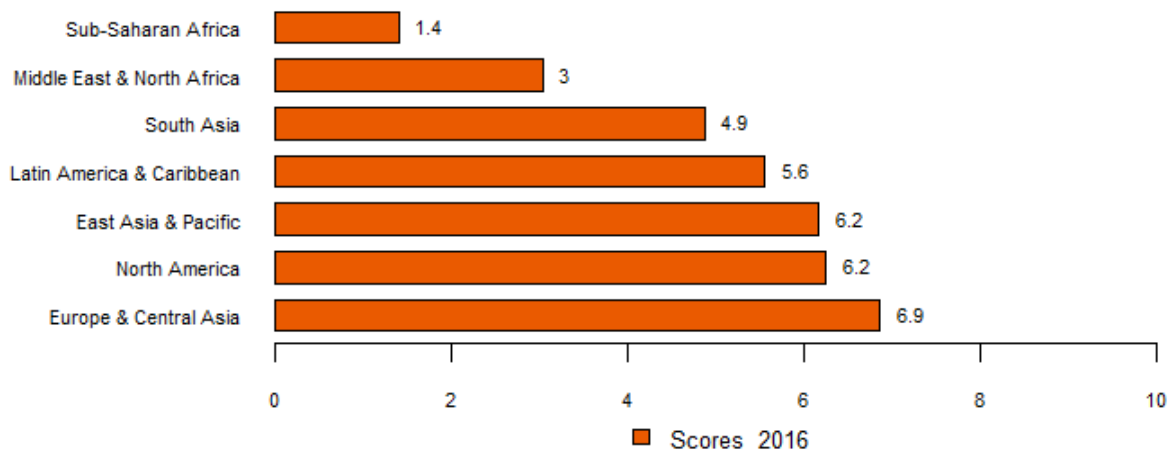
**UN 2016 definition

Annual population growth rate. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Indicator	Population growth (annual %)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2012-2016
Target	No further increase of population

Population Growth - world

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Scores

Population Growth - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.4
Middle East & North Africa	3
South Asia	4.9
Latin America & Caribbean	5.6
East Asia & Pacific	6.2
North America	6.2
Europe & Central Asia	6.9

■ Scores 2016

Population Growth - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	1.8
Lower middle income	4.3
Upper middle income	6.1
High income	6.6

■ Scores 2016

*Worldbank 2016 definition

Population Growth - by regions**

Region	Scores 2016
North America	6.2
Central America	4.8
Caribbean	6.4
South America	5.8
Northern Europe	6.5
Western Europe	6.8
Eastern Europe	7.9
Southern Europe	8
North Africa	2.7
West Africa	1.1
Middle Africa	1.2
East Africa	1.4
South Africa	4.1
West Asia	3.2
Central Asia	3.3
East Asia	6.7
South Asia	4.9
Southeast Asia	5
Oceania	3.5

■ Scores 2016
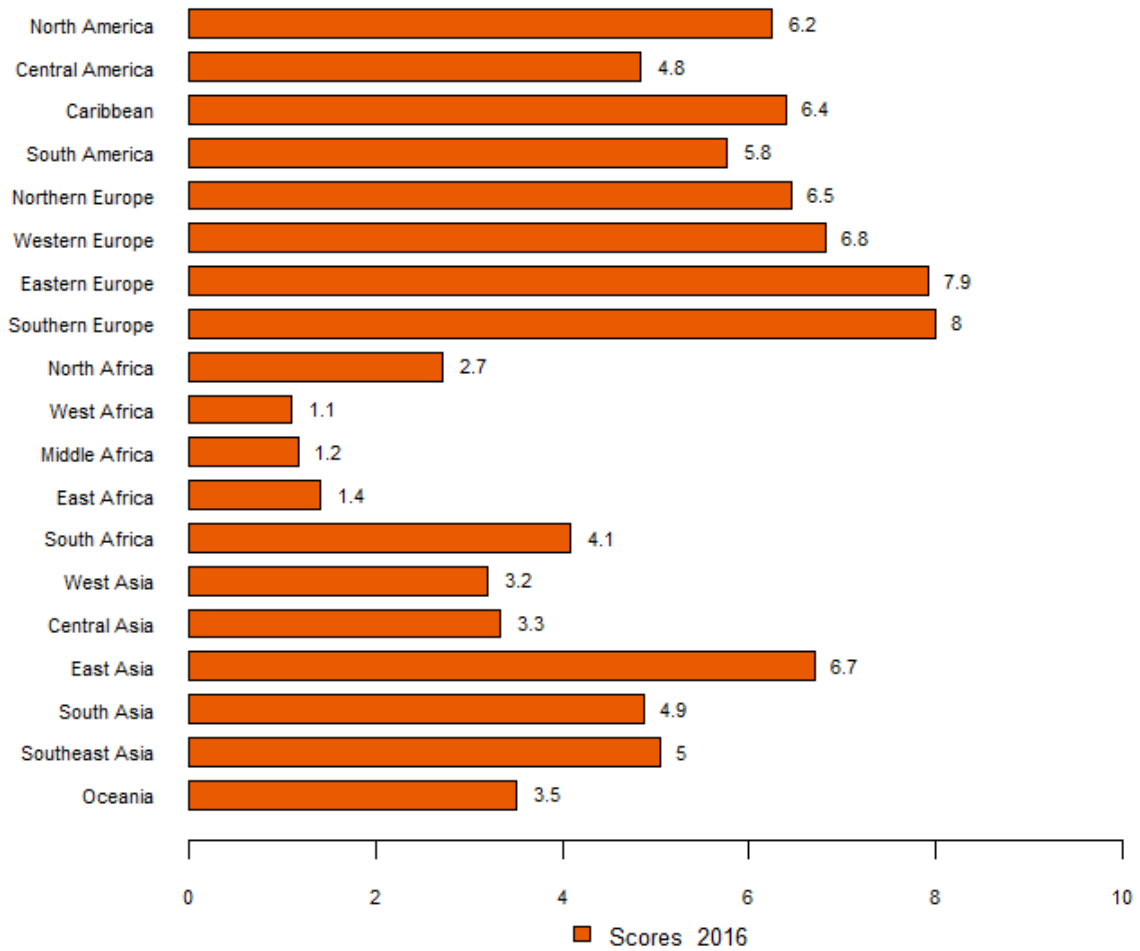
**UN 2016 definition
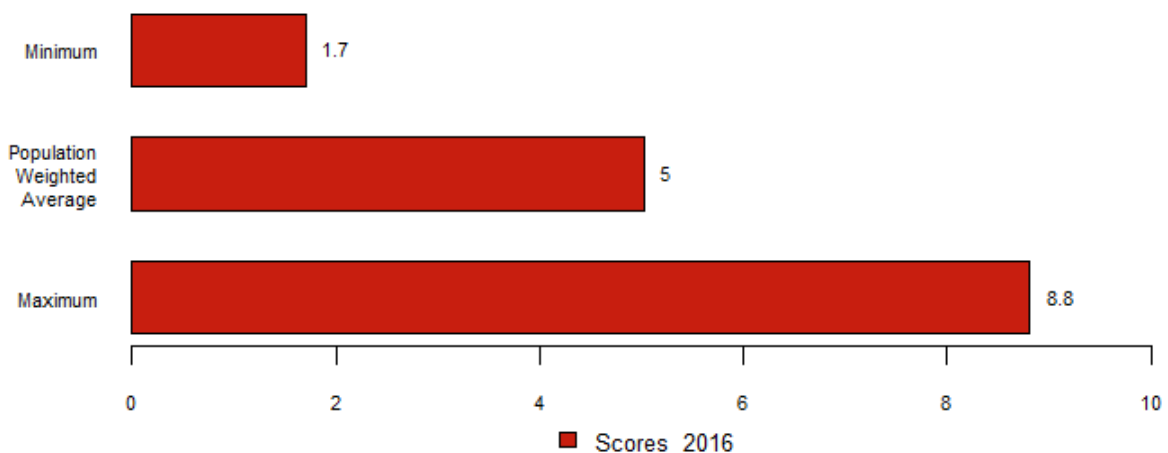
Yearly the World Bank publishes the level of Good Governance, based on the assessment of six major issues: 1. Voice and Accountability, 2. Political Stability, 3. Government Effectiveness, 4. Regulatory Quality, 5. Rule of Law and 6. Control of Corruption. The World Bank uses a scale of +2.5 to -2.5 for each item, so by adding up one gets a scale of +15 to -15. For the SSI these six issues have been integrated into one indicator, expressing the level of Good Governance.

Indicator	Sum of the values of the six Worldwide Governance Indicators
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2016
Target	The maximum score corresponds with 15, on the World Bank scale of -15 to +15

Good Governance - world

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Scores

Good Governance - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9
Middle East & North Africa	4
South Asia	4.8
Latin America & Caribbean	5
East Asia & Pacific	5
North America	7.8
Europe & Central Asia	6.1

■ Scores 2016
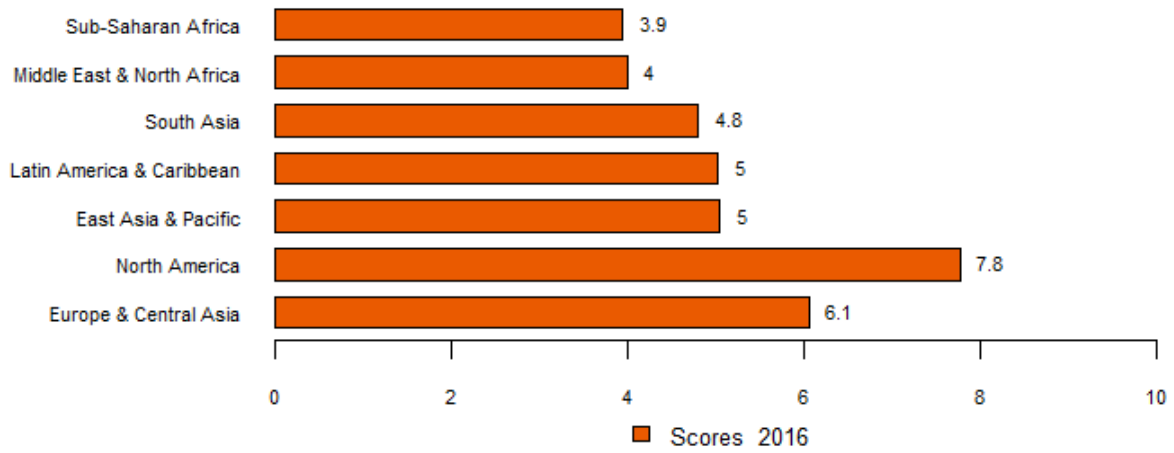
Good Governance - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	3.7
Lower middle income	4.6
Upper middle income	4.7
High income	7.5

■ Scores 2016
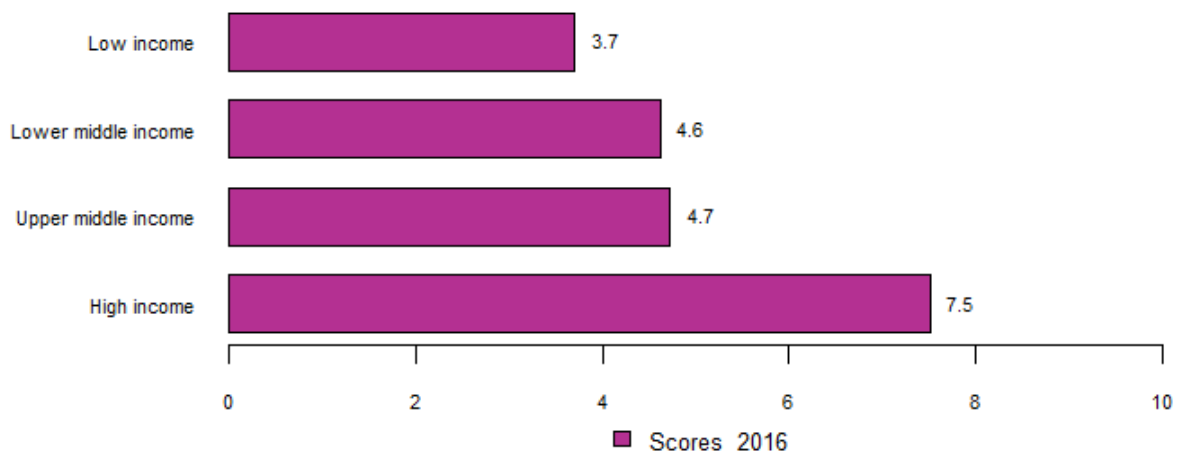
*Worldbank 2016 definition

Good Governance - by regions**

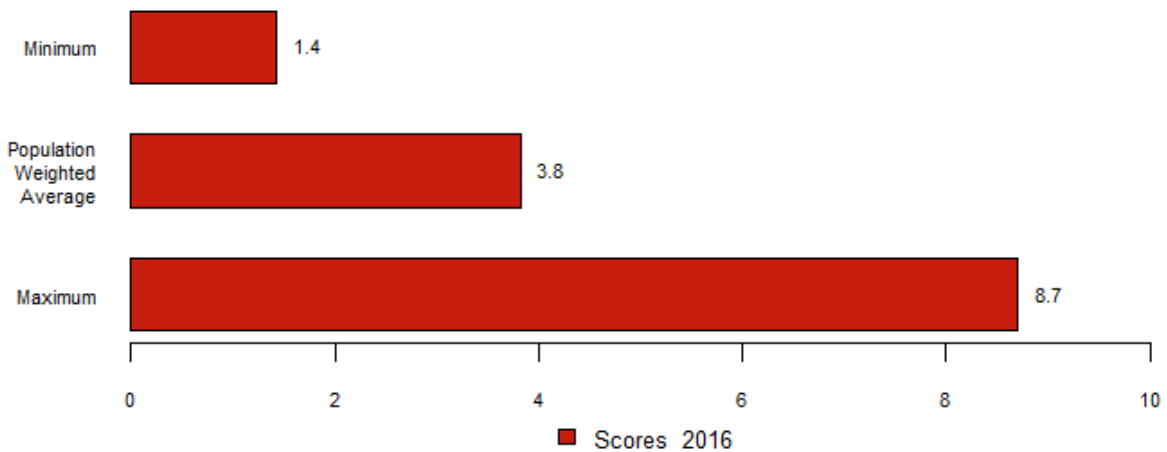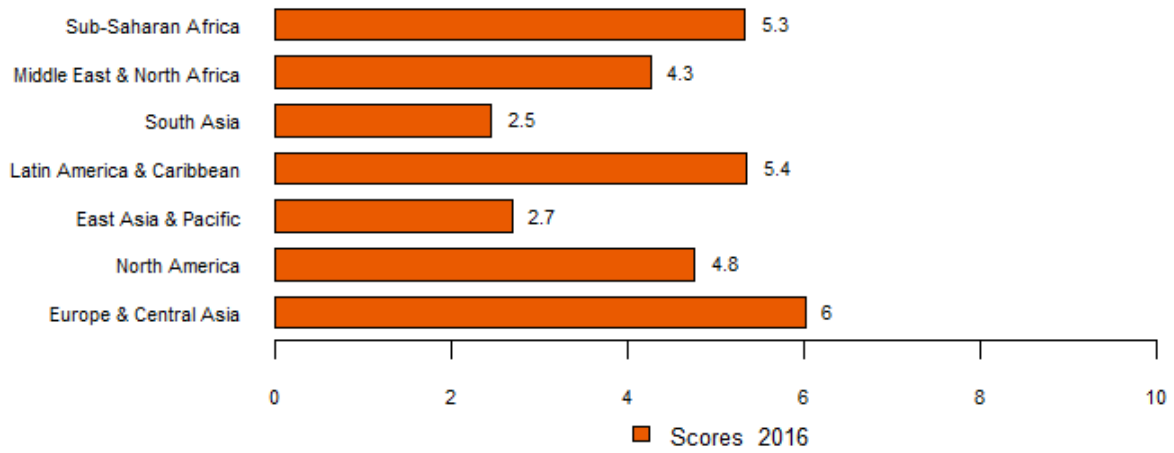| Region	Scores 2016
North America	7.8
Central America	4.9
Caribbean	4.8
South America	5.1
Northern Europe	8.1
Western Europe	7.9
Eastern Europe	4.9
Southern Europe	6.5
North Africa	3.8
West Africa	4.1
Middle Africa	3.1
East Africa	4
South Africa	5.7
West Asia	4.1
Central Asia	3.8
East Asia	5
South Asia	4.8
Southeast Asia	5
Oceania	7.3

