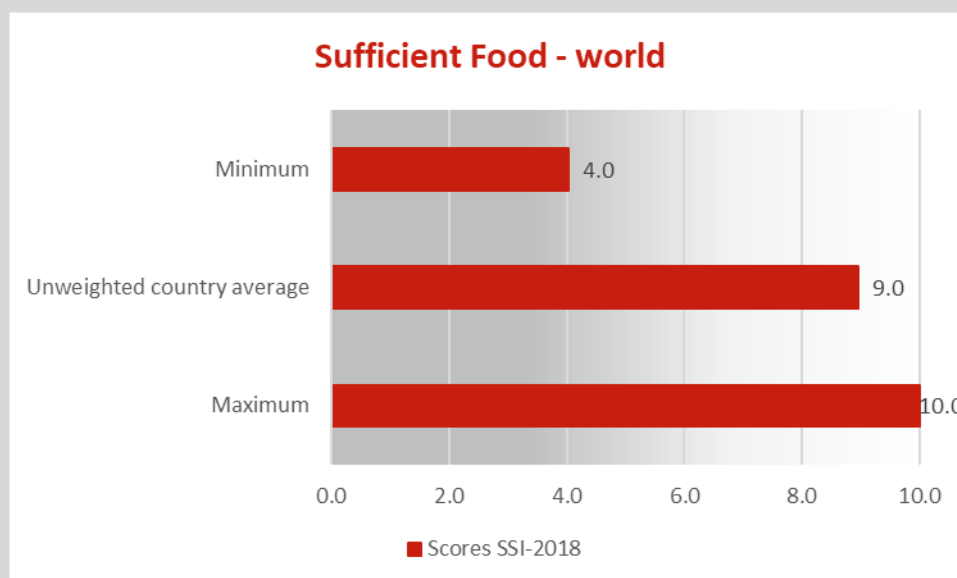


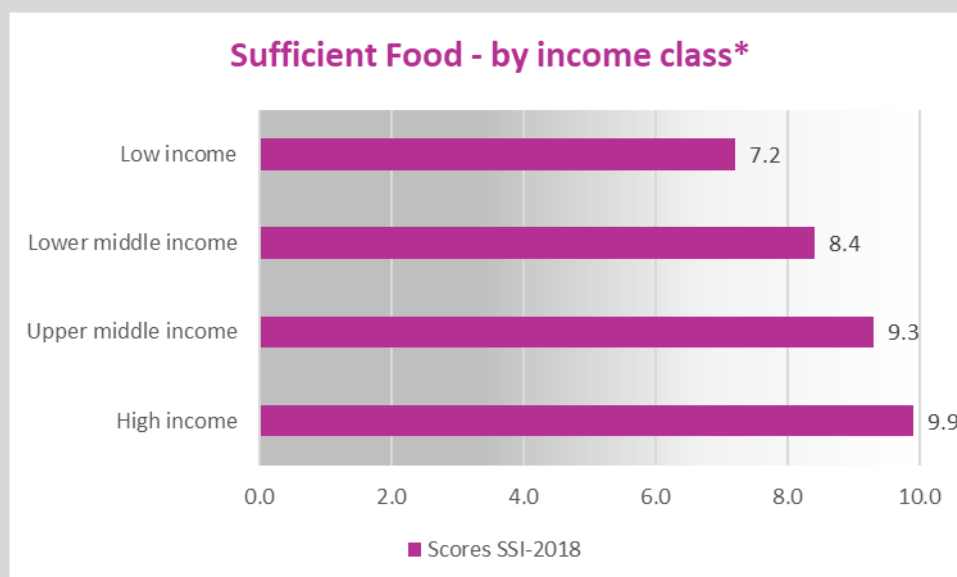
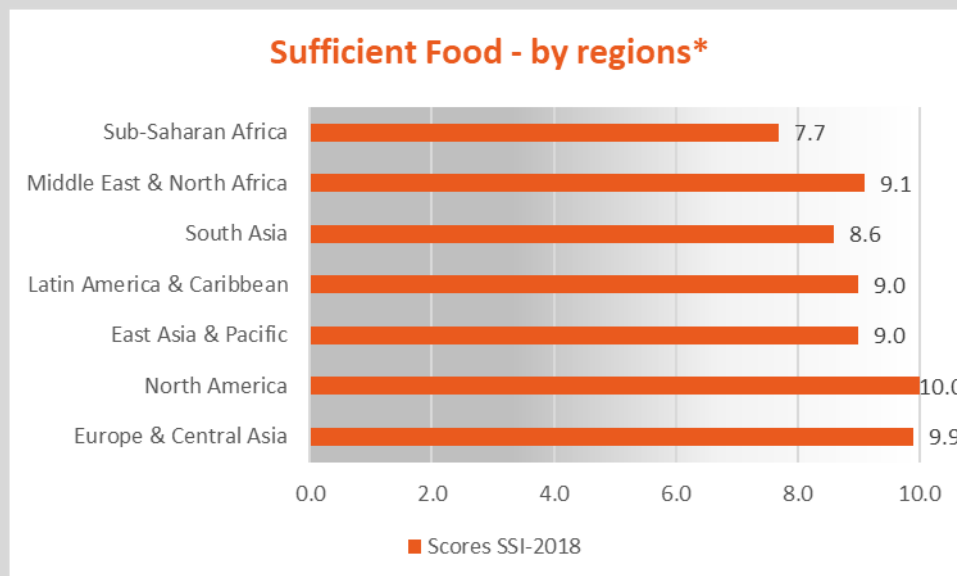
Indicator 1 – Sufficient Food

Scores

Sufficient food is defined as the availability of at least the minimum level of dietary energy for each person. It is one of the very basic conditions for people for proper development.

Indicator	Prevalence of undernourishment (percent)
Source	FAO
Year of data	3-years average 2014-2016
Target	0% undernourished people

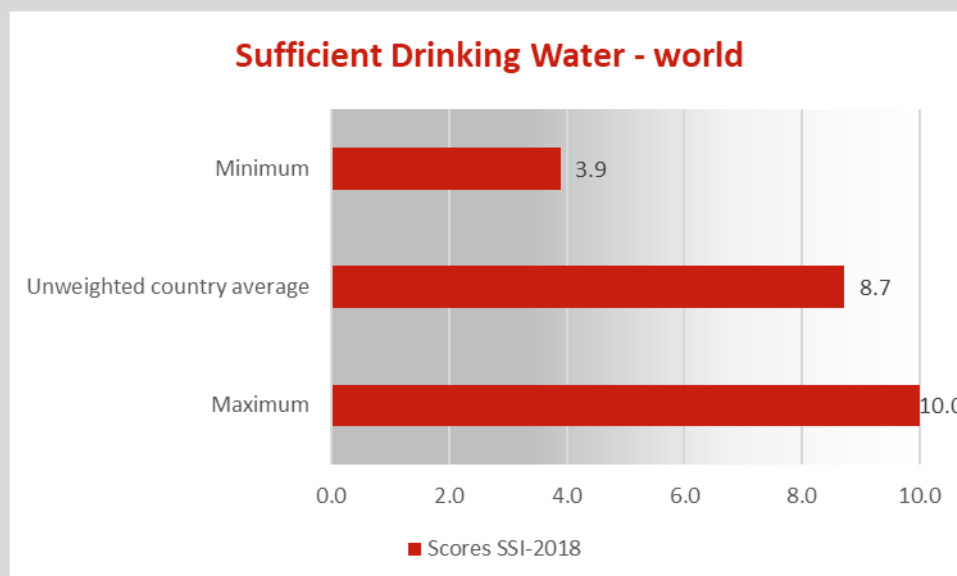


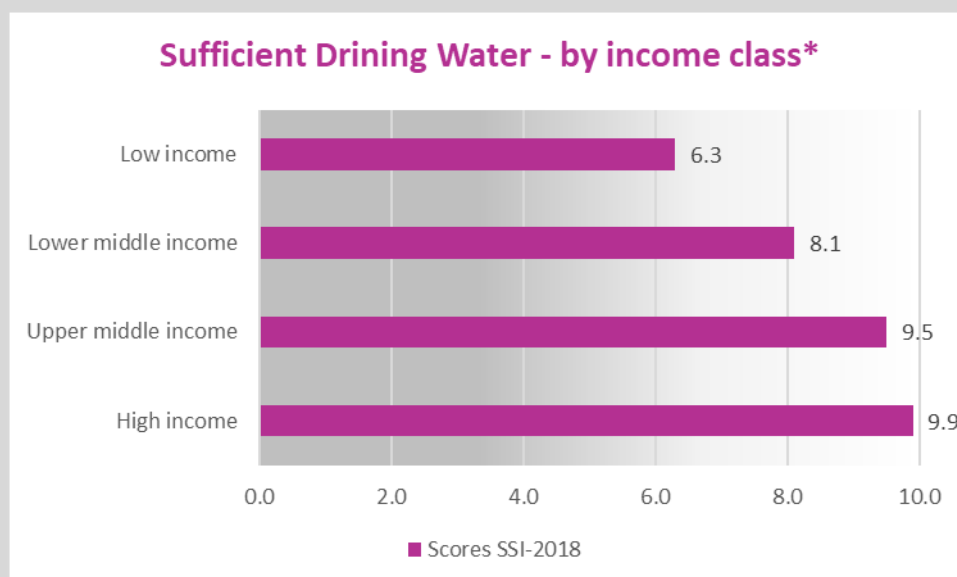
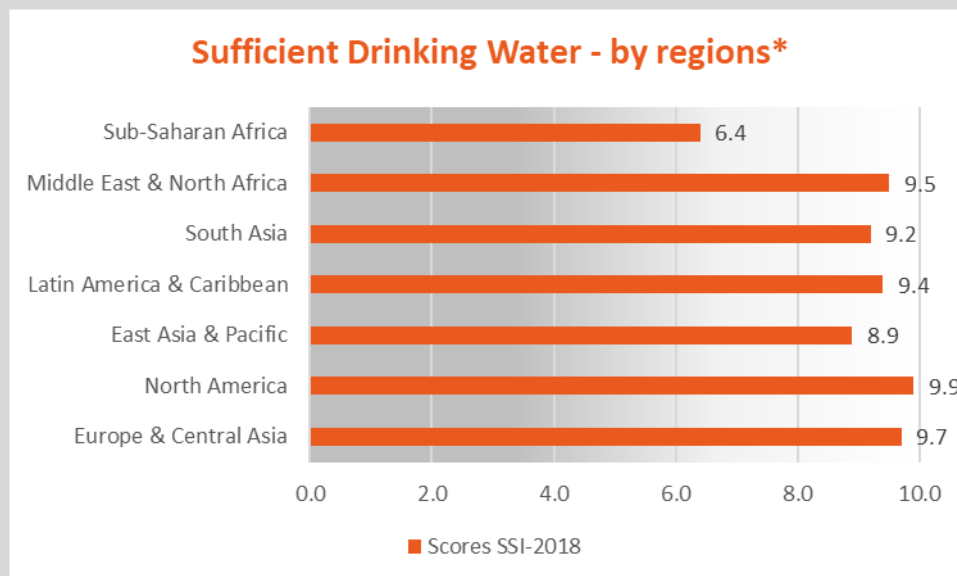


*World Bank 2020 definition

According to the definition of WHO, access to an improved water source means that at least 20 liters of safe drinking water per person per day should be available within one kilometer of a user's dwelling. An improved water source includes: household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection.

Indicator	Percentage of population using at least basic drinking water services (percent)
Source	FAO
Year of data	2016
Target	100%



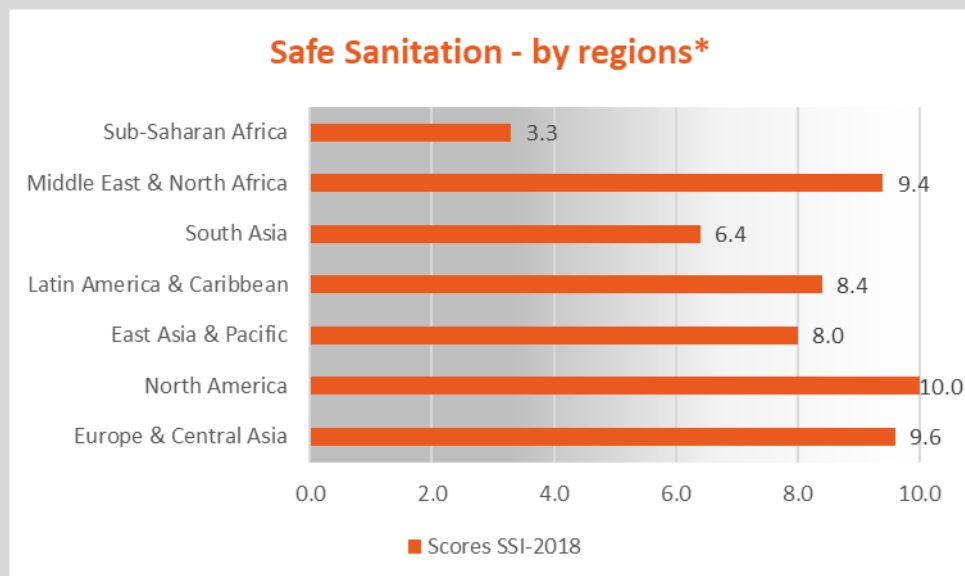


*World Bank 2020 definition

Sanitation means the collection, transport, treatment and disposal or reuse of human excreta or domestic wastewater, whether through collective systems or by installations serving a single household or undertaking. Improved sanitation includes any of the following excreta and wastewater disposal facilities: connection to a public sewer, connection to a septic tank, pour-flush latrine, simple pit latrine and ventilated improved pit latrine.

Indicator	Percentage of population using at least basic sanitation services (percent)
Source	FAO
Year of data	2016
Target	100%

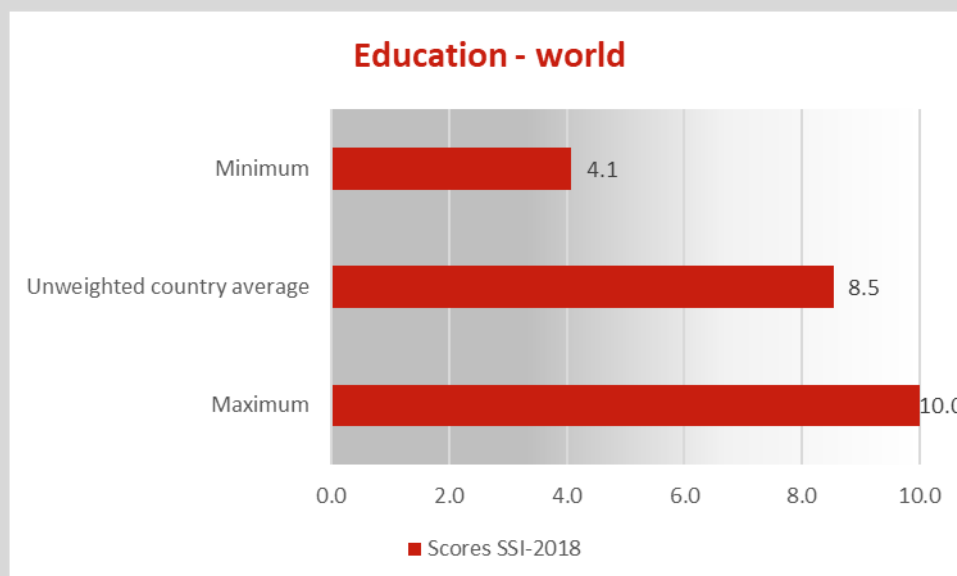


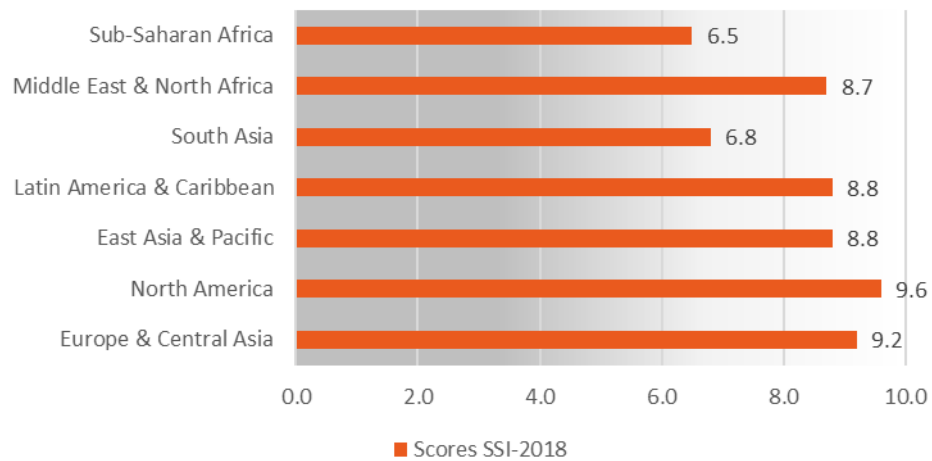
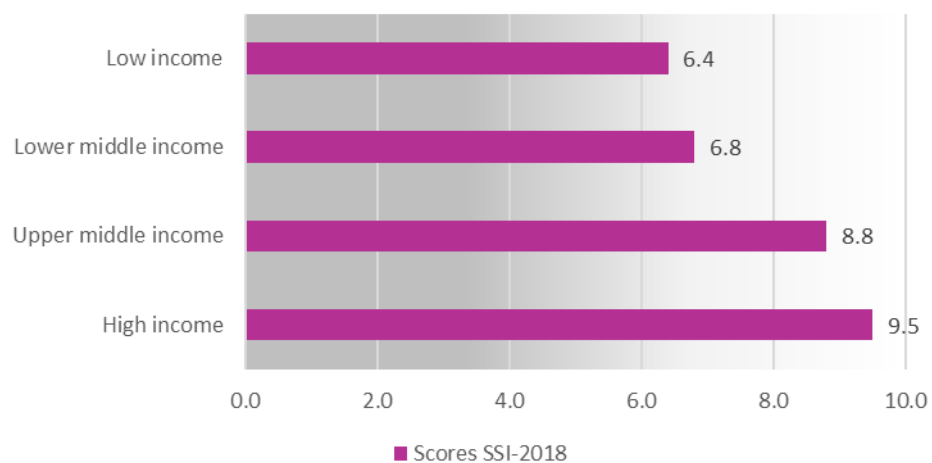


*World Bank 2020 definition

The combined Gross enrolment ratio expresses the number of students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for the three levels. Since all students are included, regardless of age, the ratio can be more than 100%. This happens when students younger or older than the official school age are enrolled.

Indicator	Combined gross enrolment ratio, primary to tertiary, both sexes (%)
Source	Unesco
Year of data	2016
Target	100%

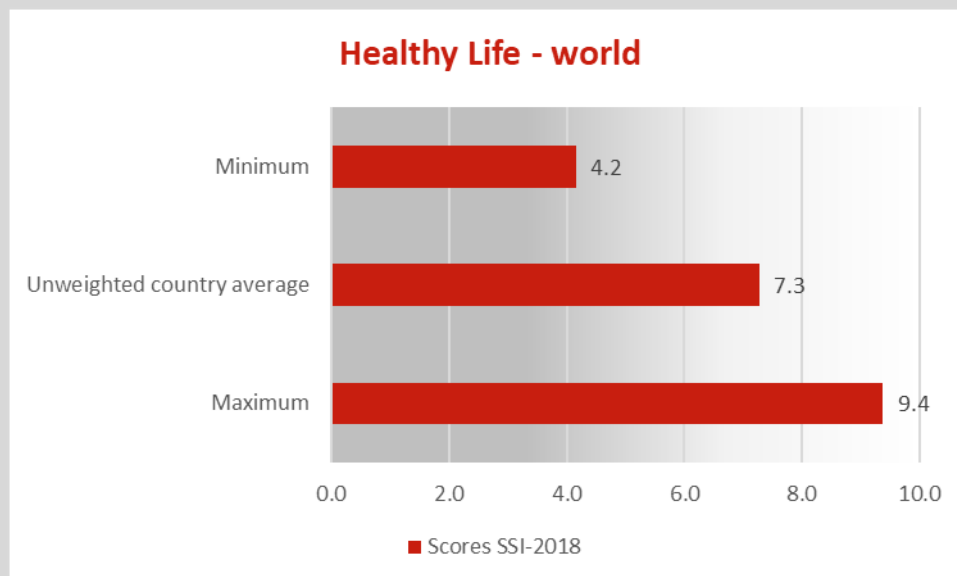


Education - by regions***Education - by income class***

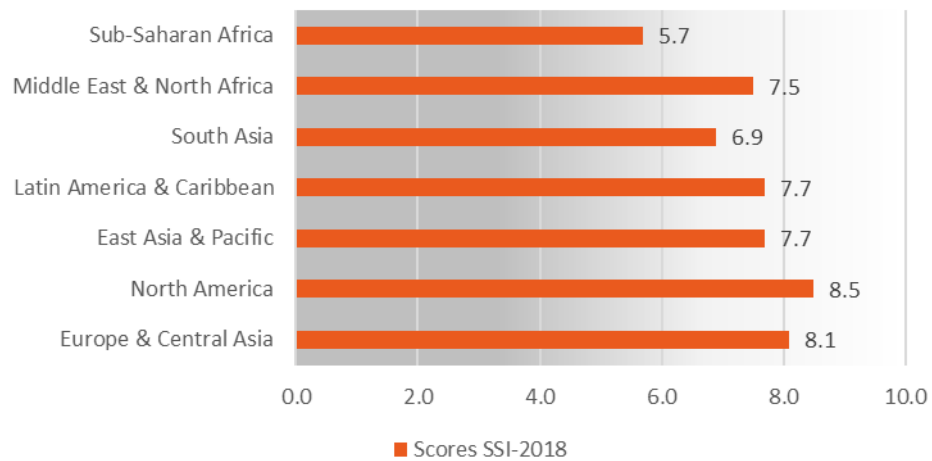
*World Bank 2020 definition

Commonly, life expectancy at birth is used as a measure for the level of a country's health care. However, WHO has refined this measure in 2002, resulting in the Health Adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE). This is the number of years that a newborn is expected to live minus the number of years spent in poor health. HALE thus not only takes into account the average number of years people are living, but also their health.

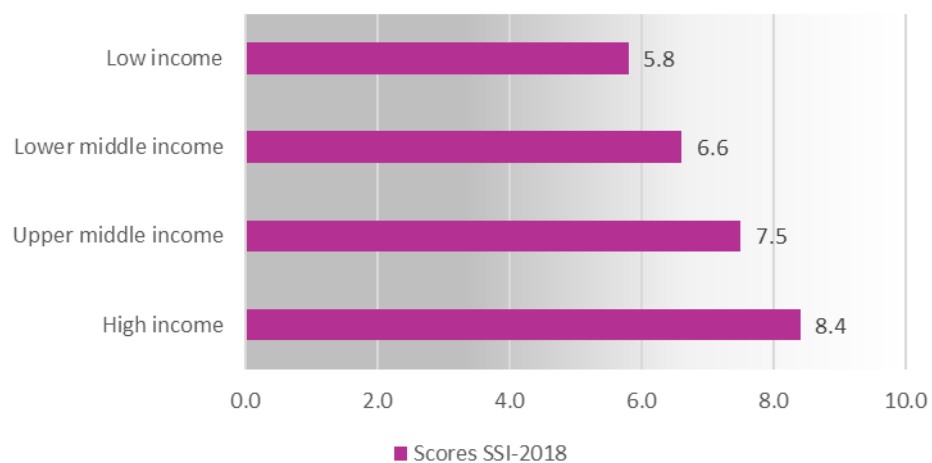
Indicator	Life expectancy at birth in number of healthy life years
Source	WHO
Year of data	2016
Target	The actual maximum