■ Scores 2016
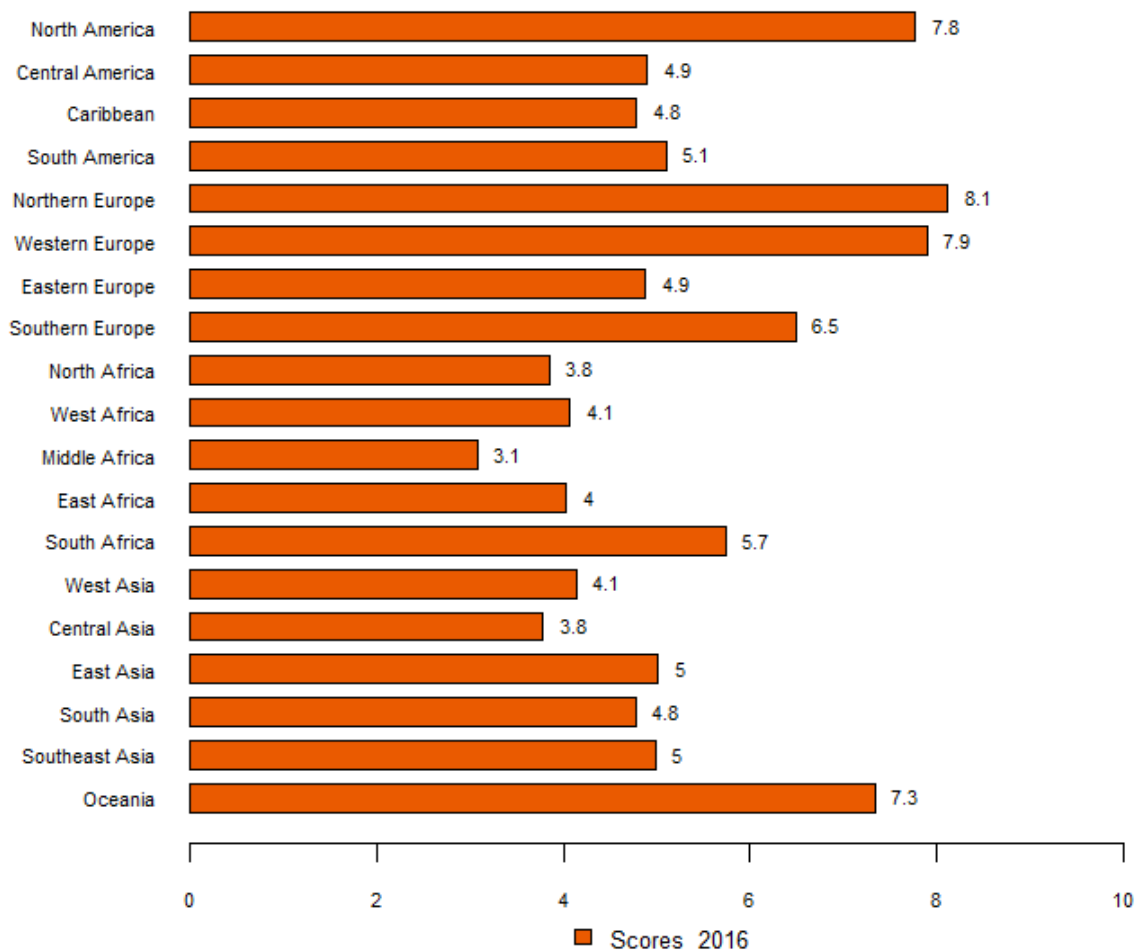
**UN 2016 definition

Biodiversity is expressed by twelve sub indicators: Marine KBA Protection, Marine Habitat Protection, Marine Protection Stringency, Protected Areas Representativeness Index, Species Protection Index, Terrestrial Biome Protection, Terrestrial KBA Protection, Protected Area Effectiveness, Protected Human Land, Red List Index, Species Habitat Index, Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience

Indicator	Biodiversity & Habitat (BDH)
Source	Environmental Performance Index (EPI)
Year of data	2016
Target	100%

Biodiversity - world

Biodiversity - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.3
Middle East & North Africa	4.3
South Asia	2.5
Latin America & Caribbean	5.4
East Asia & Pacific	2.7
North America	4.8
Europe & Central Asia	6

Scores 2016

Biodiversity - by income class*
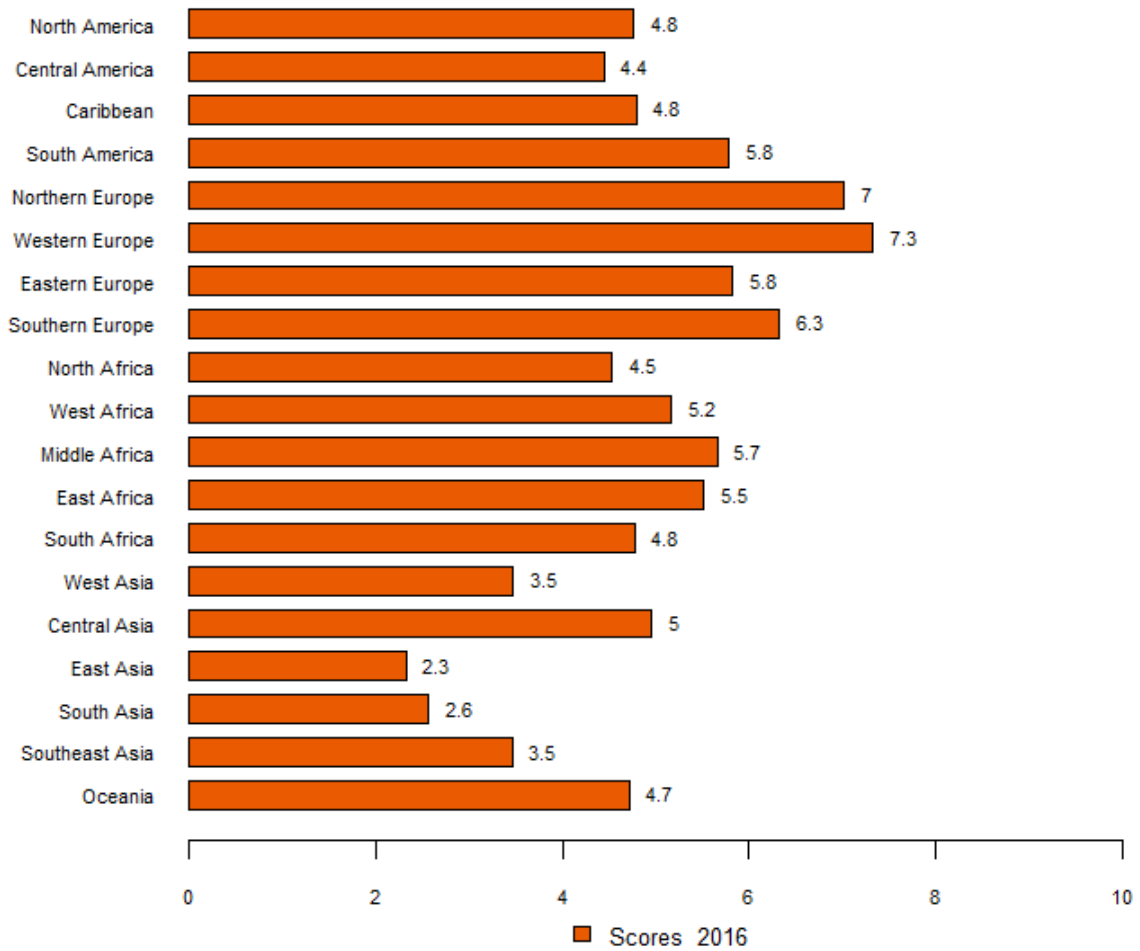
Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	5.5
Lower middle income	3.1
Upper middle income	3.4
High income	5.8

Scores 2016

*Worldbank 2016 definition

Biodiversity - by regions**

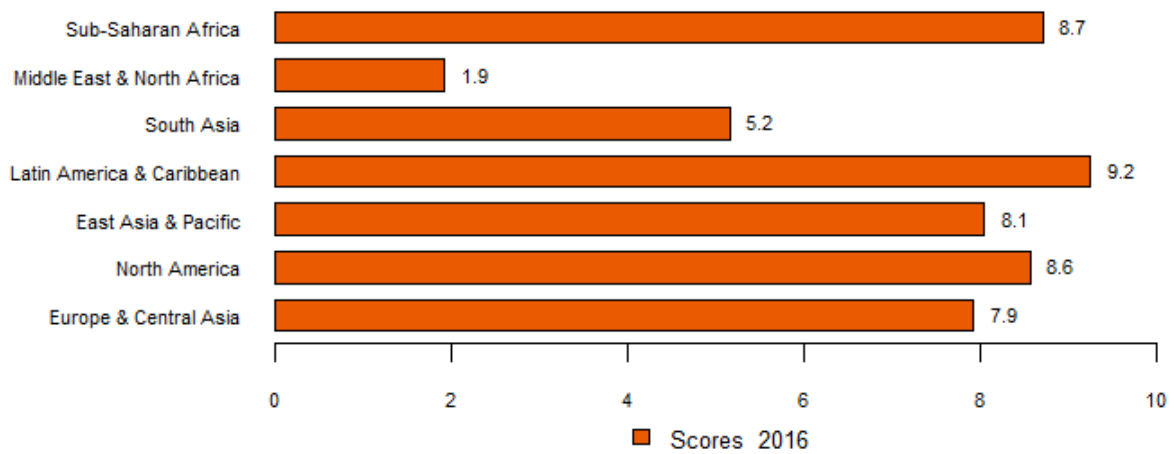| Region	Score
North America	4.8
Central America	4.4
Caribbean	4.8
South America	5.8
Northern Europe	7
Western Europe	7.3
Eastern Europe	5.8
Southern Europe	6.3
North Africa	4.5
West Africa	5.2
Middle Africa	5.7
East Africa	5.5
South Africa	4.8
West Asia	3.5
Central Asia	5
East Asia	2.3
South Asia	2.6
Southeast Asia	3.5
Oceania	4.7

■ Scores 2016

**UN 2016 definition

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes.

Indicator	Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2016
Target	No specific target has been formulated

Renewable Water Resources - world

Scores 2016

Renewable Water Resources - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.7
Middle East & North Africa	1.9
South Asia	5.2
Latin America & Caribbean	9.2
East Asia & Pacific	8.1
North America	8.6
Europe & Central Asia	7.9
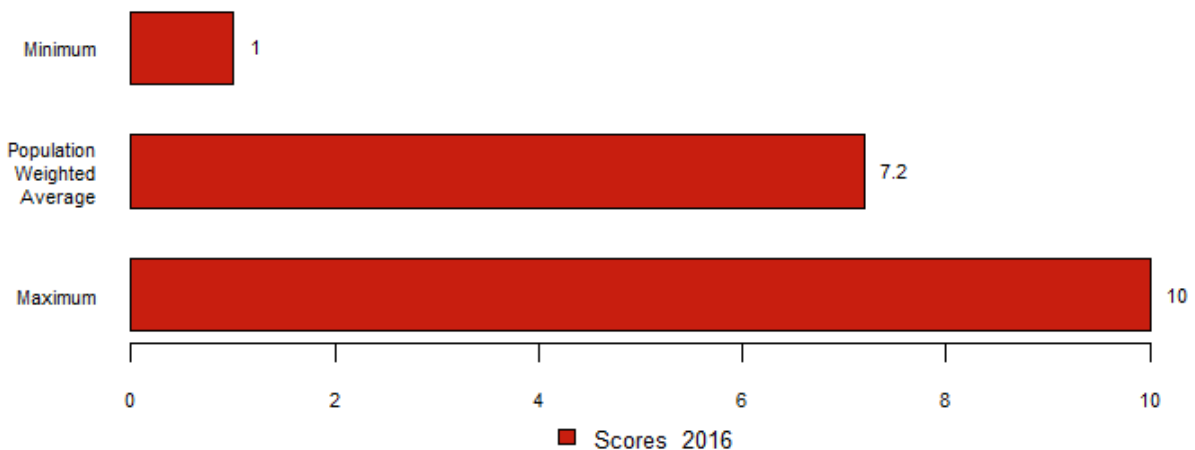
Renewable Water Resources - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	9
Lower middle income	6.1
Upper middle income	7.8
High income	7.8
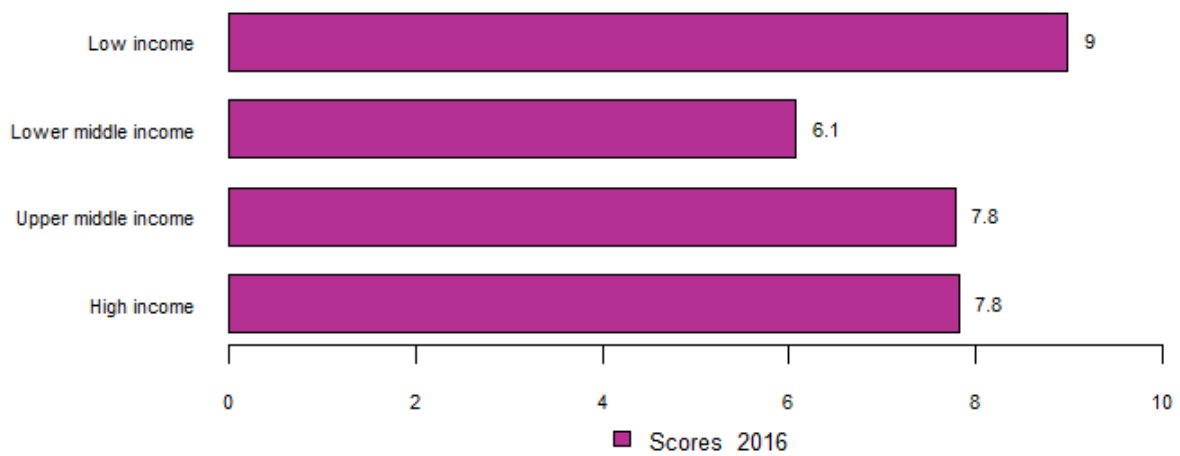
*Worldbank 2016 definition