Healthy Life - by regions*



Healthy Life - by income class*

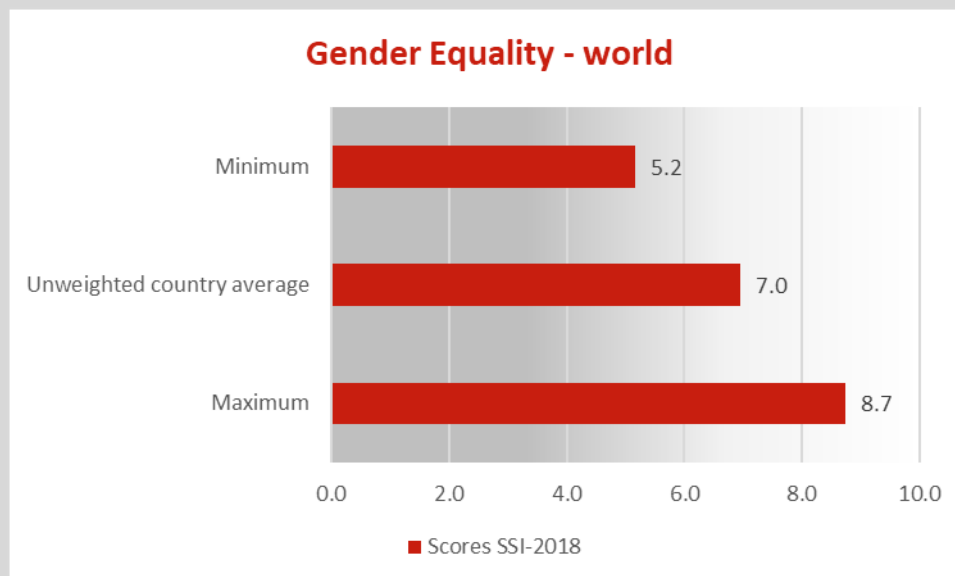


*World Bank 2020 definition

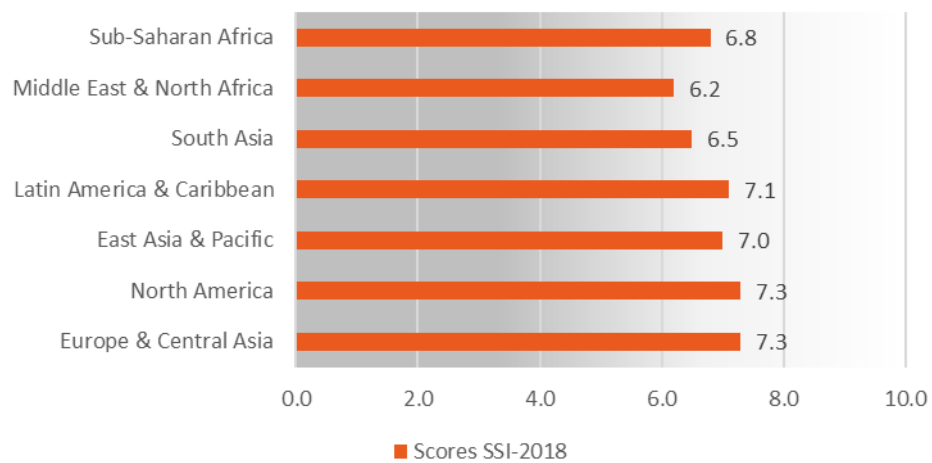
The Gender Gap Index, yearly published by World Economic Forum, is a comprehensive index, based on 14 indicators aggregated into 4 categories:

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. Political empowerment (representation in decision-making structures).
1. 4. Health and survival (life expectancy and sex ratio).

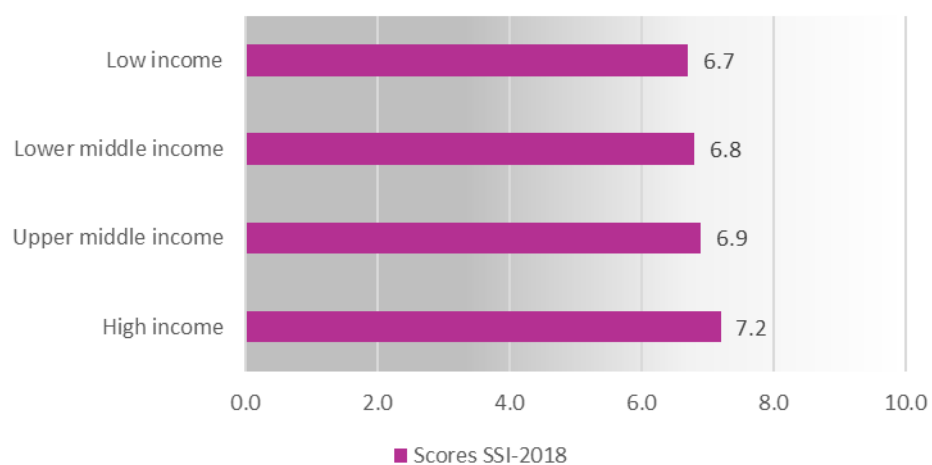
Indicator	Gender Gap Index
Source	World Economic Forum
Year of data	2016
Target	1 on the scale of 0 to 1



Gender Equality - by regions*



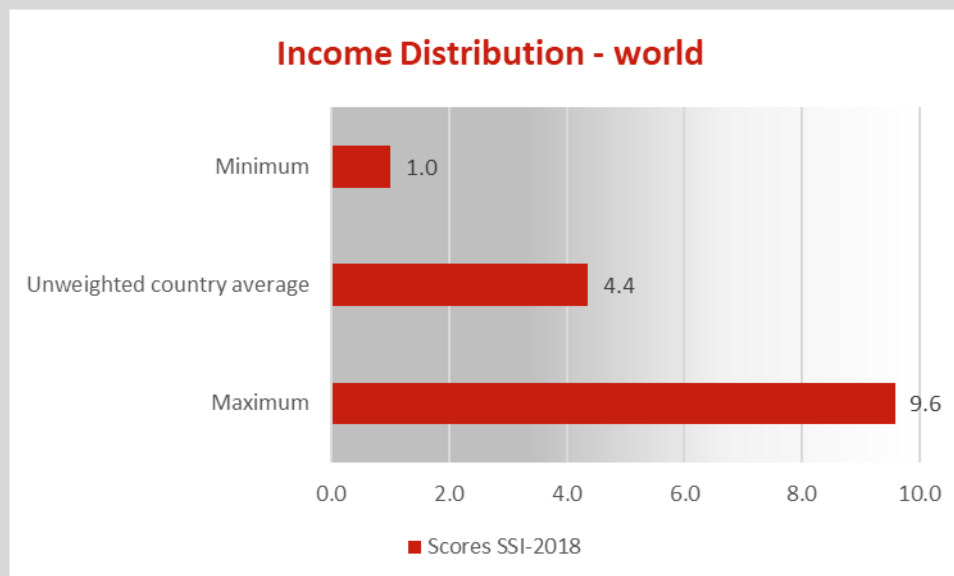
Gender Equality - by income class*



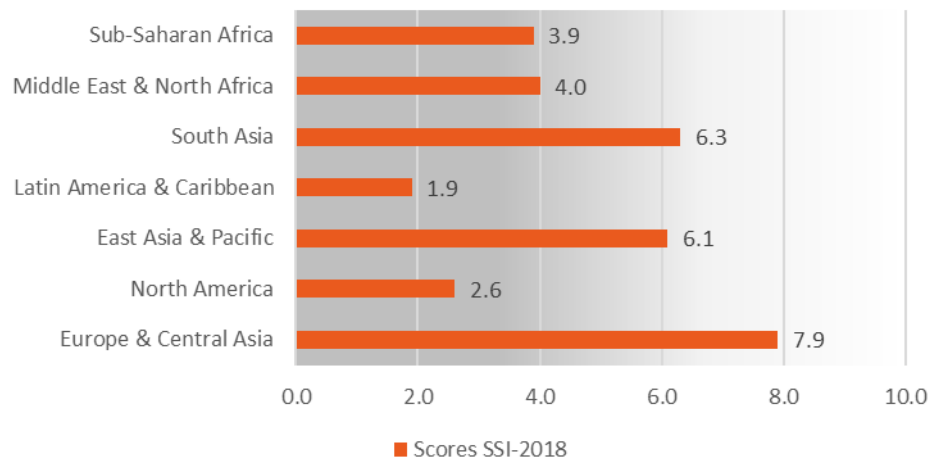
*World Bank 2020 definition

This indicator assesses the level of equality of the distribution of income of the richest 10% to the poorest 10% of 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.

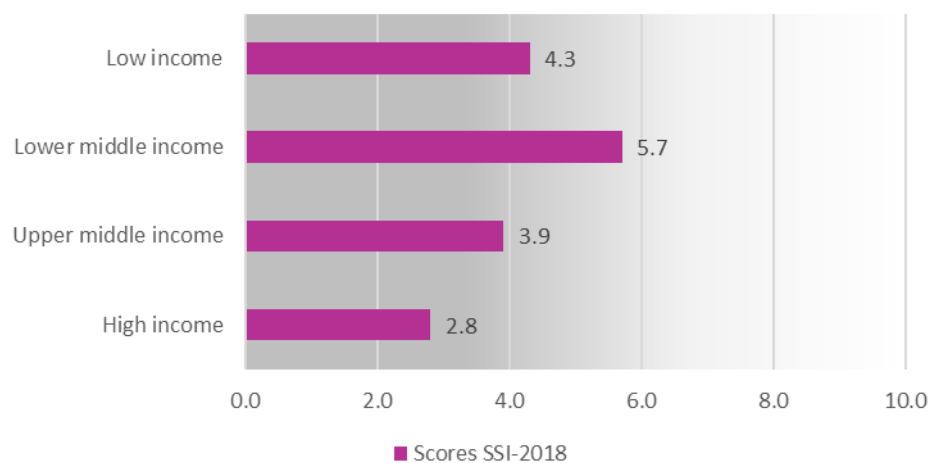
Indicator	Ratio of income share held by lowest 10% to income share held by highest 10%
Source	World Bank
Year of data	2016
Target	The actual maximum score, i. e. the lowest ratio



Income Distribution - by regions*



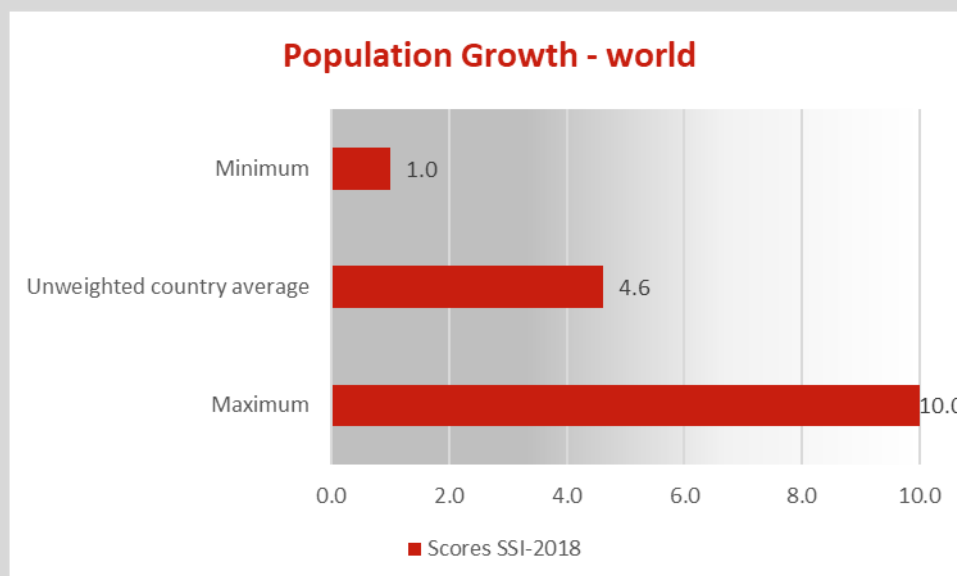
Income Distribution - by income class*



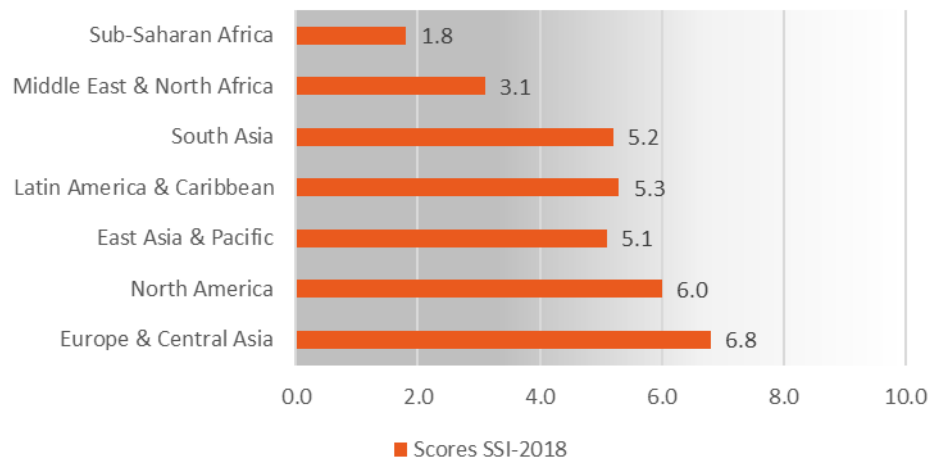
*World Bank 2020 definition

More inhabitants on earth mean a larger demand for the limited available space and other resources on our planet, many of the latter not being renewable. For nature, for food supply, for resources etc. fewer inhabitants would be better. In this respect a negative population growth, i.e. a decreasing number of inhabitants instead of the continuous and rapid population growth we nowadays face in many countries, is positive.