Renewable Water Resources - by regions**

Region	Score
North America	8.6
Central America	8.4
Caribbean	8.1
South America	9.7
Northern Europe	9.5
Western Europe	7.7
Eastern Europe	8.9
Southern Europe	7.8
North Africa	1.9
West Africa	9.2
Middle Africa	9.9
East Africa	9
South Africa	6.1
West Asia	3.3
Central Asia	4.1
East Asia	7.8
South Asia	5.1
Southeast Asia	8.5
Oceania	9.8

■ Scores 2016
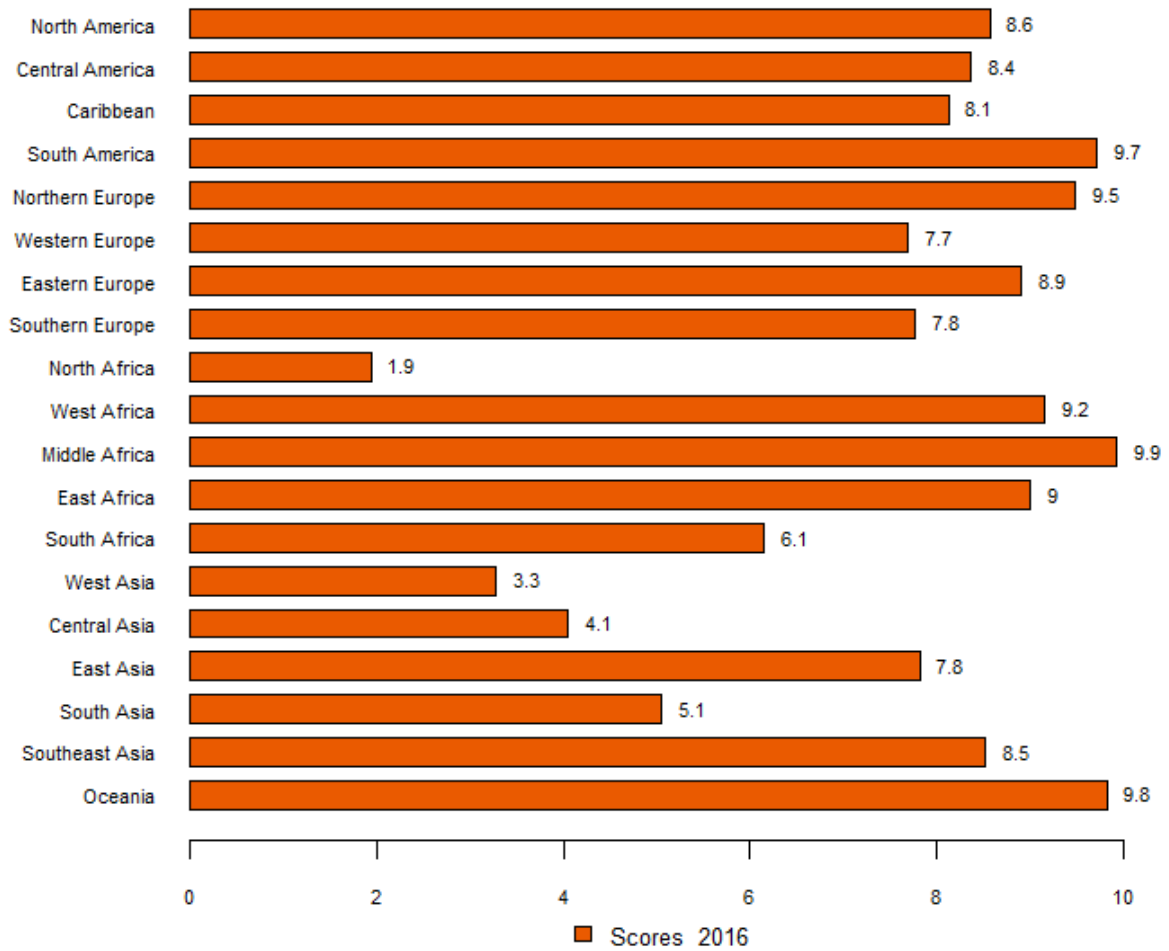
**UN 2016 definition

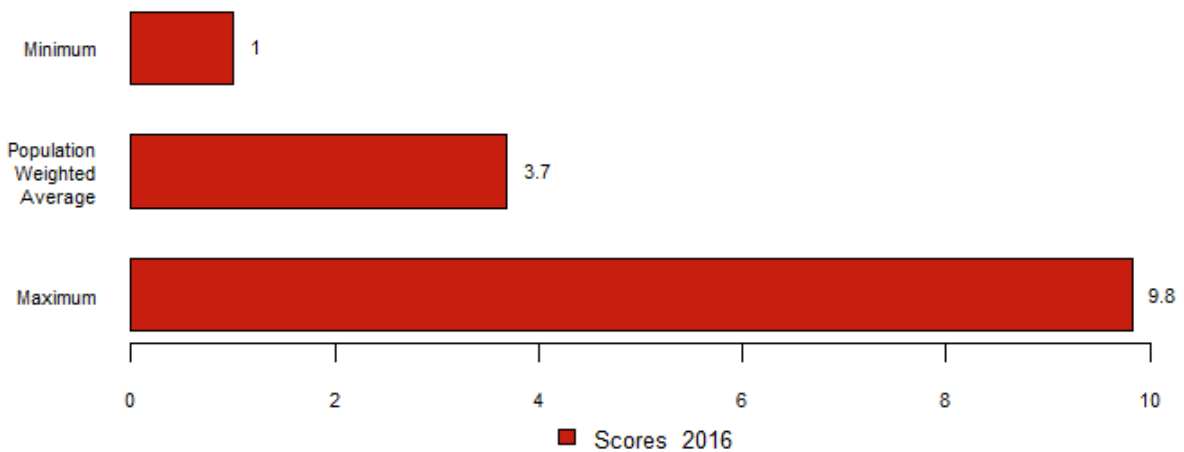As a proxy for consumption the Ecological Footprint has been used which is a measure of how much area of biologically productive land and water an individual, population, or activity requires to produce all the resources it consumes and to absorb the waste it generates, using prevailing technology and resource management practices.

Indicator	Ecological Footprint (gha per person)
Source	Global Footprint Network
Year of data	2016
Target	0.9 gha (global hectares)

Consumption - world

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Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016
Edition 2025

Scores

Consumption - by regions*

Region	Score
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.2
Middle East & North Africa	3.3
South Asia	6.8
Latin America & Caribbean	1.8
East Asia & Pacific	2.1
North America	1
Europe & Central Asia	1.2

■ Scores 2016
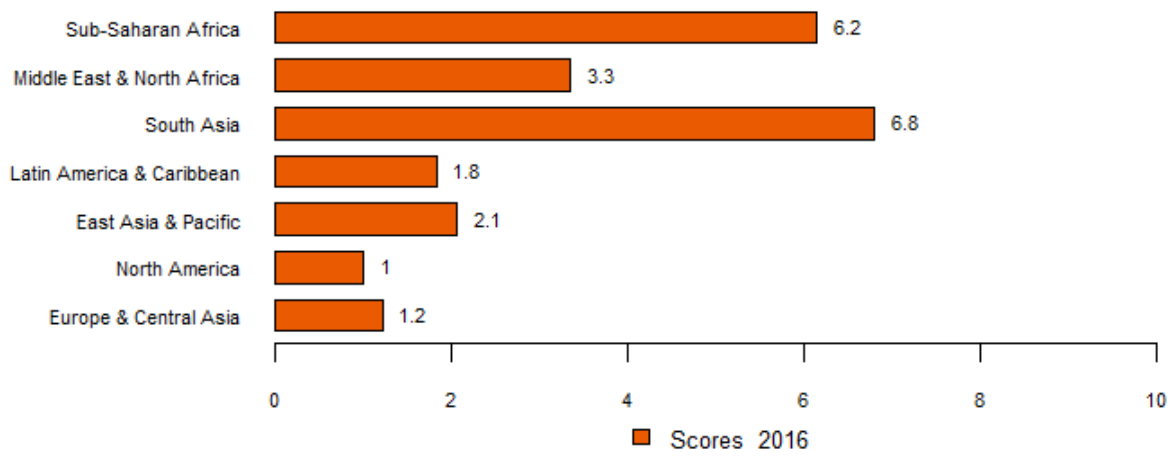
Consumption - by income class*

Income class	Score
Low income	6.7
Lower middle income	6.1
Upper middle income	1.2
High income	1

■ Scores 2016
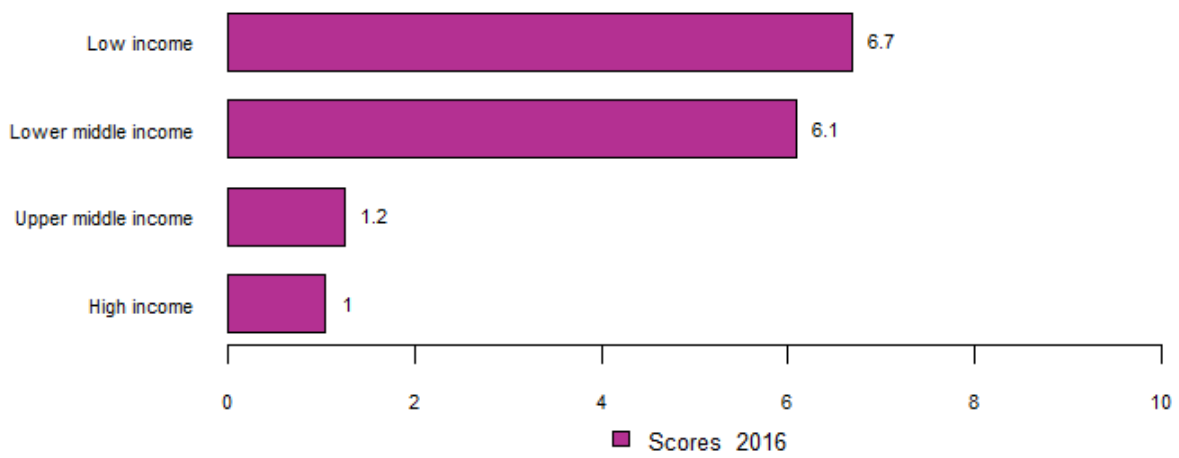
*Worldbank 2016 definition

Consumption - by regions**

Region	Scores 2016
North America	1
Central America	1.7
Caribbean	5.1
South America	1.5
Northern Europe	1
Western Europe	1
Eastern Europe	1
Southern Europe	1
North Africa	4.1
West Africa	6.3
Middle Africa	6.5
East Africa	6.7
South Africa	1.2
West Asia	3
Central Asia	3.1
East Asia	1.1
South Asia	6.5
Southeast Asia	4.4
Oceania	1.8

■ Scores 2016
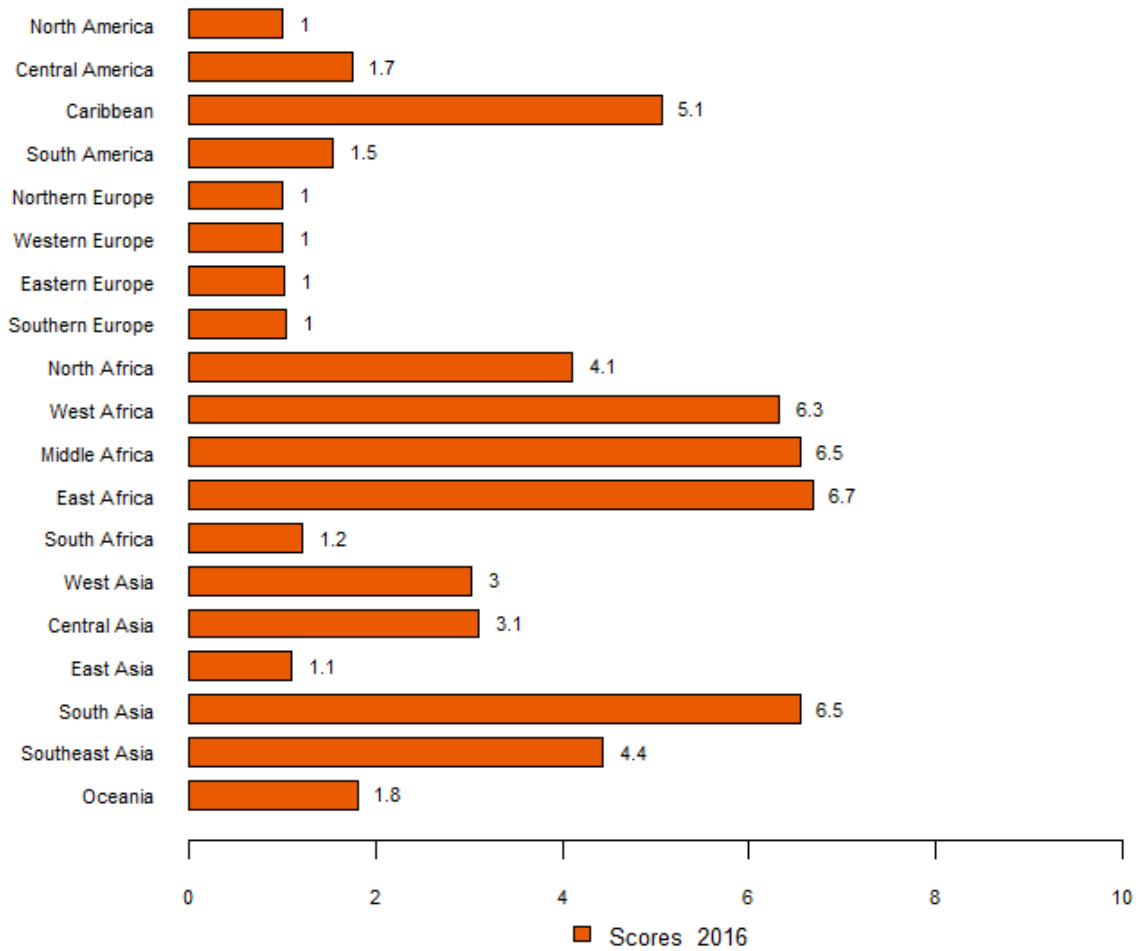
**UN 2016 definition

Total energy consumption includes the consumption of petroleum, dry natural gas, coal, net nuclear, hydroelectric, and non-hydroelectric renewable electricity.

Indicator	Consumption (per capita) in MTOE
Source	EIA
Year of data	2016
Target	No special target

Energy Use - world

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Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016
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Scores

Energy Use - by regions*

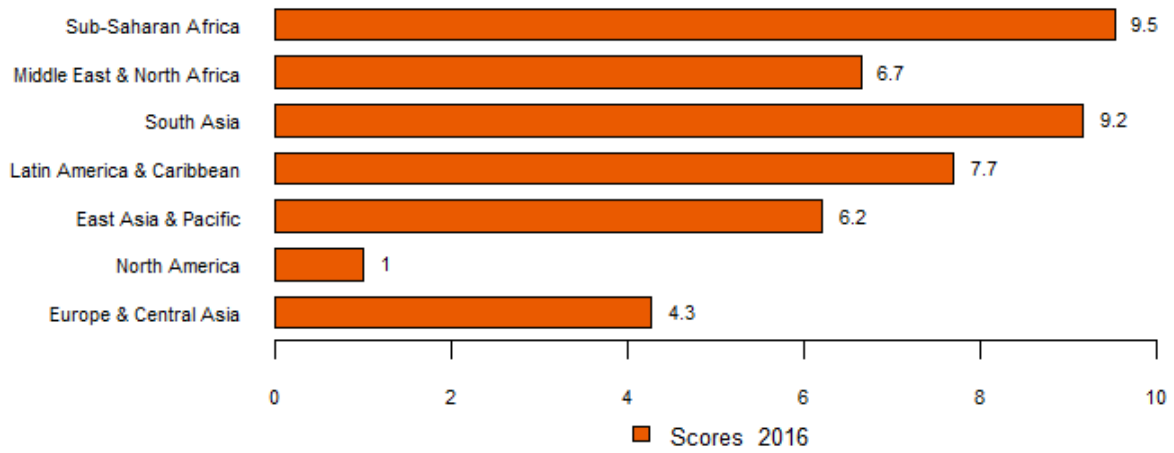| Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.5
Middle East & North Africa	6.7
South Asia	9.2
Latin America & Caribbean	7.7
East Asia & Pacific	6.2
North America	1
Europe & Central Asia	4.3

■ Scores 2016
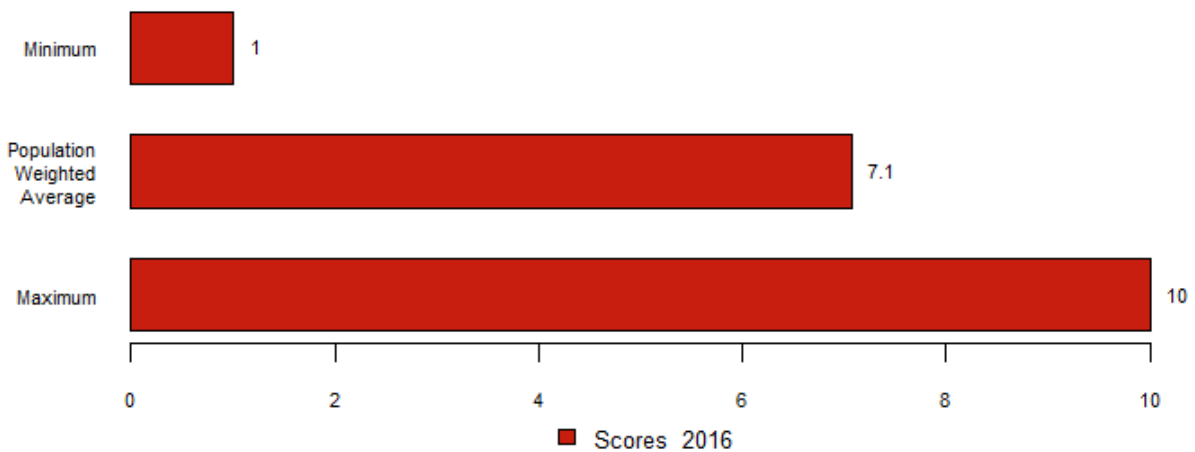
Energy Use - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	9.8
Lower middle income	9.1
Upper middle income	5.9
High income	2.7

■ Scores 2016
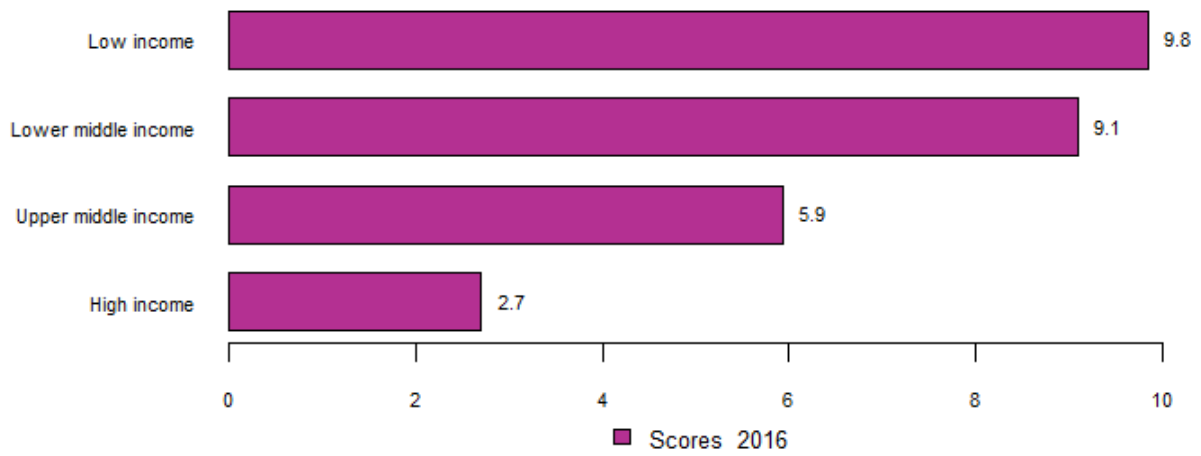
*Worldbank 2016 definition

Energy Use - by regions**

Region	Score
North America	1
Central America	7.7
Caribbean	8.3
South America	7.7
Northern Europe	4
Western Europe	2.9
Eastern Europe	3.4
Southern Europe	5.5
North Africa	8.5
West Africa	9.7
Middle Africa	9.8
East Africa	9.8
South Africa	6
West Asia	6.4
Central Asia	5.8
East Asia	5.5
South Asia	8.9
Southeast Asia	8.4
Oceania	3.7

■ Scores 2016

**UN 2016 definition

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Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016
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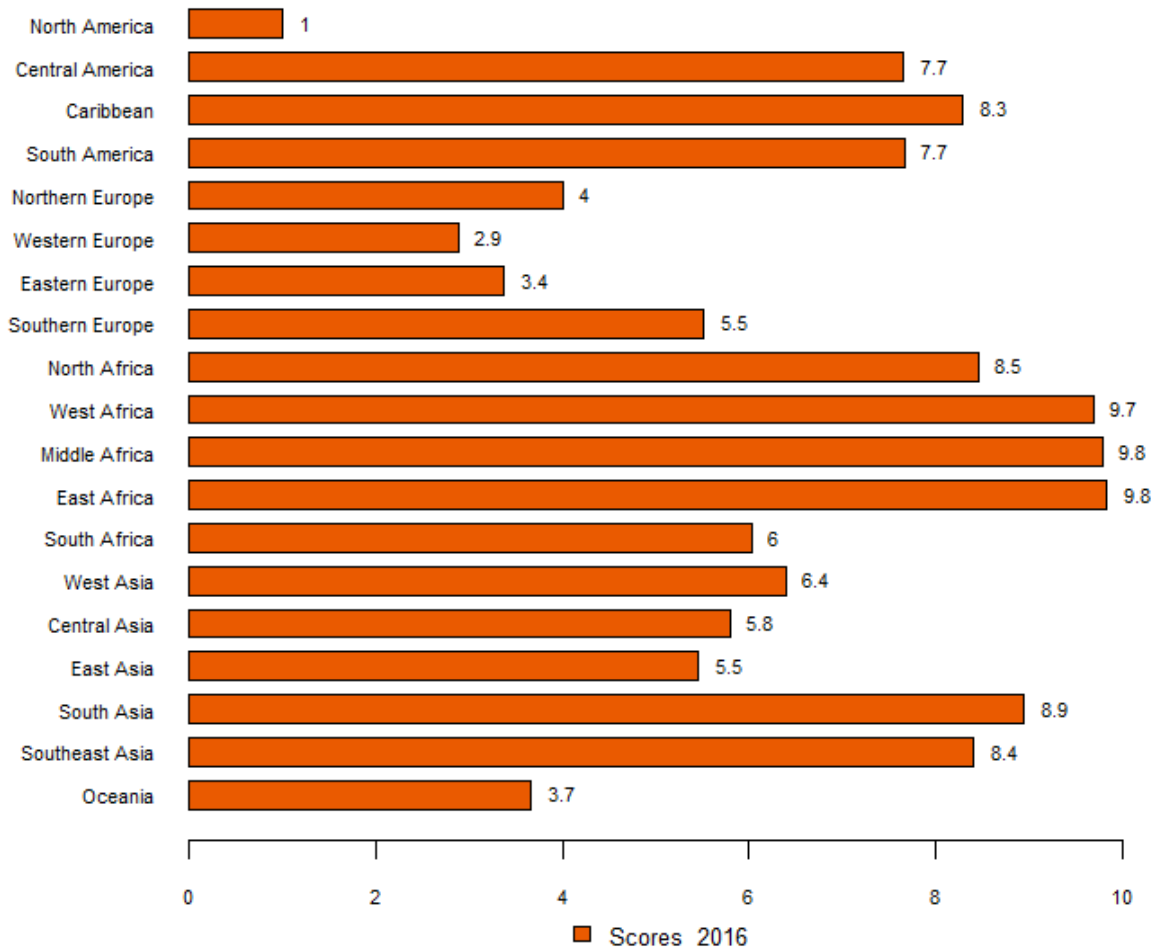
Scores

In many places and regions around the world targets are set to reduce the consumption of energy. The results of energy use reduction plans and activities can be monitored by this indicator.

Indicator	Change in energy usage per capita within five years in %
Source	EIA
Year of data	2012-2016
Target	No special target

Energy Savings - world

Scores 2016

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Scores

Energy Savings - by regions*

Region	Score
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.1
Middle East & North Africa	5.6
South Asia	1.2
Latin America & Caribbean	4.3
East Asia & Pacific	3.1
North America	6.9
Europe & Central Asia	7.2

Scores 2016
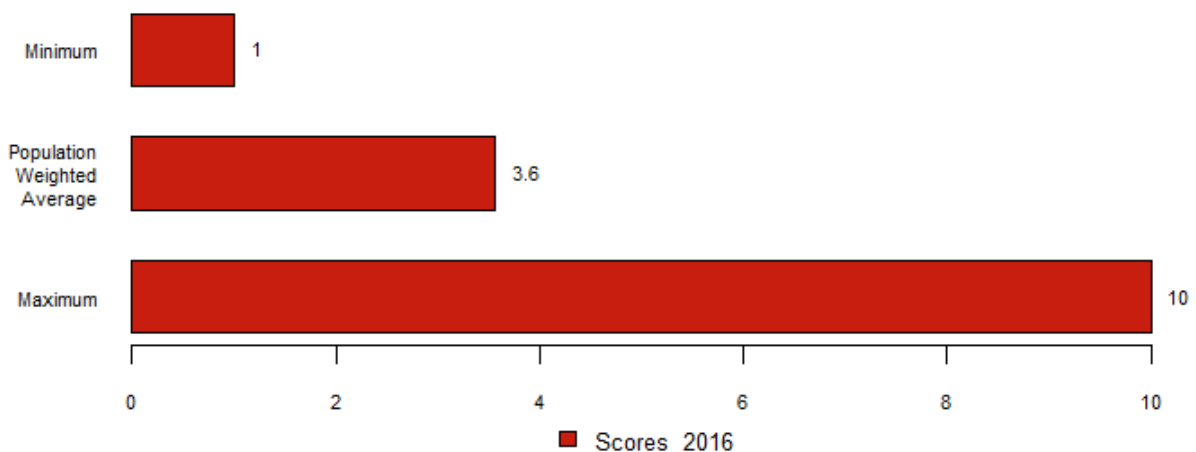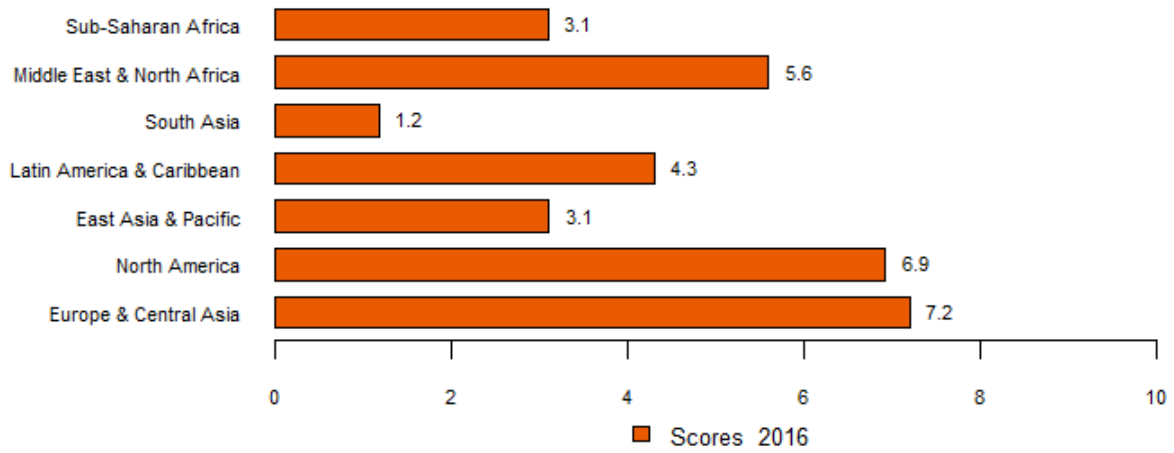
Energy Savings - by income class*