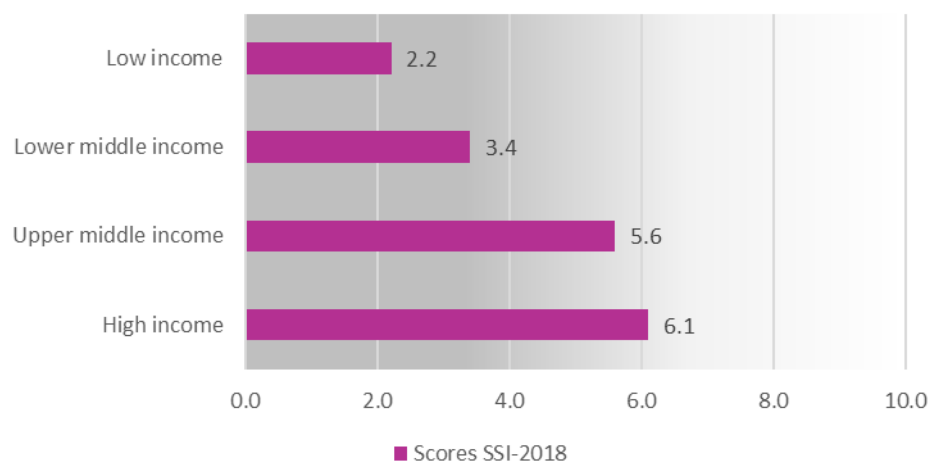
Indicator	Average yearly 5-years change in Population, total
Source	World Bank
Year of data	2011-2016
Target	No further increase of population



Population Growth - by regions*



Population Growth - by income class*



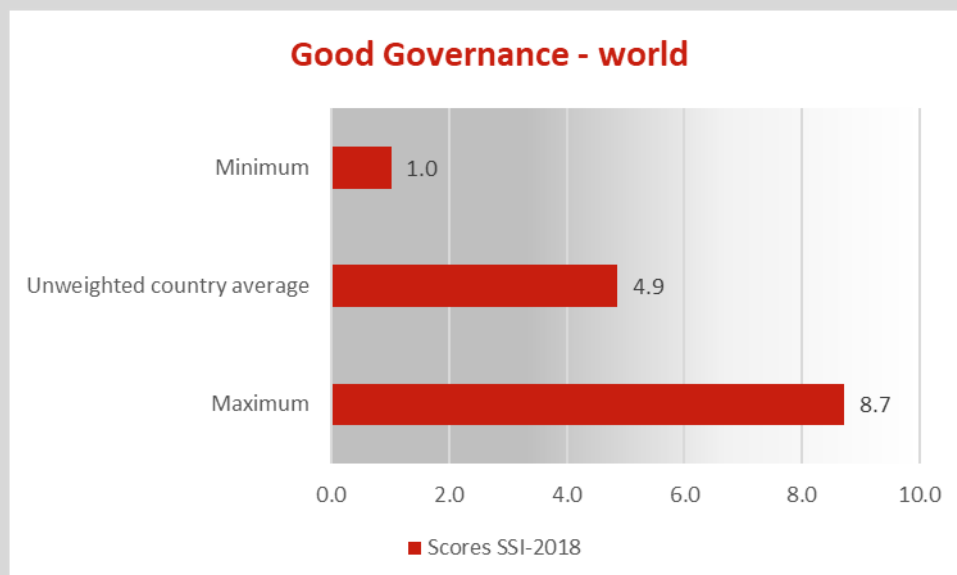
*World Bank 2020 definition

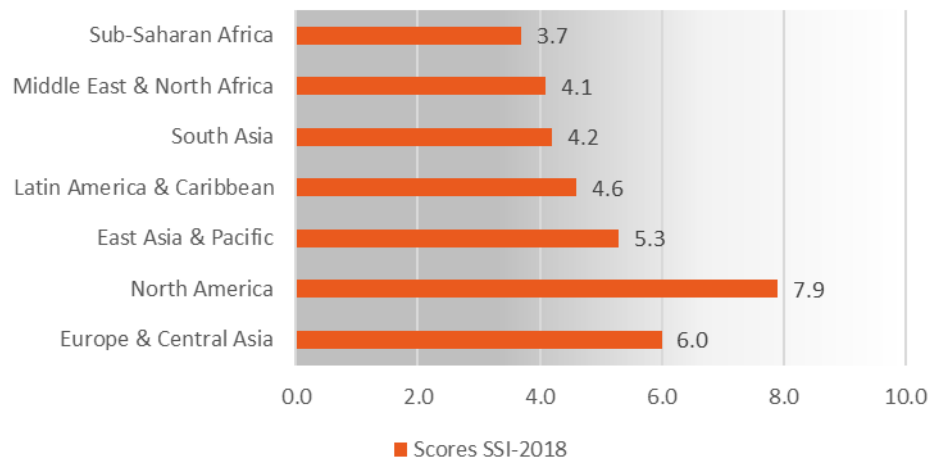
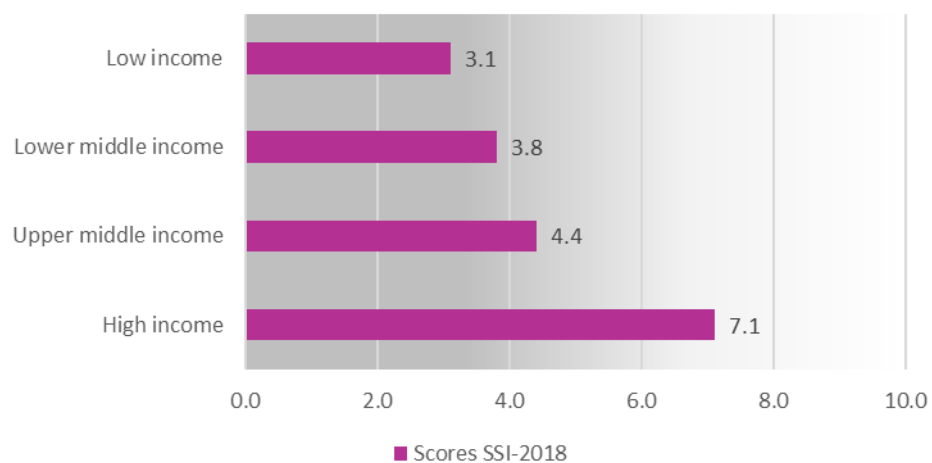
Yearly the World Bank publishes the level of Good Governance, based on the assessment of six major issues:

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	World Bank
Year of data	2016
Target	The maximum score corresponds with 15, on the World Bank scale of -15 to +15



Good Governance - by regions***Good Governance - by income class***

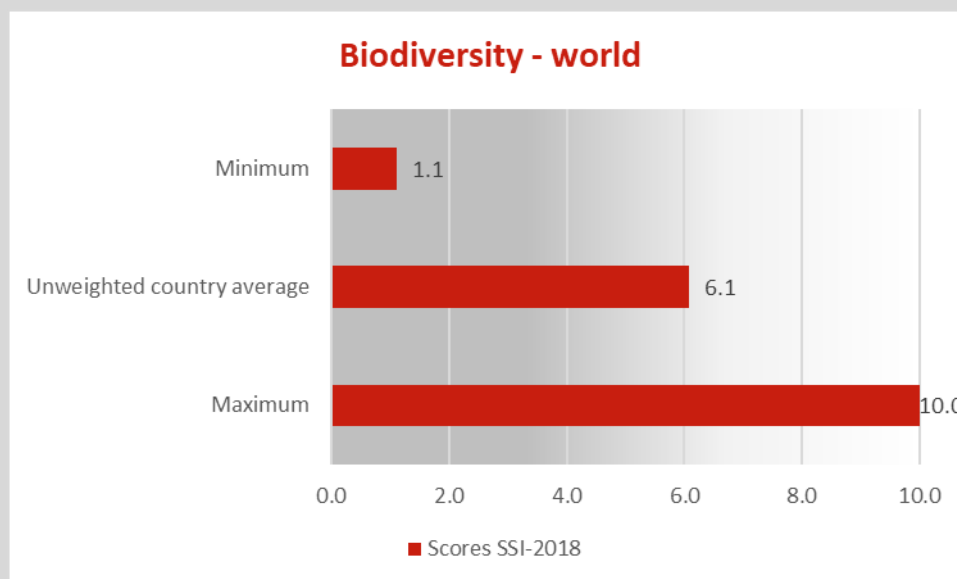
*World Bank 2020 definition

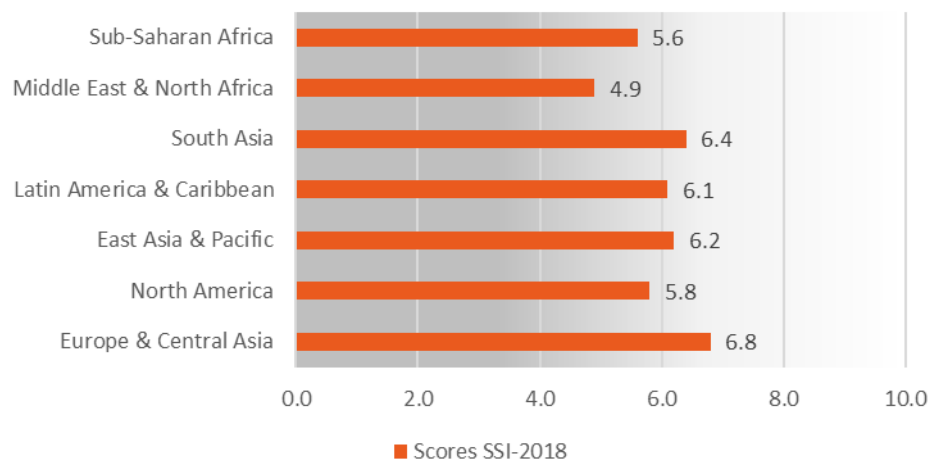
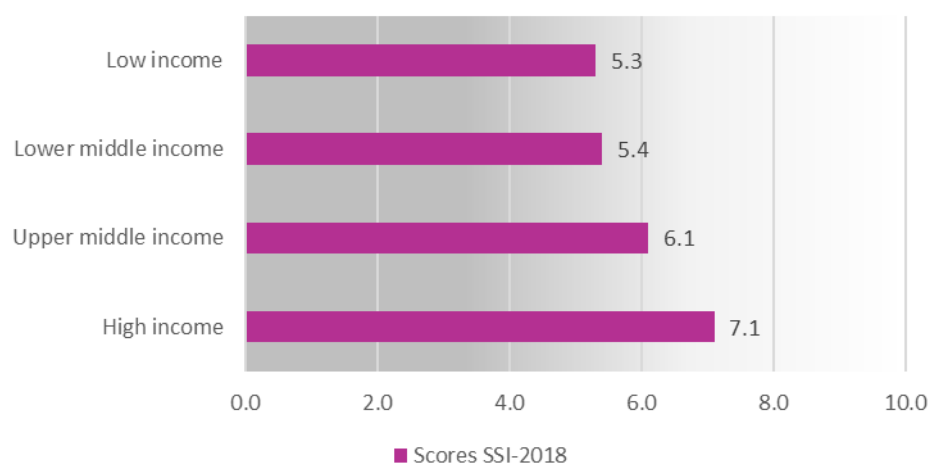
Indicator 10 – Biodiversity

Scores

Biodiversity is expressed by two sub indicators: the 10-years change of forest area and the size of protected land areas in % of the total land area of a country.