Income class	Score
Low income	4
Lower middle income	2.2
Upper middle income	3.4
High income	7.4

Scores 2016
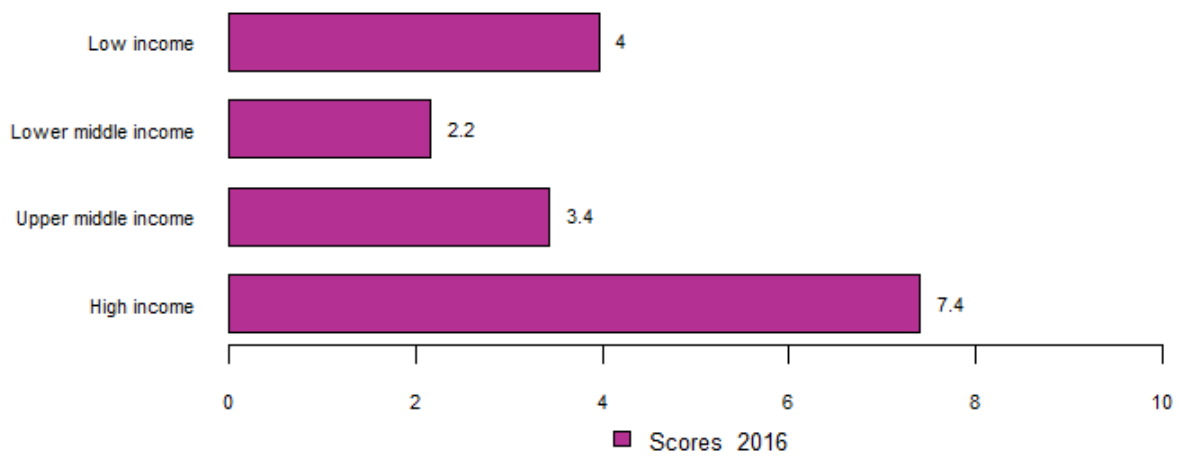
*Worldbank 2016 definition

Energy Savings - by regions**

Region	Scores 2016
North America	6.9
Central America	5.8
Caribbean	4.8
South America	3.6
Northern Europe	8.7
Western Europe	8
Eastern Europe	7.4
Southern Europe	8.2
North Africa	5.2
West Africa	1.5
Middle Africa	7.4
East Africa	2.3
South Africa	8.1
West Asia	5.2
Central Asia	7.6
East Asia	3.1
South Asia	1.2
Southeast Asia	2.9
Oceania	5.5

■ Scores 2016
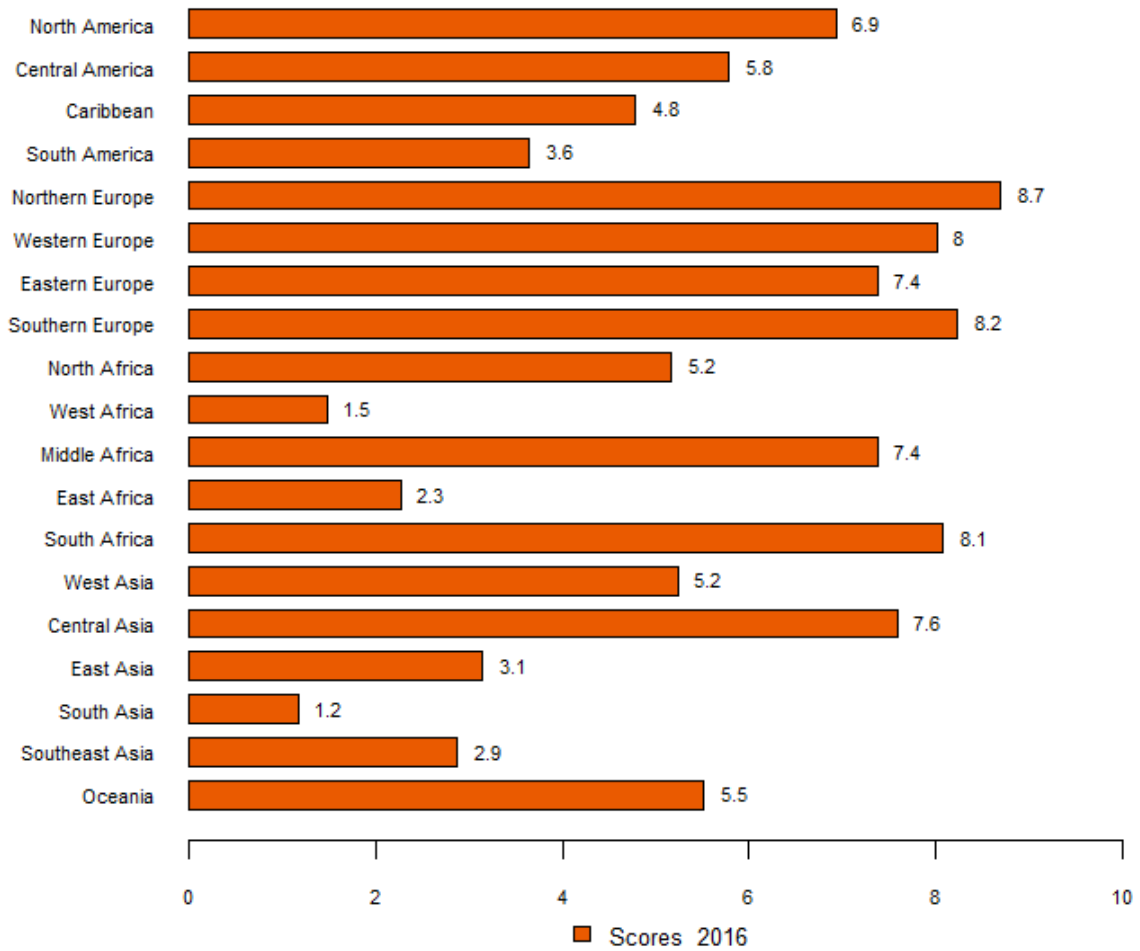
**UN 2016 definition

This indicator uses the common measure for Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHG): the amount of emitted CO_2. Thus other GHG emissions, like CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6, are not included.

Indicator	CO2 per capita
Source	IEA
Year of data	2016
Target	≤ 2 ton CO2 per capita per year

Greenhouse Gases - world

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Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016
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Scores

Greenhouse Gases - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.2
Middle East & North Africa	6.1
South Asia	8.7
Latin America & Caribbean	7.4
East Asia & Pacific	4.6
North America	1
Europe & Central Asia	3.8
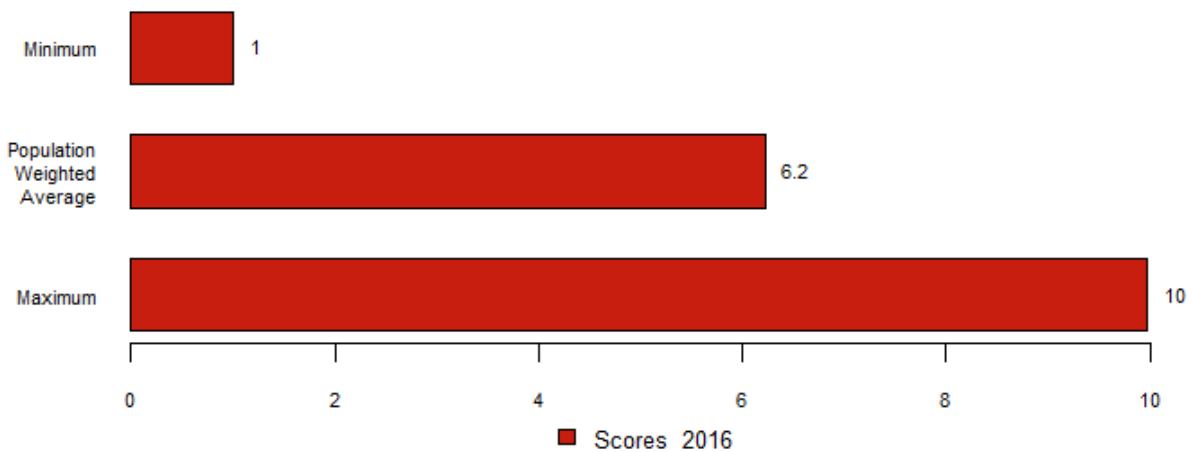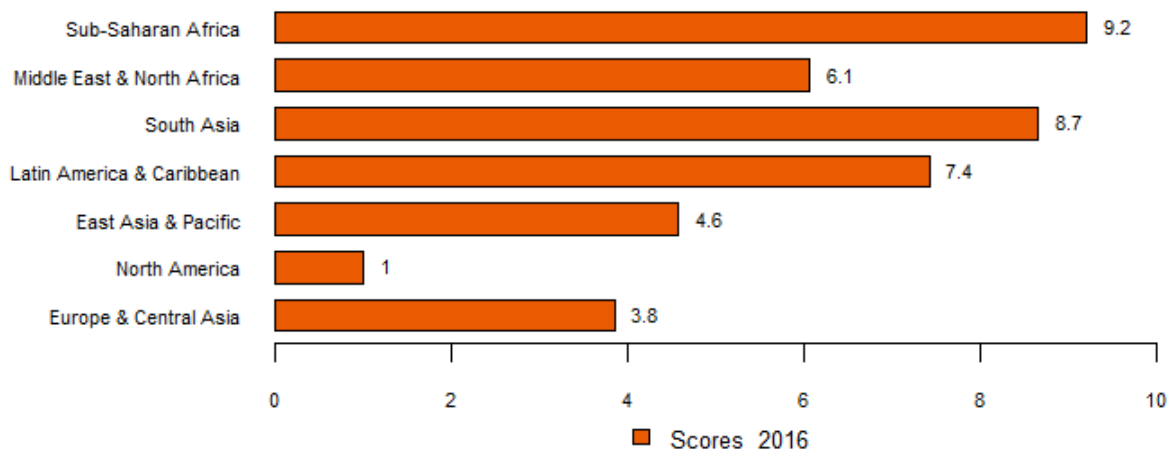
Greenhouse Gases - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	9.8
Lower middle income	8.7
Upper middle income	4.4
High income	2.3

*Worldbank 2016 definition

Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016

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Scores

Greenhouse Gases - by regions**

Region	Scores 2016
North America	1
Central America	7
Caribbean	8.1
South America	7.5
Northern Europe	4.2
Western Europe	2.9
Eastern Europe	2.8
Southern Europe	4.8
North Africa	7.9
West Africa	9.5
Middle Africa	9.7
East Africa	9.8
South Africa	3.1
West Asia	5.8
Central Asia	5.3
East Asia	3.3
South Asia	8.4
Southeast Asia	8
Oceania	1.4

■ Scores 2016

**UN 2016 definition

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Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016

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Scores

Indicator 16 - Renewable Energy

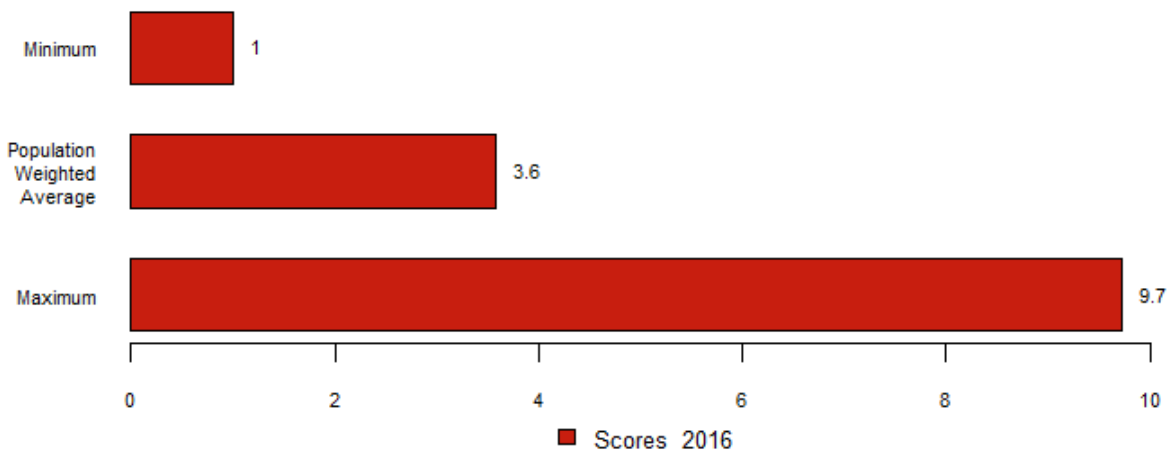Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

Indicator	Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2016
Target	100%

Renewable Energy - world

Renewable Energy - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.6
Middle East & North Africa	1.3
South Asia	4.1
Latin America & Caribbean	3.7
East Asia & Pacific	2.6
North America	2
Europe & Central Asia	2.2

■ Scores 2016
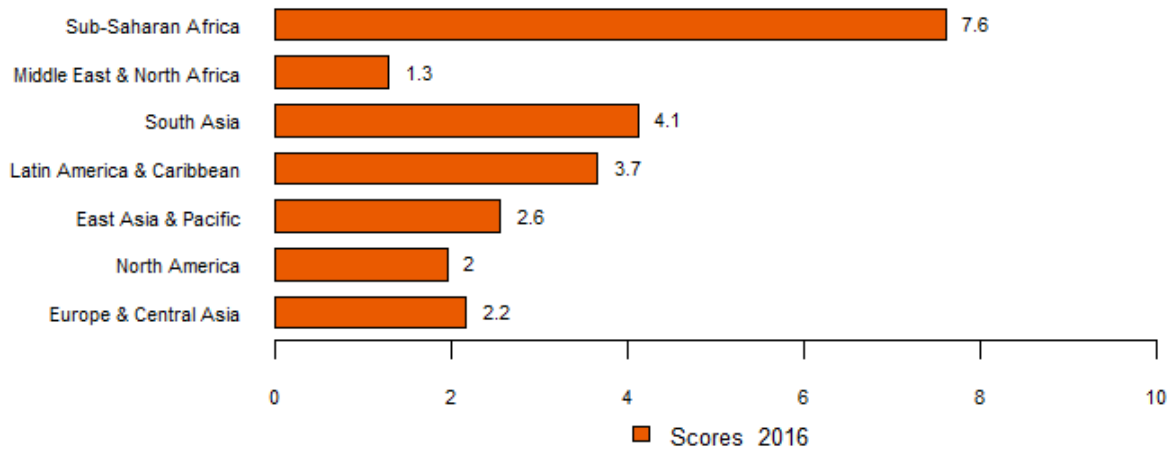
Renewable Energy - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	7.9
Lower middle income	4.3
Upper middle income	2.3
High income	2.1