Indicator	10-years change in a) Forest area (% of land area) and b) Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)
Source	World Bank
Year of data	2006-2016
Target	Forest area: increase, at least no further decrease; protected areas: 20%



Biodiversity - by regions***Biodiversity - by income class***

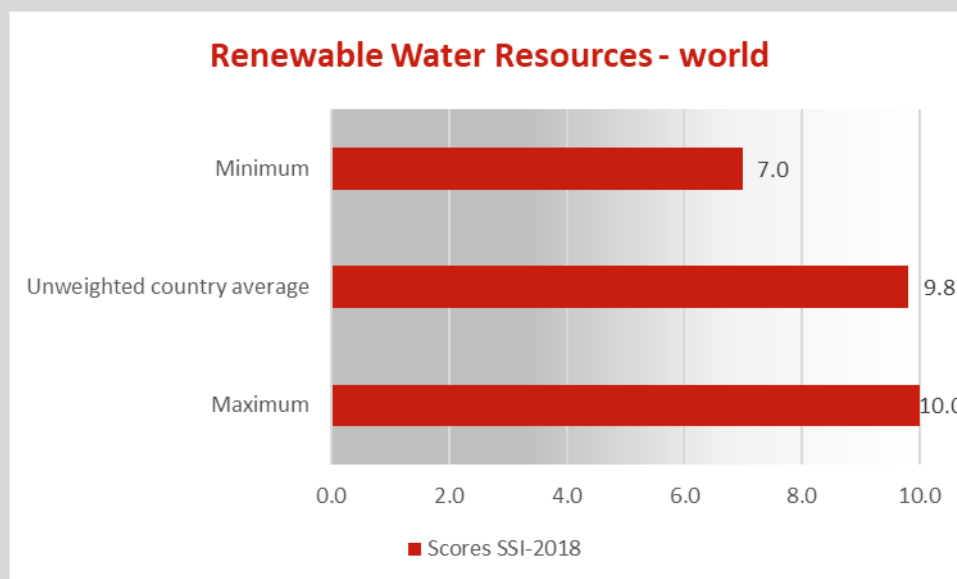
*World Bank 2020 definition

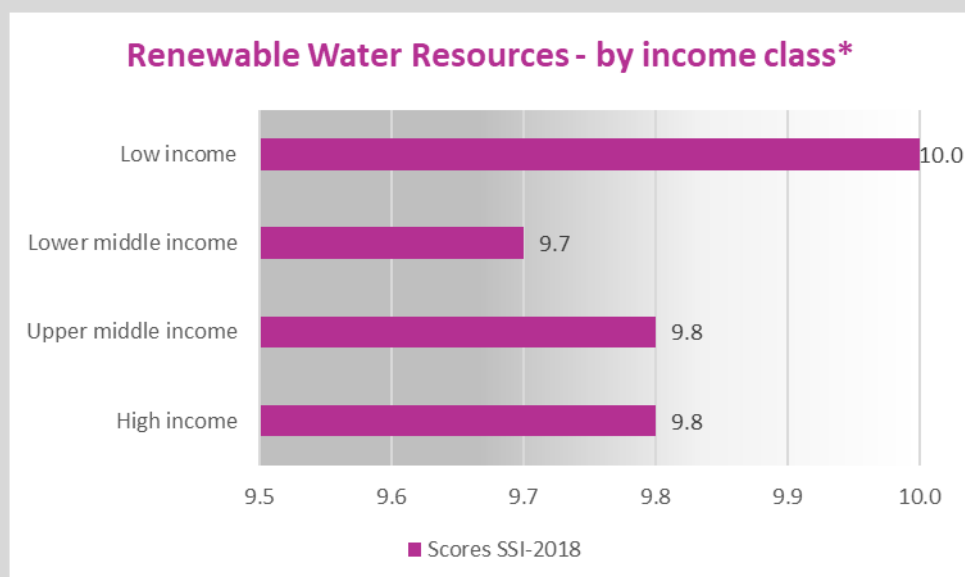
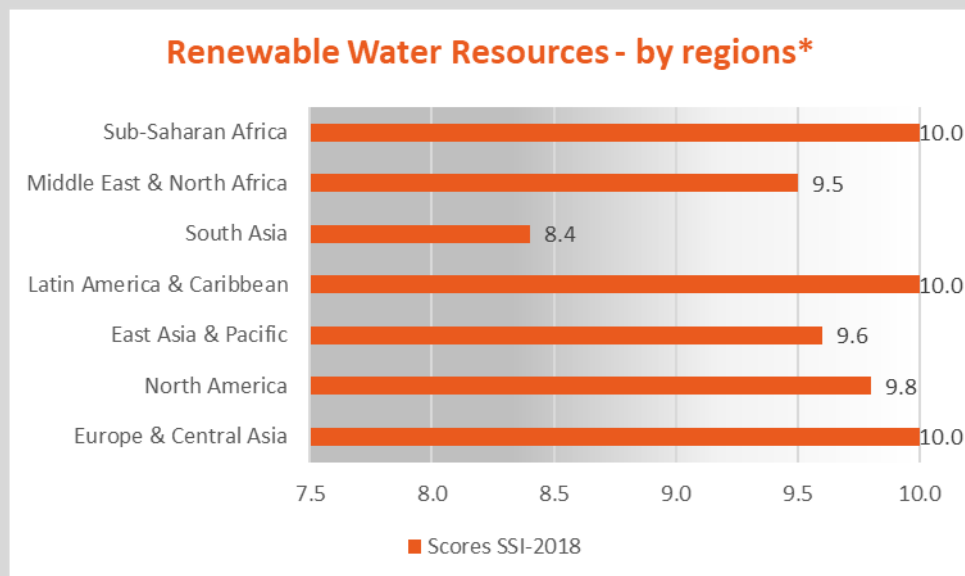
Indicator 11 – Renewable Water Resources

Scores

To monitor the sufficiency and the depletion of fresh water resources, the indicator Renewable Water Resources expresses the water consumption per year as a percentage of total available renewable water resources. This total includes internal and external (flowing in from neighboring countries) water resources.

Indicator	Total freshwater withdrawal
Source	FAO
Year of data	2013-2017
Target	No specific target has been formulated





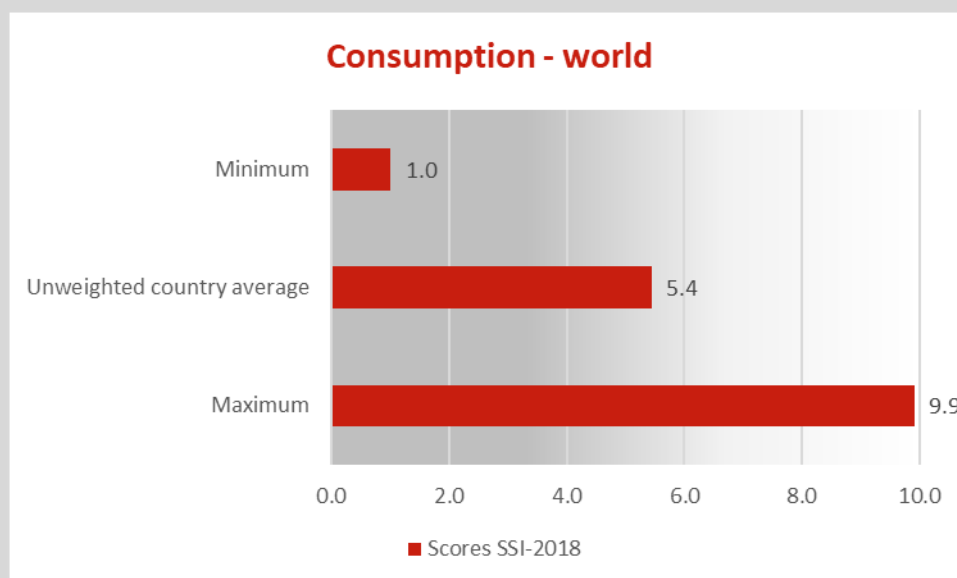
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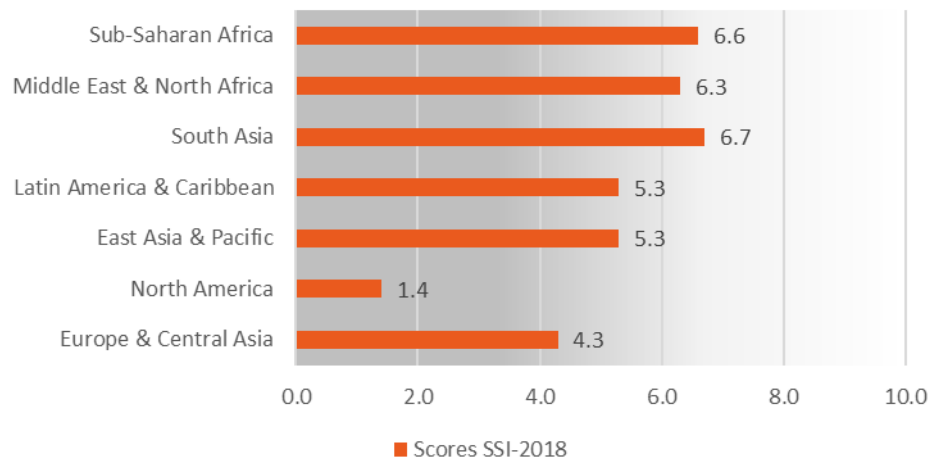
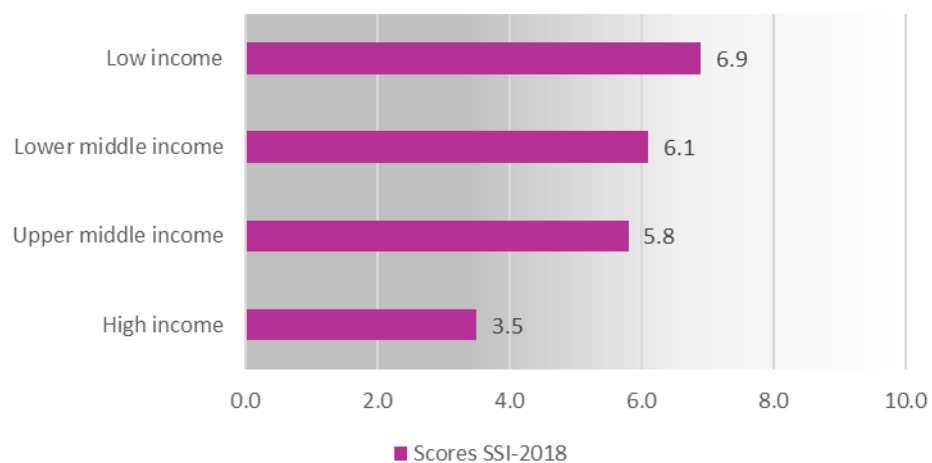
Indicator 12 – Consumption

Scores

As a proxy for consumption the Ecological Footprint has been used minus the Carbon Footprint. The latter is already included in the SSI, by the indicator Emission of Greenhouse Gases.

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



Consumption - by regions***Consumption - by income class***

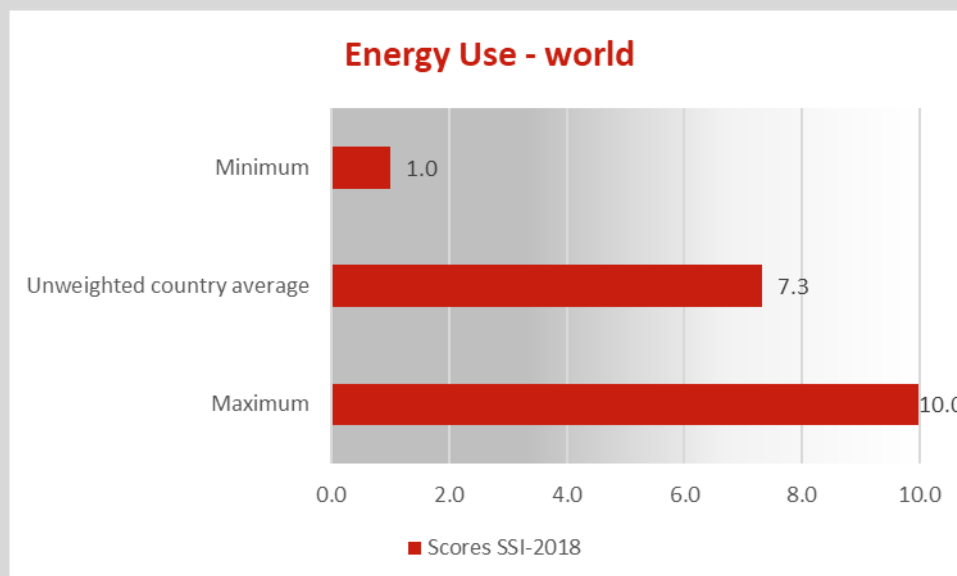
*World Bank 2020 definition

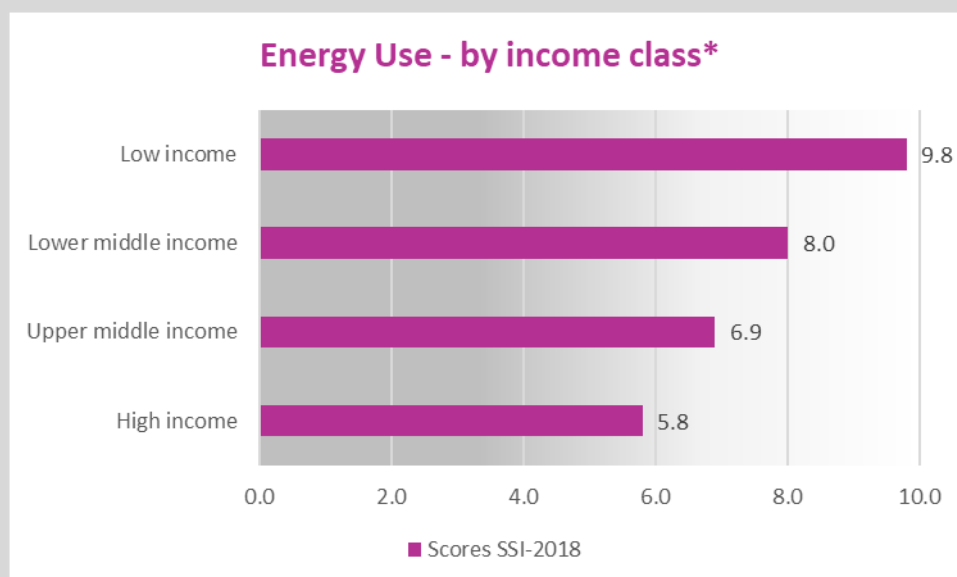
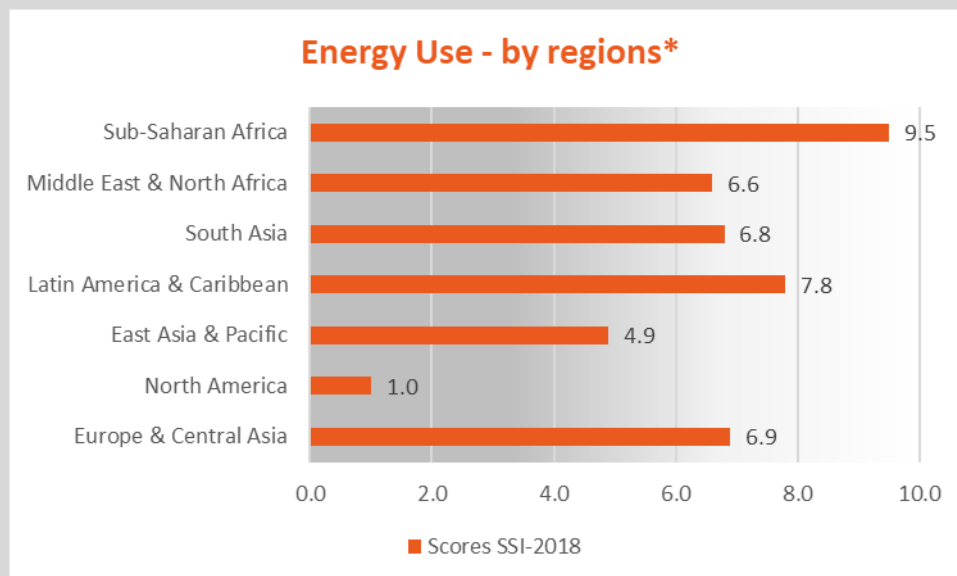
Indicator 13 – Energy Use

Scores

Energy use (TPES – Total Primary Energy Supply) is defined as production + imports - exports ± stock changes.

Indicator	Primary energy usage
Source	KNOEMA
Year of data	2016
Target	No special target

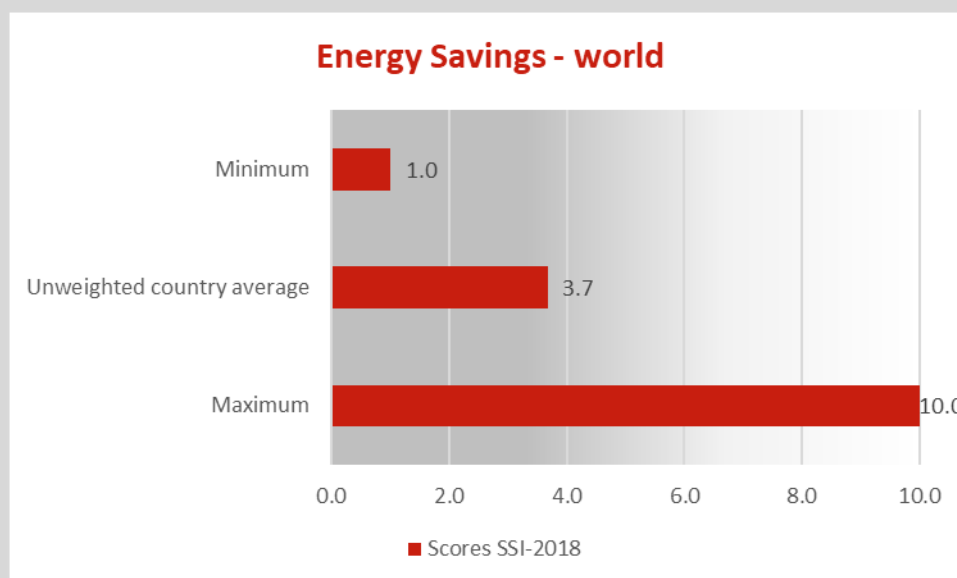




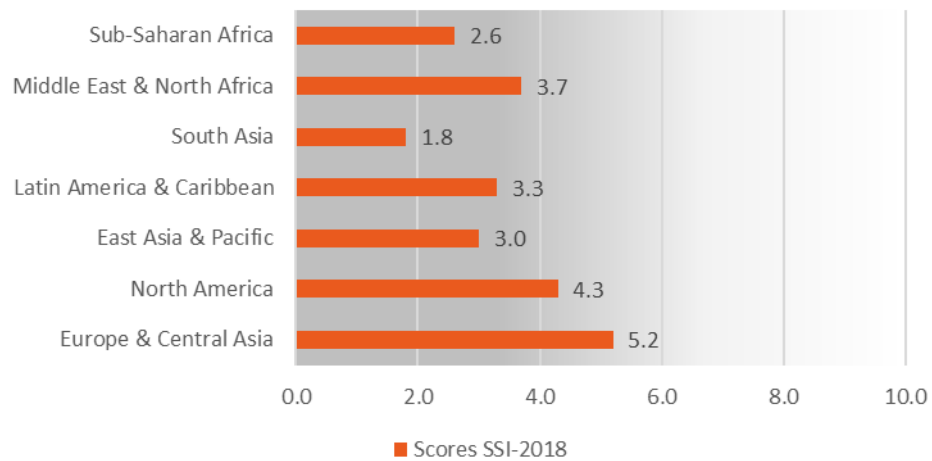
*World Bank 2020 definition

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.

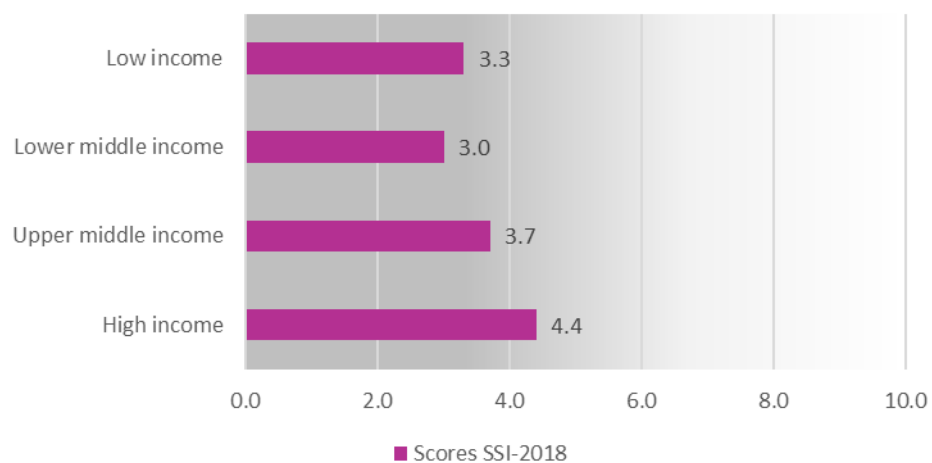
Indicator	Change in primary energy usage between 2012 and 2016 in %
Source	KNOEAM
Year of data	2012-2016
Target	No target specified



Energy Savings - by regions*



Energy Savings - by income class*



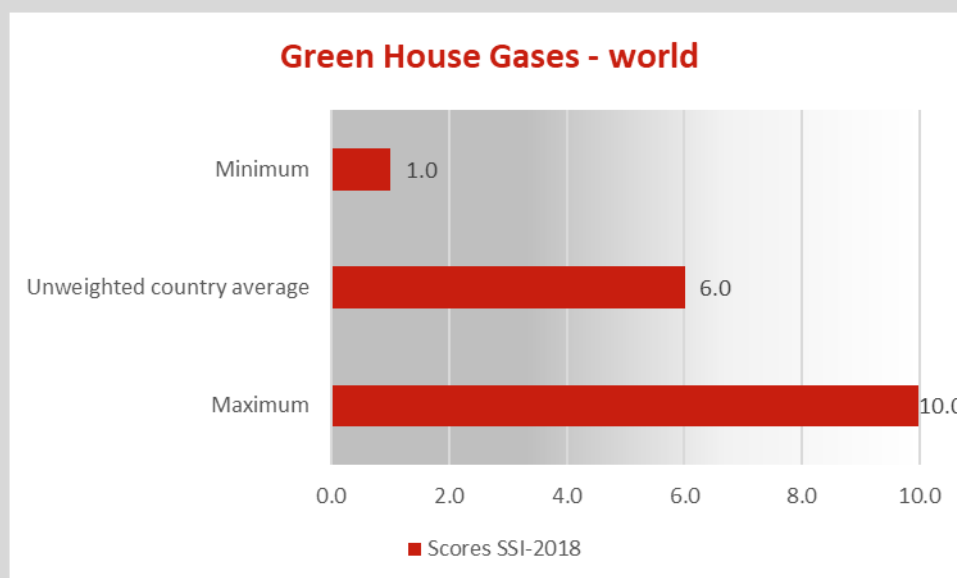
*World Bank 2020 definition

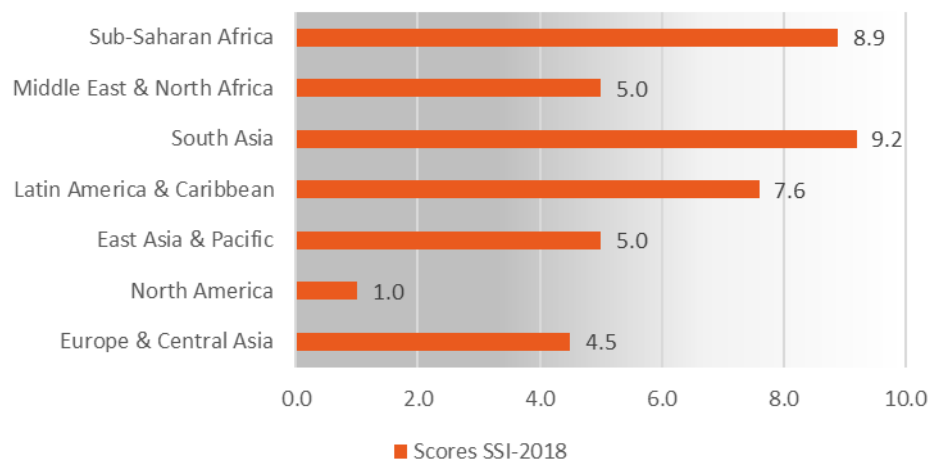
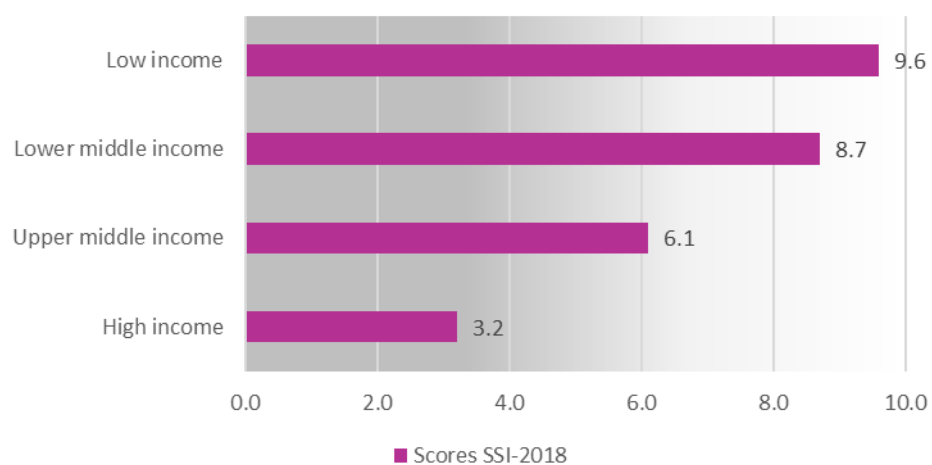
Indicator 15 – Greenhouse Gases

Scores

This indicator uses the common measure for Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHG): the amount of emitted CO₂. Thus other GHG emissions, like CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs and SF₆, are not included.