■ Scores 2016
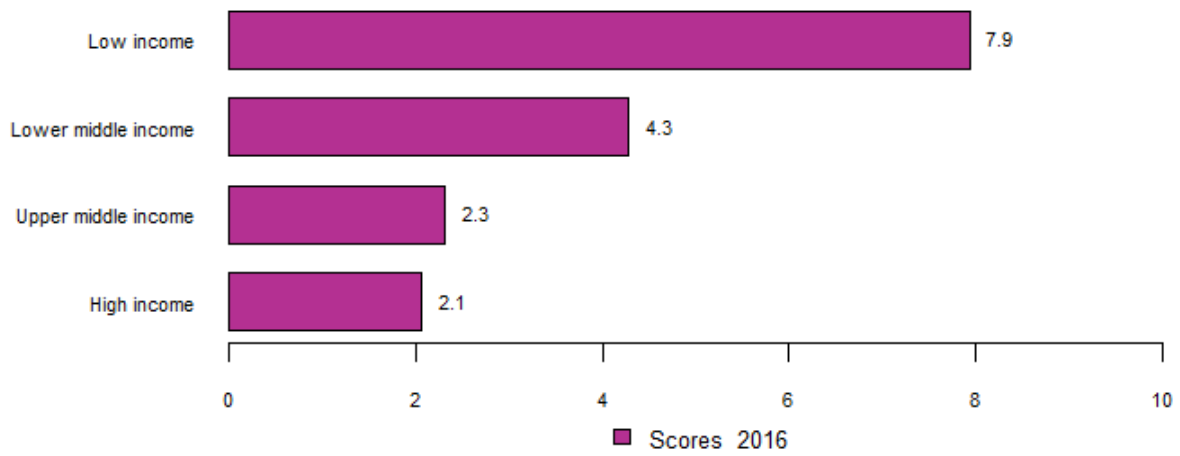
*Worldbank 2016 definition

Renewable Energy - by regions**

Region	Scores 2016
North America	2
Central America	2.8
Caribbean	3.7
South America	4
Northern Europe	2.7
Western Europe	2.3
Eastern Europe	1.7
Southern Europe	2.7
North Africa	2.3
West Africa	7.6
Middle Africa	8.3
East Africa	8.4
South Africa	2
West Asia	1.5
Central Asia	1.8
East Asia	2.1
South Asia	4
Southeast Asia	3.7
Oceania	3.1

■ Scores 2016
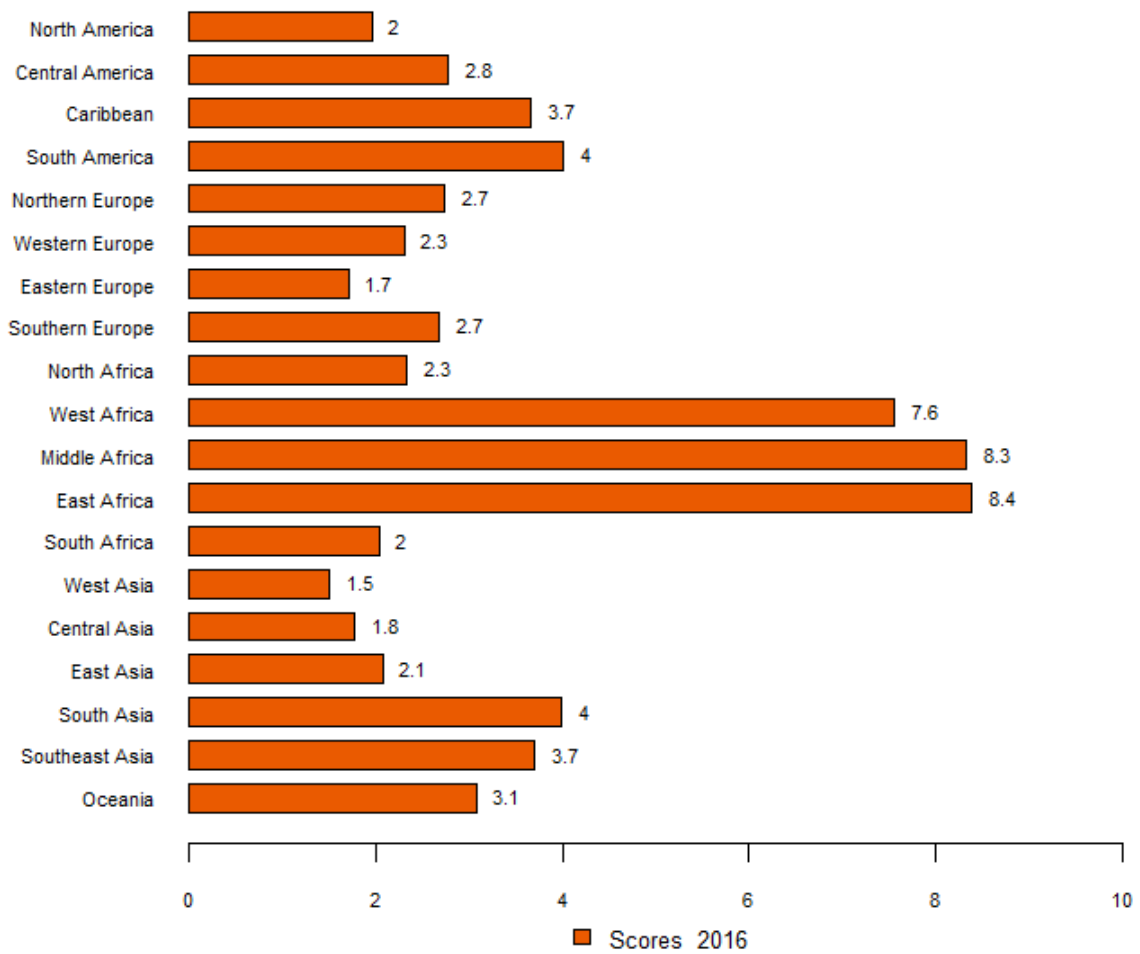
**UN 2016 definition

Organic Farming is expressed by the area of fully converted and in-conversion organically cultivated land as the percentage of total agricultural area.

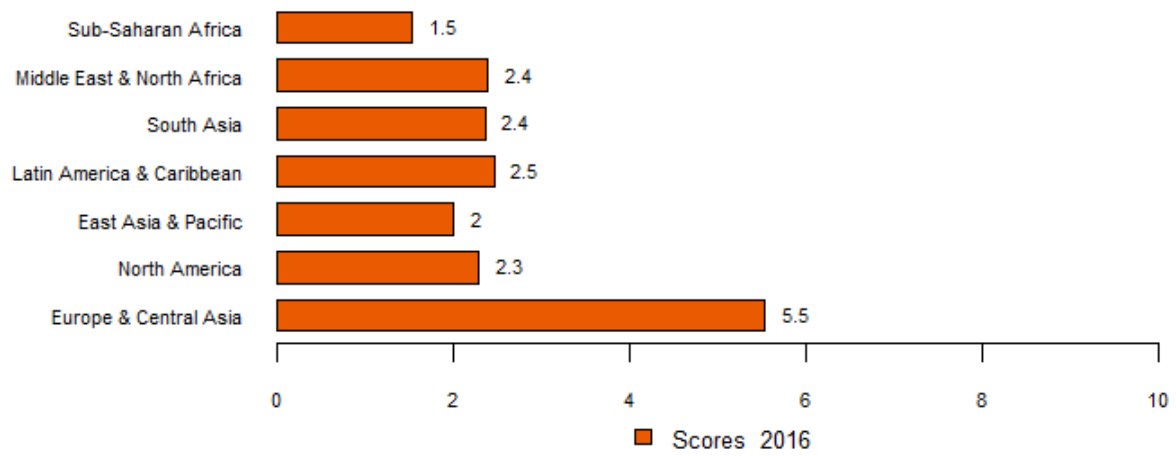| Indicator	Organic area share of total farmland [%]
Source	FiBL
Year of data	2016
Target	20%

Organic Farming - world

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Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016
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Scores

Organic Farming - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.5
Middle East & North Africa	2.4
South Asia	2.4
Latin America & Caribbean	2.5
East Asia & Pacific	2
North America	2.3
Europe & Central Asia	5.5

■ Scores 2016
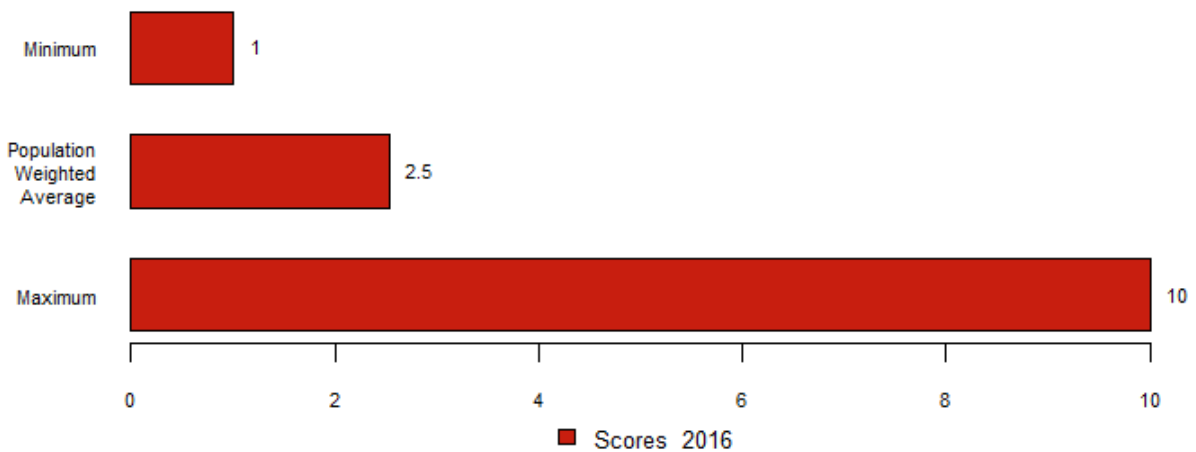
Organic Farming - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	1.8
Lower middle income	2.3
Upper middle income	2
High income	4.8

■ Scores 2016

*Worldbank 2016 definition

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Scores

Organic Farming - by regions**

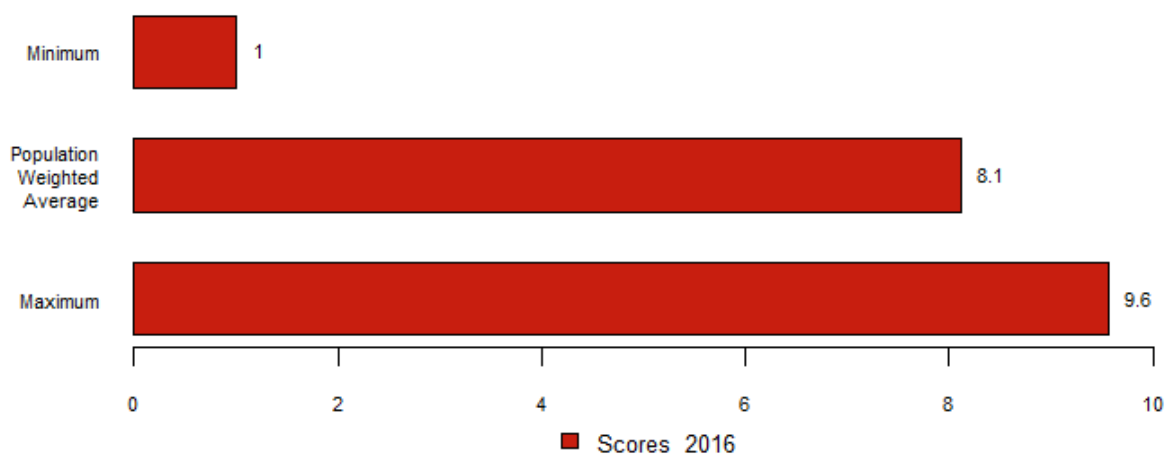| Region	Scores 2016
North America	2.3
Central America	2.3
Caribbean	3.4
South America	2.4
Northern Europe	6.6
Western Europe	8.1
Eastern Europe	3.2
Southern Europe	8.2
North Africa	3.3
West Africa	1.3
Middle Africa	1.5
East Africa	1.9
South Africa	1
West Asia	2.2
Central Asia	1.3
East Asia	1.9
South Asia	2.3
Southeast Asia	1.9
Oceania	6.8

**UN 2016 definition
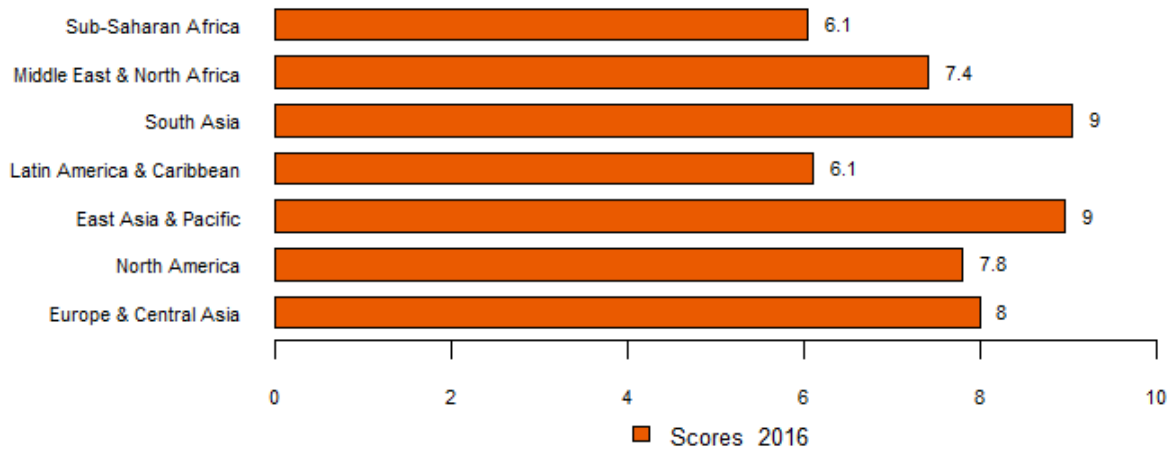
Indicator 18 - Genuine Savings

Adjusted net savings are equal to net national savings plus education expenditure and minus energy depletion, mineral depletion, net forest depletion, and carbon dioxide and particulate emissions damage.