Indicator	Total CO ₂ emissions - Fuel Combustion (Mt of CO ₂)
Source	IEA
Year of data	2016
Target	≤ 2 ton CO ₂ per capita per year

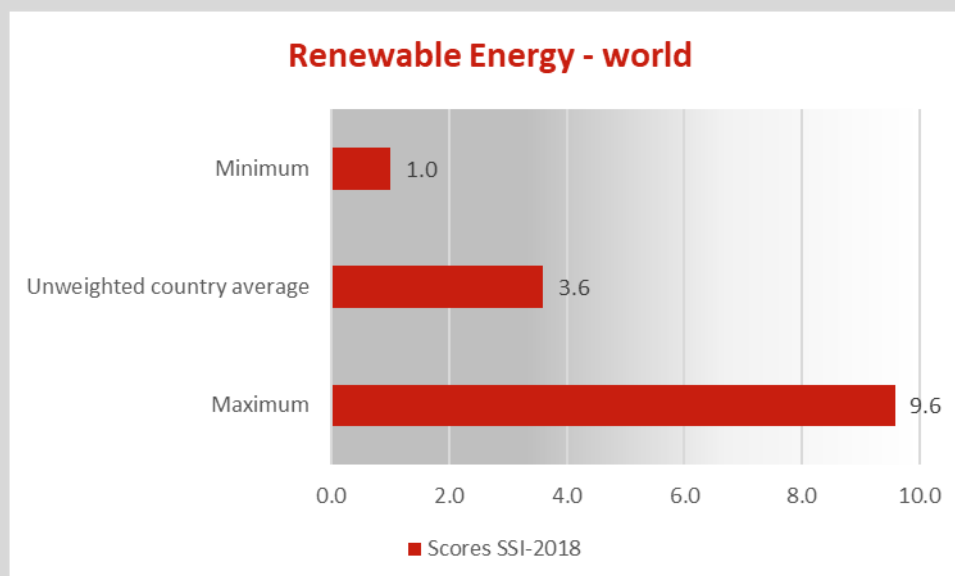


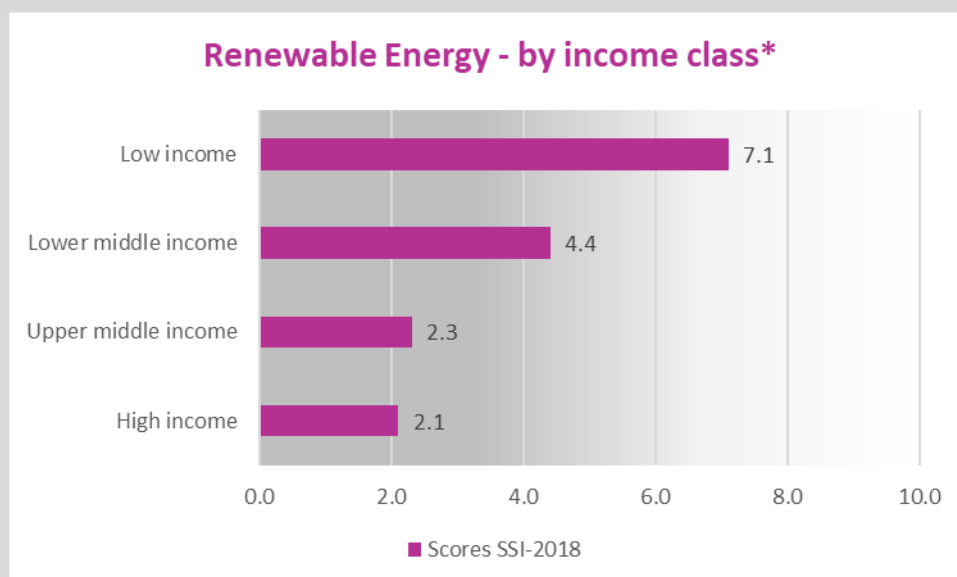
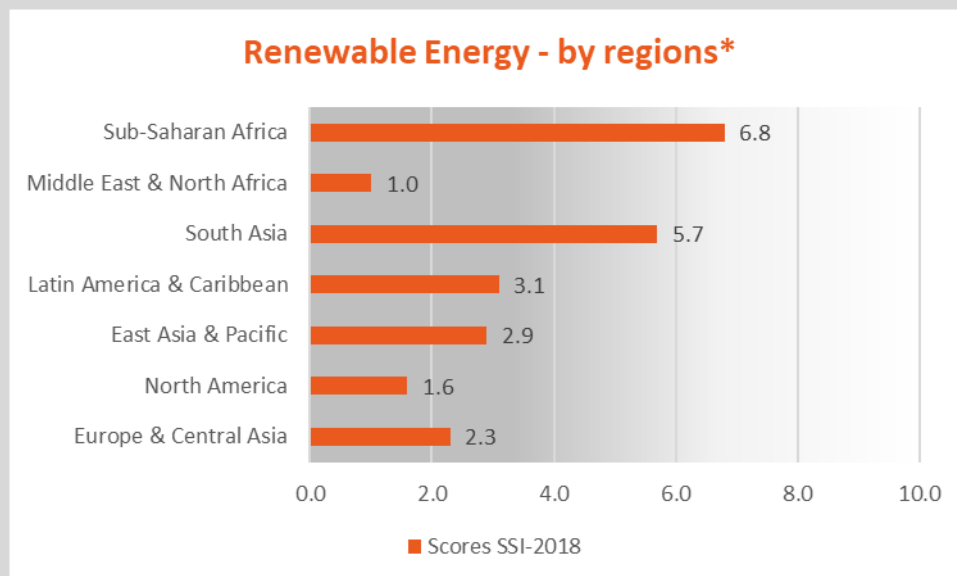
Green House Gases - by regions***Green House Gases - by income class***

*World Bank 2020 definition

Consumption of renewable energy expresses the share of energy produced by renewable sources in % of total energy (TPES, Total Primary Energy Supply). According to the definition used by IEA, renewable energy includes hydro, geothermal, solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, tide, wave, ocean, wind, solid biomass, gases from biomass, liquid biomass and renewable municipal waste.

Indicator	Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)
Source	World Bank
Year of data	2015
Target	100%





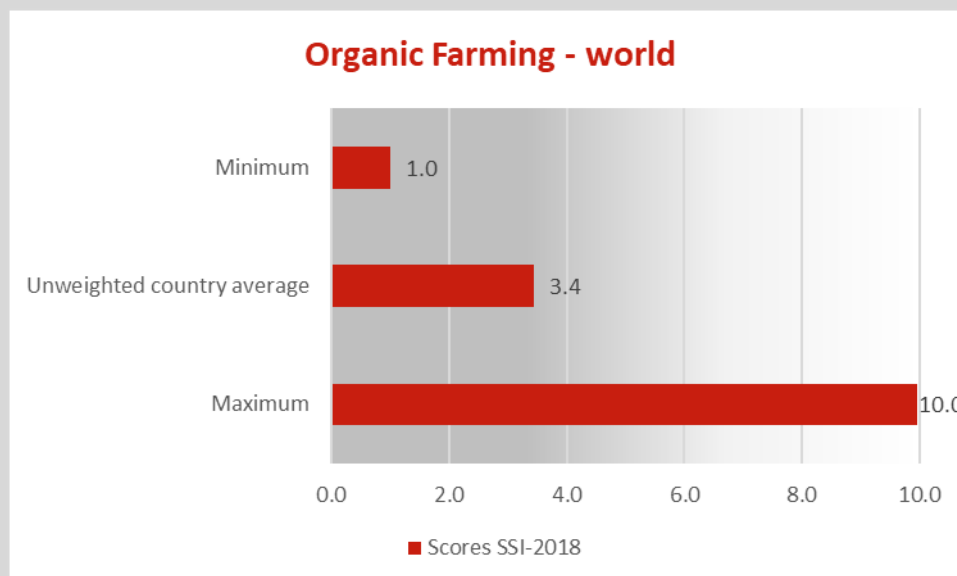
*World Bank 2020 definition

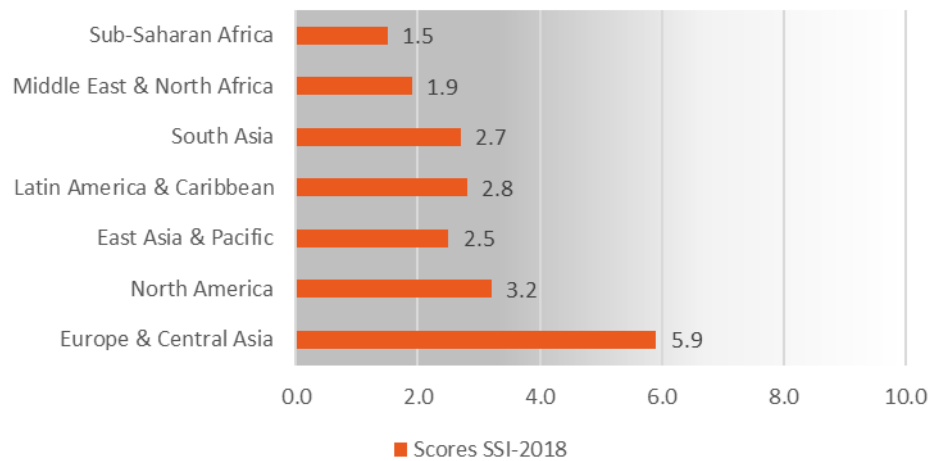
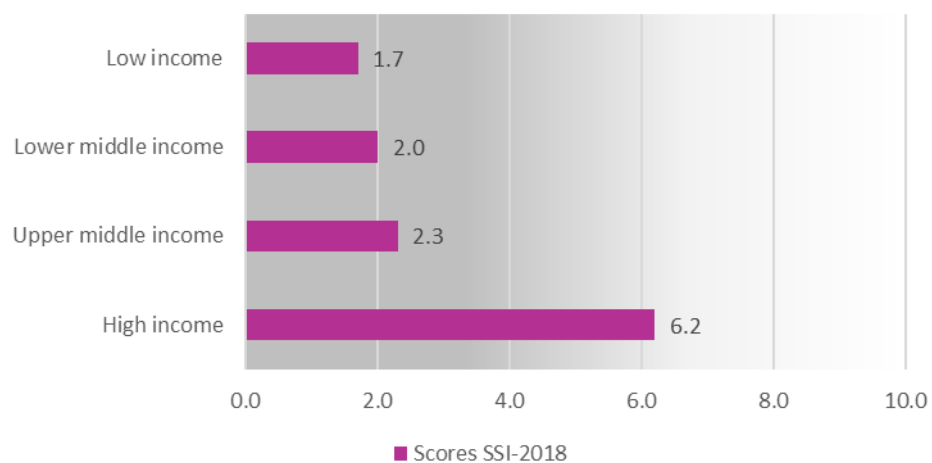
Indicator 17 – Organic Farming

Scores

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%

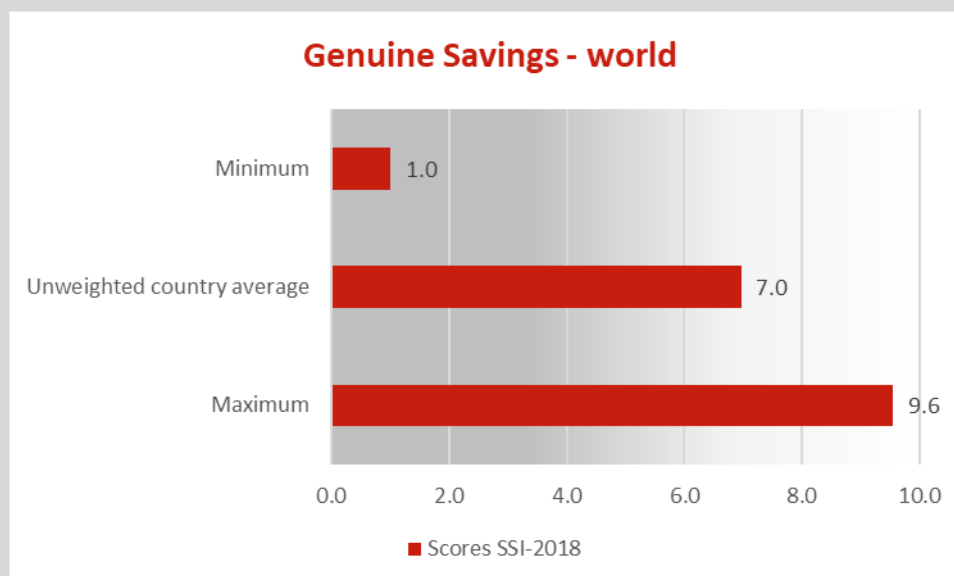


Organic Farming - by regions***Organic Farming - by income class***

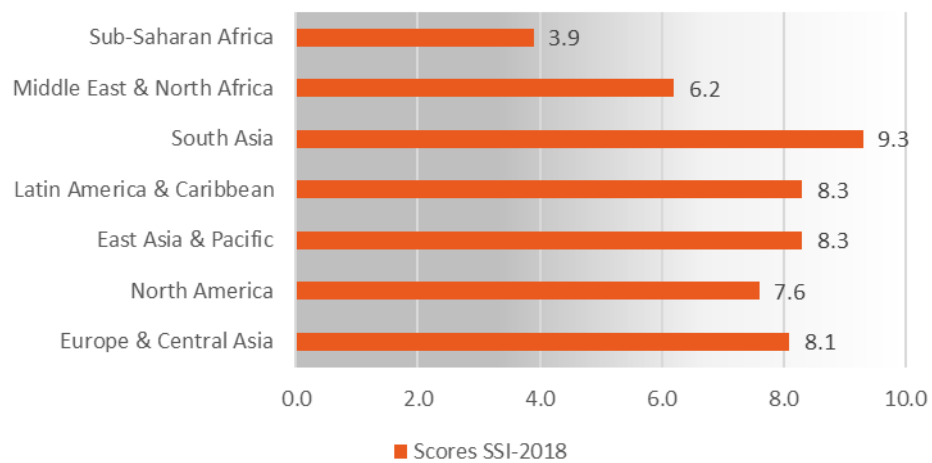
*World Bank 2020 definition

Genuine Savings (= Adjusted Net Savings) measures the true rate of savings in an economy after taking into account investments in human capital, depletion of natural resources and damage caused by pollution. The used data are including particulate emission damage.