Indicator	Adjusted net savings, including particulate emission damage (% of GNI)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2016
Target	No special target

Genuine Savings - world

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**Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016
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Scores

Genuine Savings - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.1
Middle East & North Africa	7.4
South Asia	9
Latin America & Caribbean	6.1
East Asia & Pacific	9
North America	7.8
Europe & Central Asia	8

■ Scores 2016

Genuine Savings - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	5.8
Lower middle income	8.6
Upper middle income	8.1
High income	8

■ Scores 2016
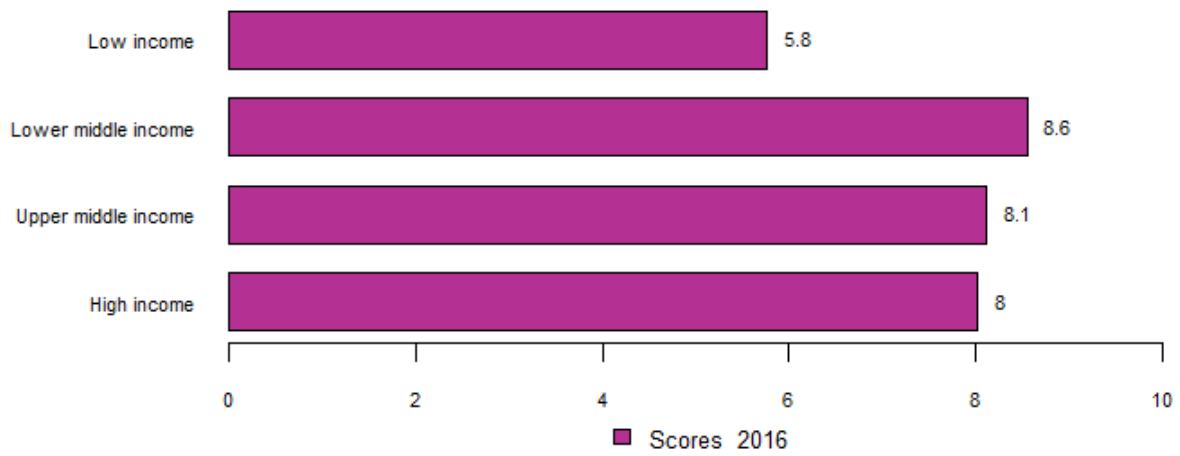
*Worldbank 2016 definition

Genuine Savings - by regions**

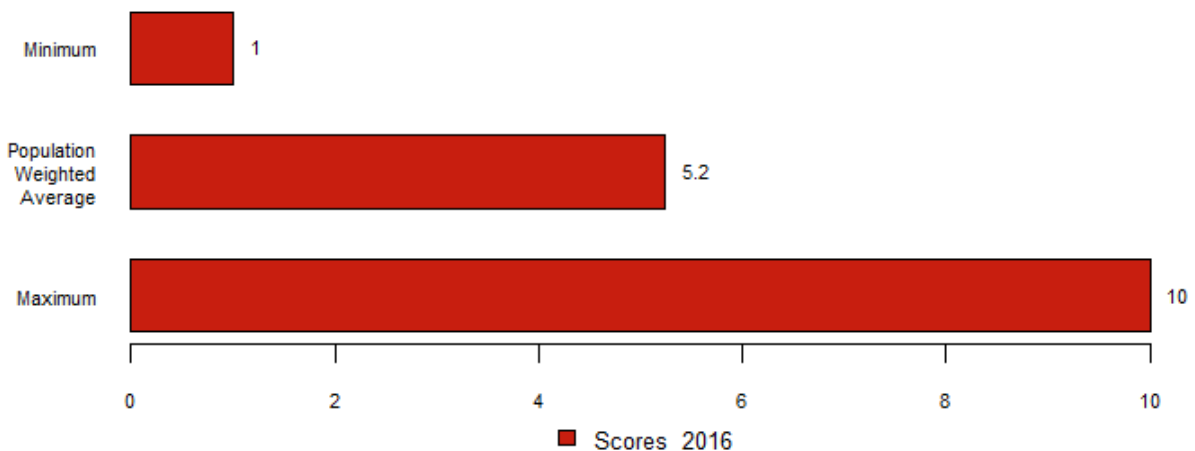| Region	Scores 2016
North America	7.8
Central America	8.1
Caribbean	8.5
South America	5.1
Northern Europe	7.3
Western Europe	8.7
Eastern Europe	7.8
Southern Europe	7.4
North Africa	7.7
West Africa	6.9
Middle Africa	2.6
East Africa	6.5
South Africa	4.4
West Asia	8
Central Asia	8.4
East Asia	9
South Asia	9
Southeast Asia	8.9
Oceania	7.9
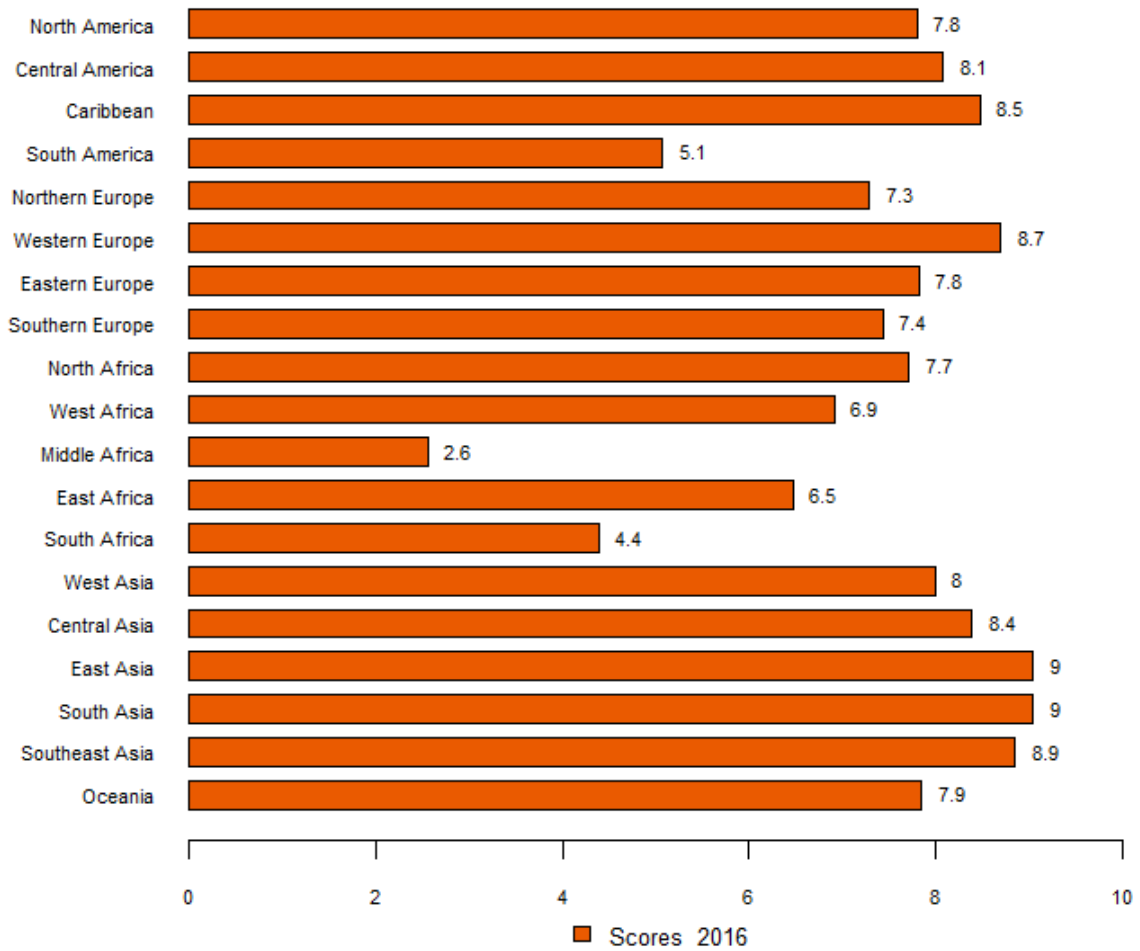
**UN 2016 definition

This indicator provides per capita values for gross domestic product (GDP) expressed in current international dollars converted by purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor.
GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the country plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. conversion factor is a spatial price deflator and currency converter that controls for price level differences between countries. Total population is a mid-year population based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Indicator	GDP per capita, PPP (current international $)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2016
Target	No special target

GDP - world

Scores 2016

GDP - by regions*

Region	Score
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.2
Middle East & North Africa	6
South Asia	3.1
Latin America & Caribbean	6.3
East Asia & Pacific	6
North America	9.8
Europe & Central Asia	8.3

Scores 2016

GDP - by income class*

Income class	Score
Low income	1.3
Lower middle income	3.4
Upper middle income	6.4
High income	9.5

Scores 2016
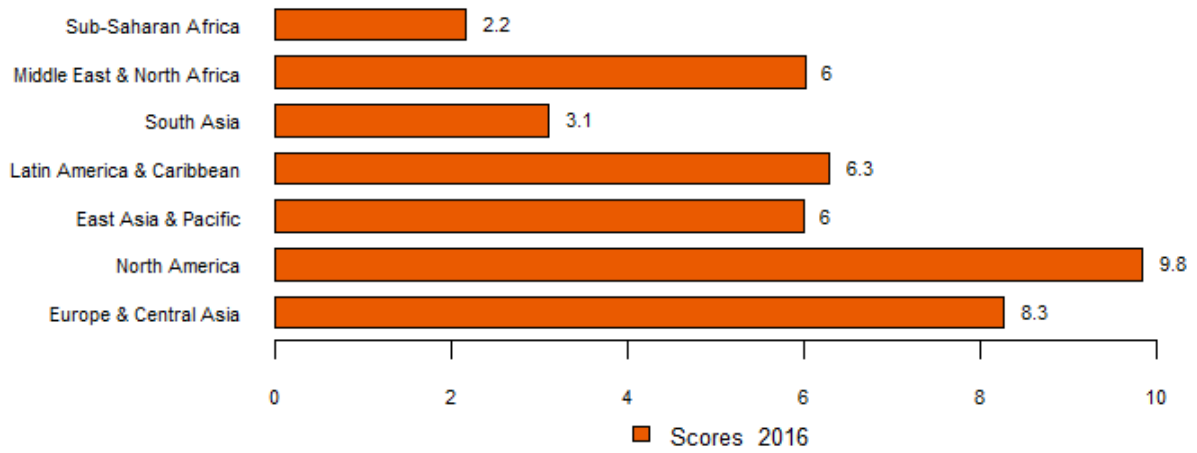
*Worldbank 2016 definition

GDP - by regions**

Region	Scores 2016
North America	9.8
Central America	6.6
Caribbean	5.2
South America	6.2
Northern Europe	9.5
Western Europe	9.7
Eastern Europe	7.6
Southern Europe	8.8
North Africa	4.7
West Africa	2.4
Middle Africa	1.8
East Africa	1.5
South Africa	5.8
West Asia	7.6
Central Asia	4.6
East Asia	6.4
South Asia	3.2
Southeast Asia	4.8
Oceania	7.6

■ Scores 2016

**UN 2016 definition

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**Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016
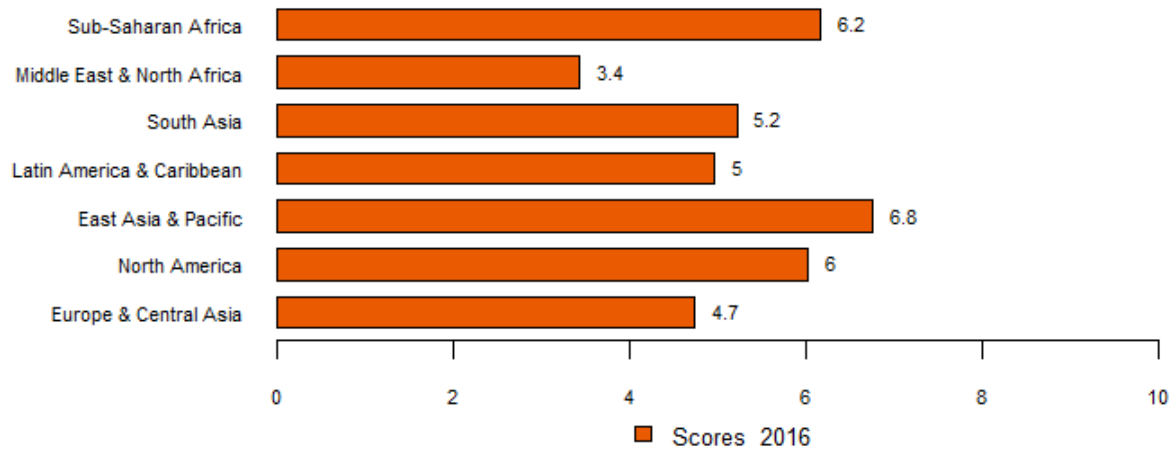Edition 2025**

Scores
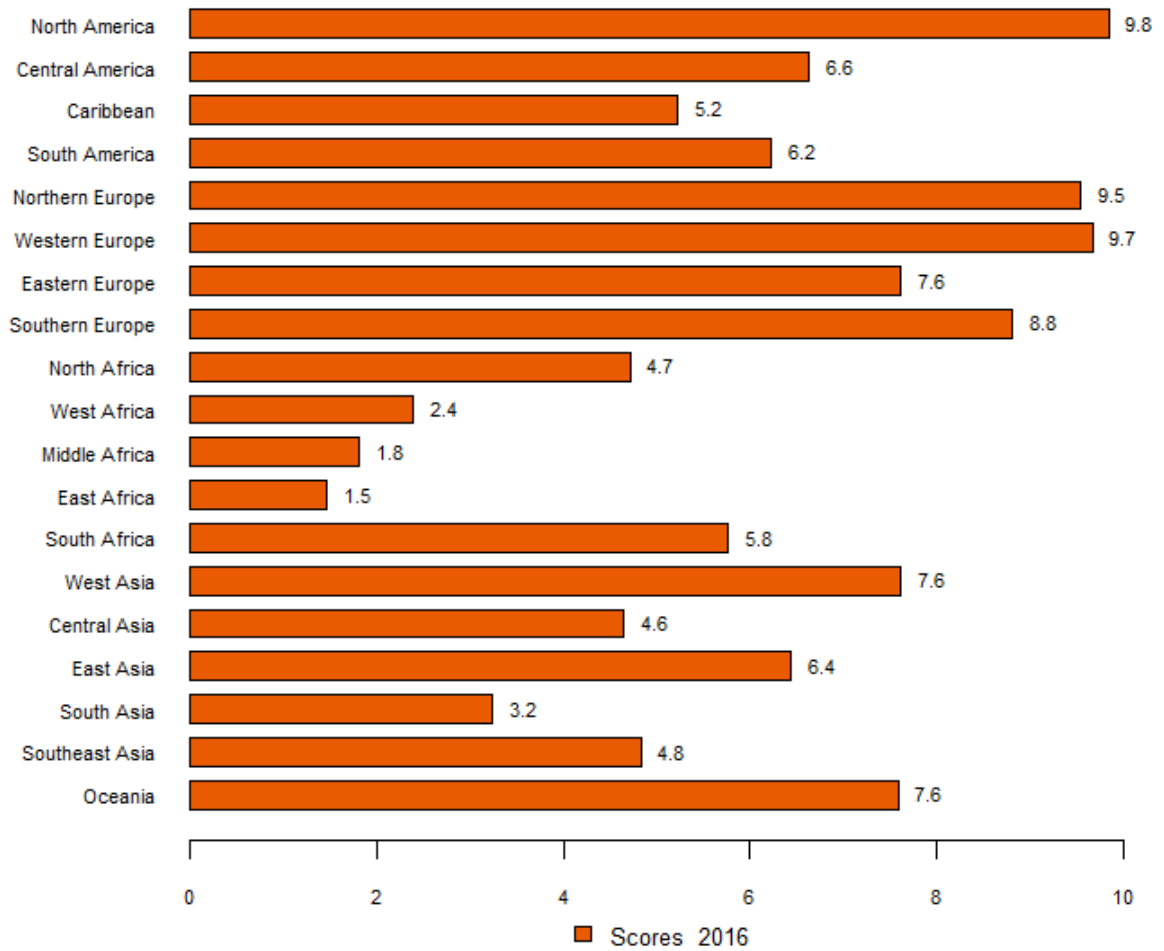
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Indicator	Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2016
Target	0% unemployed people

Employment - world

Employment - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.2
Middle East & North Africa	3.4
South Asia	5.2
Latin America & Caribbean	5
East Asia & Pacific	6.8
North America	6
Europe & Central Asia	4.7

☐ Scores 2016
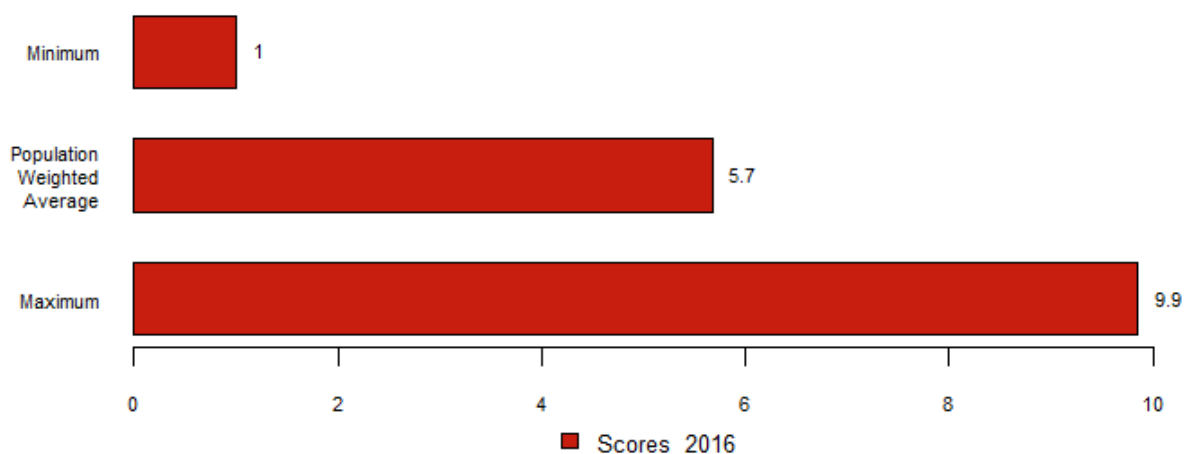
Employment - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	6.7
Lower middle income	5.6
Upper middle income	5.6
High income	5.6

☐ Scores 2016
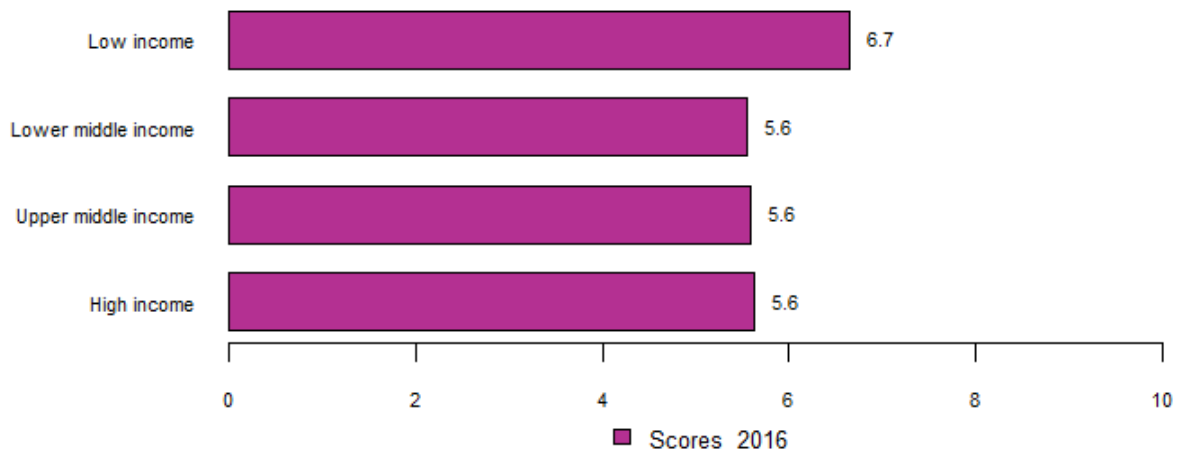
*Worldbank 2016 definition

Employment - by regions**

Region	Scores 2016
North America	6
Central America	6.7
Caribbean	5
South America	4.2
Northern Europe	5.7
Western Europe	5.3
Eastern Europe	5.4
Southern Europe	2.3
North Africa	3
West Africa	6.8
Middle Africa	5.7
East Africa	7
South Africa	1
West Asia	3.9
Central Asia	5.8
East Asia	6.5
South Asia	5.1
Southeast Asia	7.6
Oceania	6.2

■ Scores 2016

**UN 2016 definition

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Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016
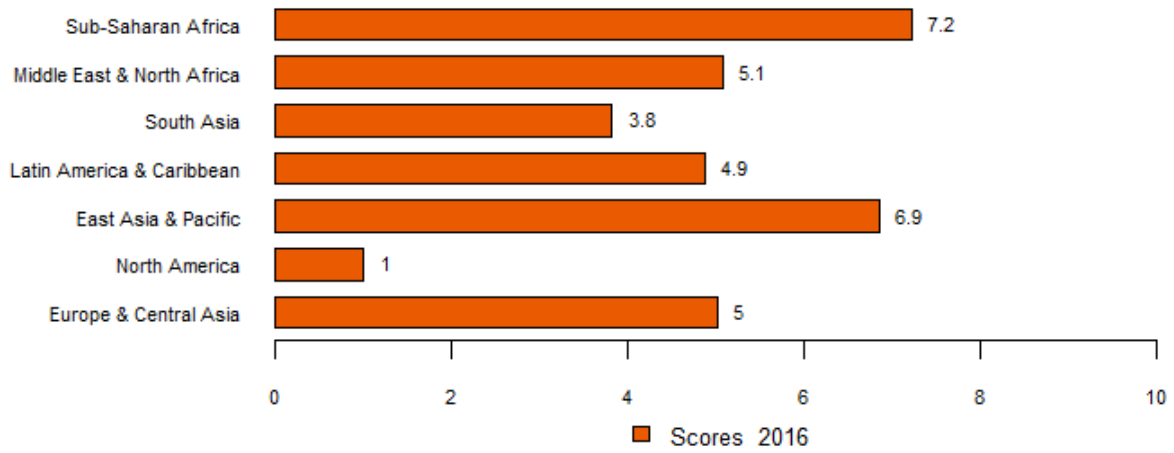
Edition 2025

Scores
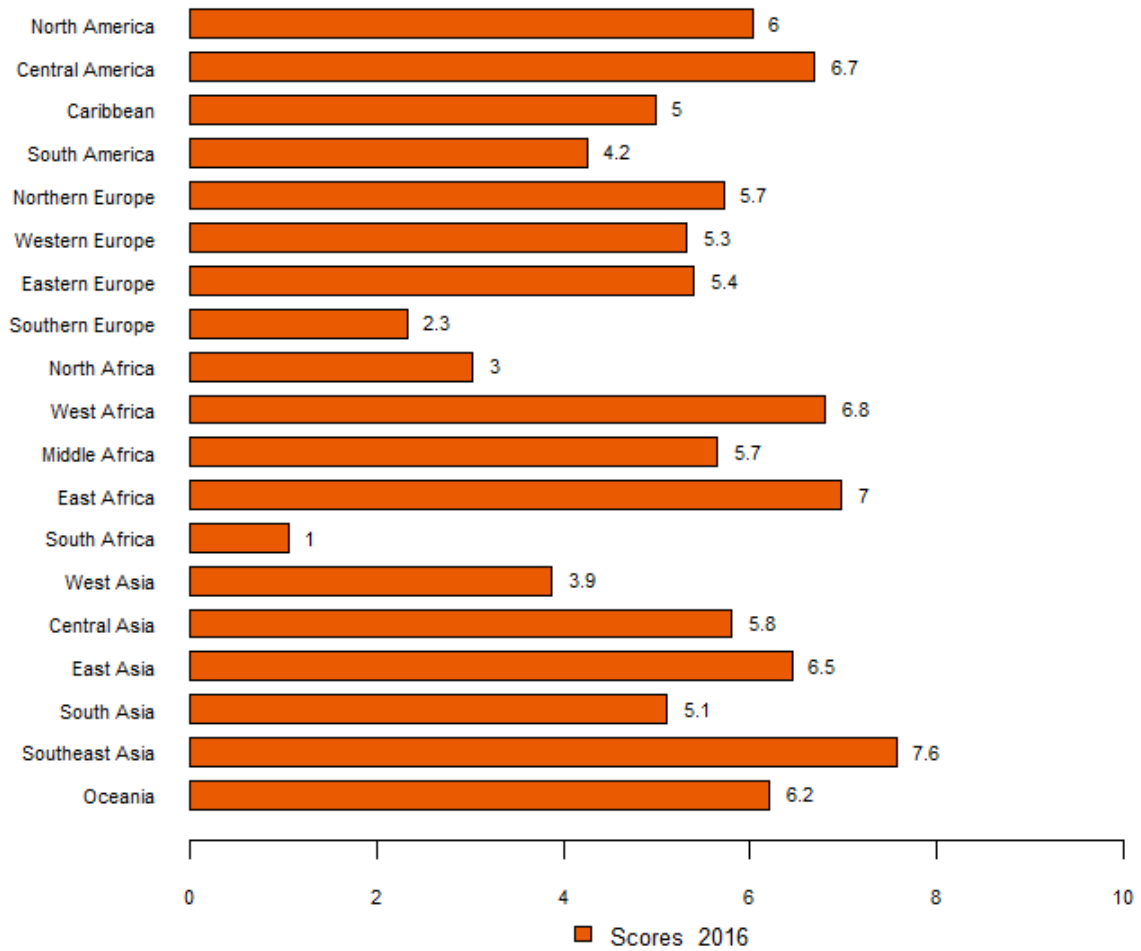
All liabilities that require future payment of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor. This includes debt liabilities in the form of special drawing rights, currency, and deposits; debt securities; loans; insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee programs; and other accounts payable.

Indicator	Gross Debt
Source	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Year of data	2016
Target	2.5 % of GDP

Public Debt - world

Scores 2016

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**Indicator Descriptions Data Set 2016
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Scores

Public Debt - by regions*

Region	Scores 2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.2
Middle East & North Africa	5.1
South Asia	3.8
Latin America & Caribbean	4.9
East Asia & Pacific	6.9
North America	1
Europe & Central Asia	5

■ Scores 2016
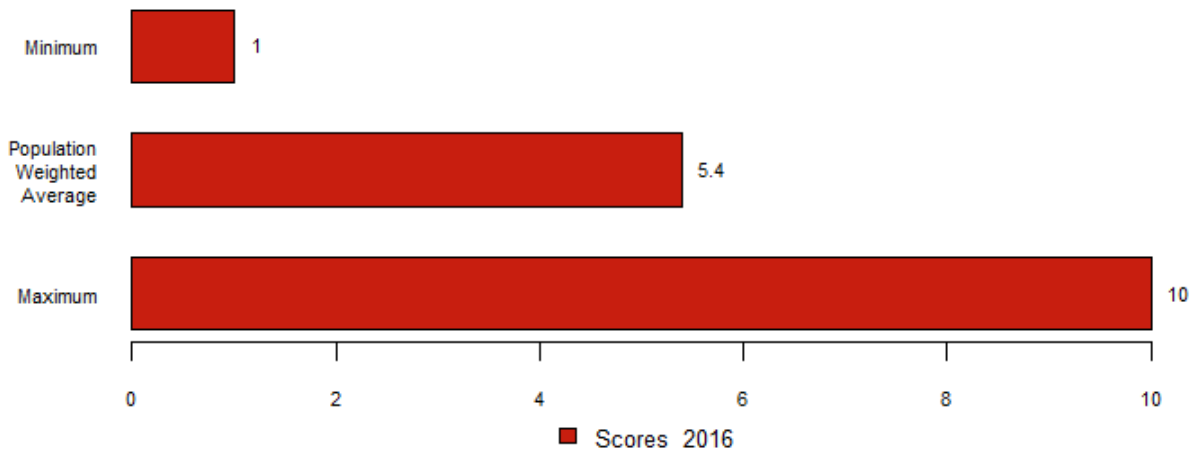
Public Debt - by income class*

Income class	Scores 2016
Low income	7.6
Lower middle income	5
Upper middle income	6.5
High income	2.8

■ Scores 2016

*Worldbank 2016 definition

Public Debt - by regions**

Region	Score
North America	1
Central America	6.3
Caribbean	7.2
South America	4.1
Northern Europe	3.1
Western Europe	2.4
Eastern Europe	7.2
Southern Europe	1.5
North Africa	3.2
West Africa	8.4
Middle Africa	7.5
East Africa	6.6
South Africa	7.4
West Asia	7.4
Central Asia	8.9
East Asia	6.2
South Asia	4
Southeast Asia	8.2
Oceania	8.3

■ Scores 2016

**UN 2016 definition