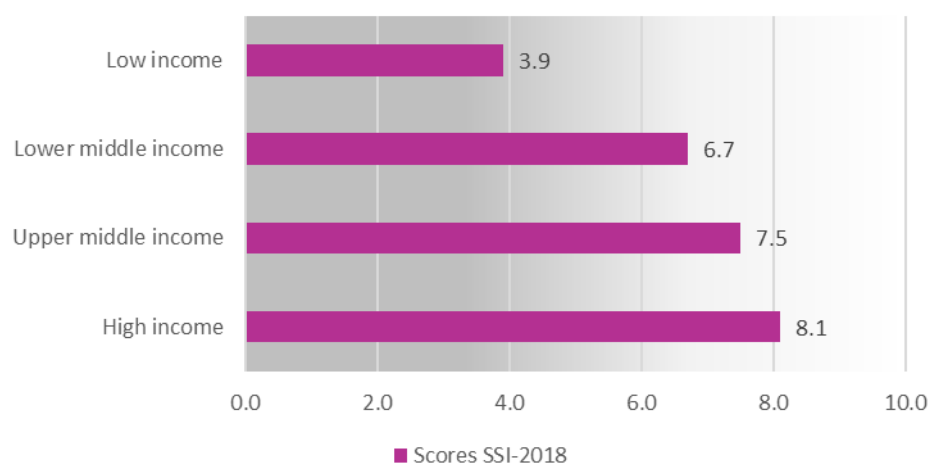
Indicator	Adjusted net savings, including particulate emission damage (% of GNI)
Source	World Bank
Year of data	2016
Target	



Genuine Savings - by regions*



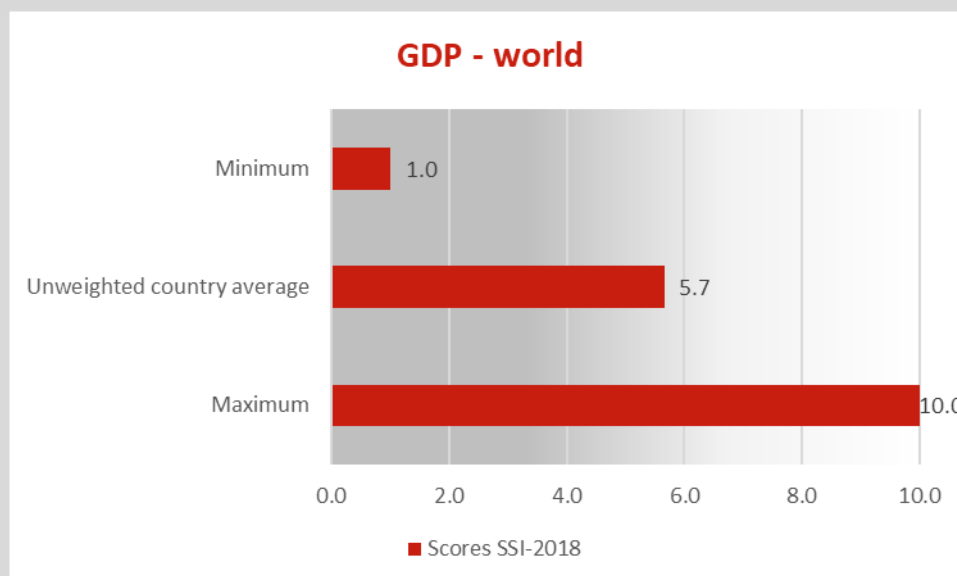
Genuine Savings - by income class*

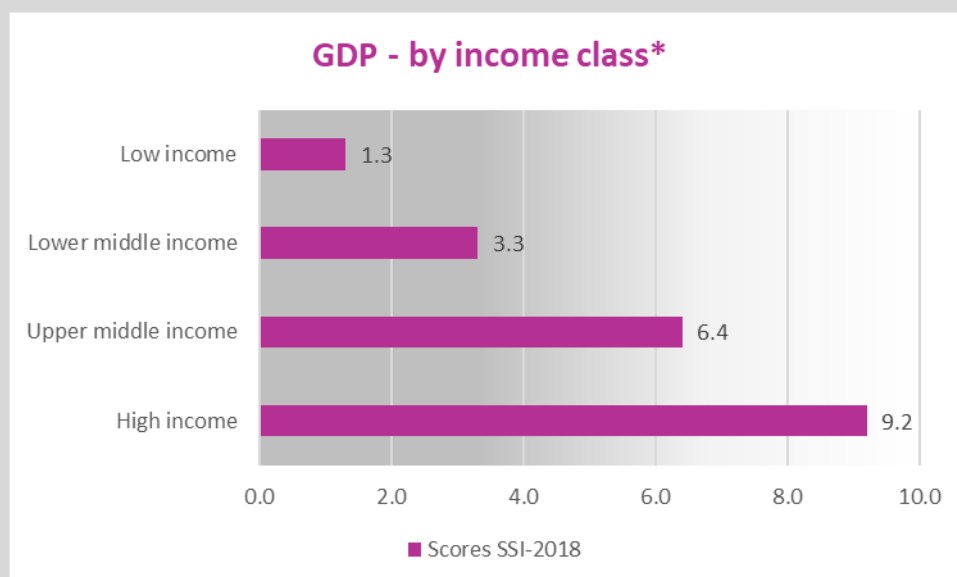
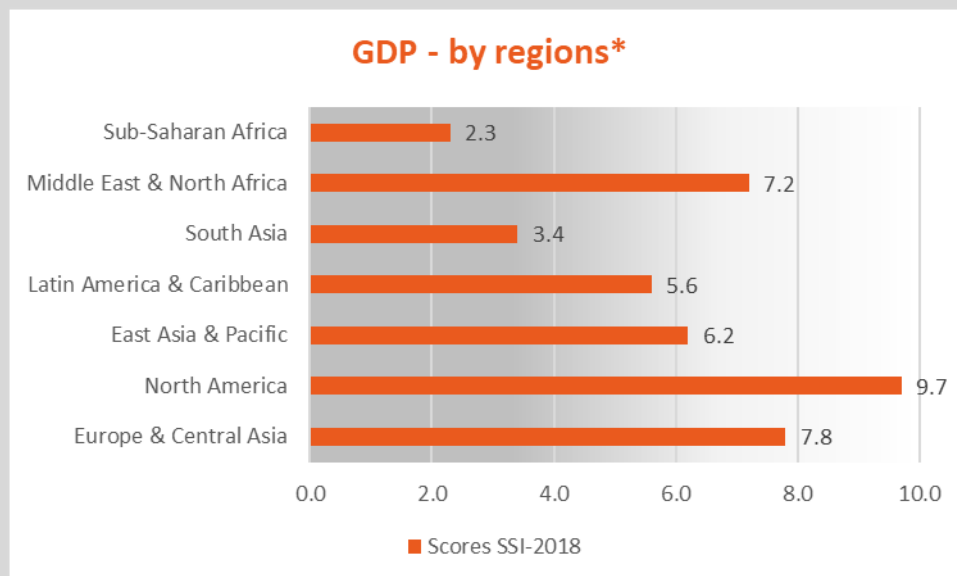


*World Bank 2020 definition

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the market value of all goods and services produced within a country in a given period. It is a measure of a country's economy as far as money is involved. To enable a fair comparison across countries GDP is calculated in Purchasing Power Parity, PPP, i.e. the exchange rate is adjusted so that an identical good in two different countries has the same price when expressed in the same currency (current international dollar).

Indicator	GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)
Source	World Bank
Year of data	2016
Target	

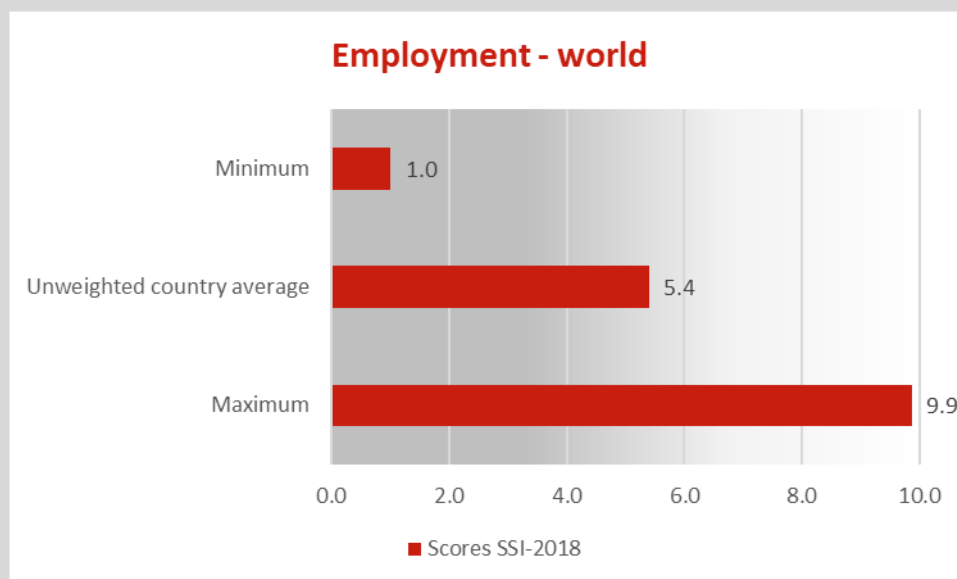




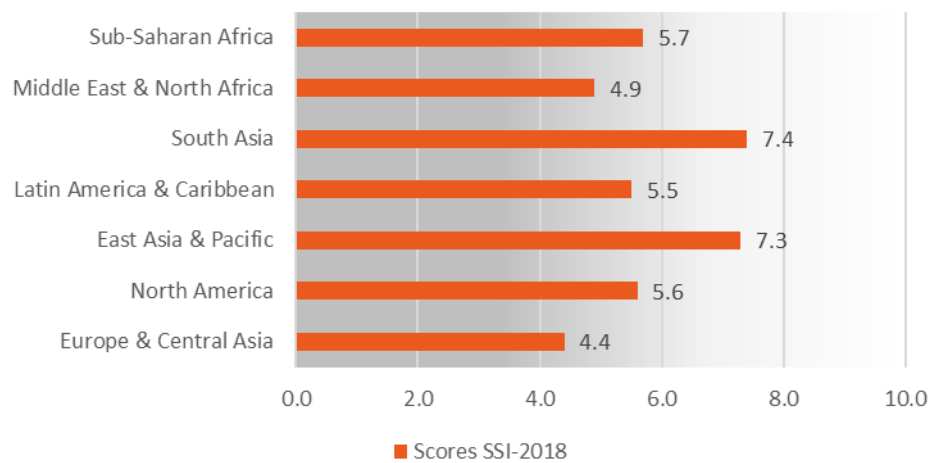
*World Bank 2020 definition

Employment is a common indicator to measure the status of a country's economy. Moreover, for most people employment is an important condition for the possibilities of developing her- or himself.

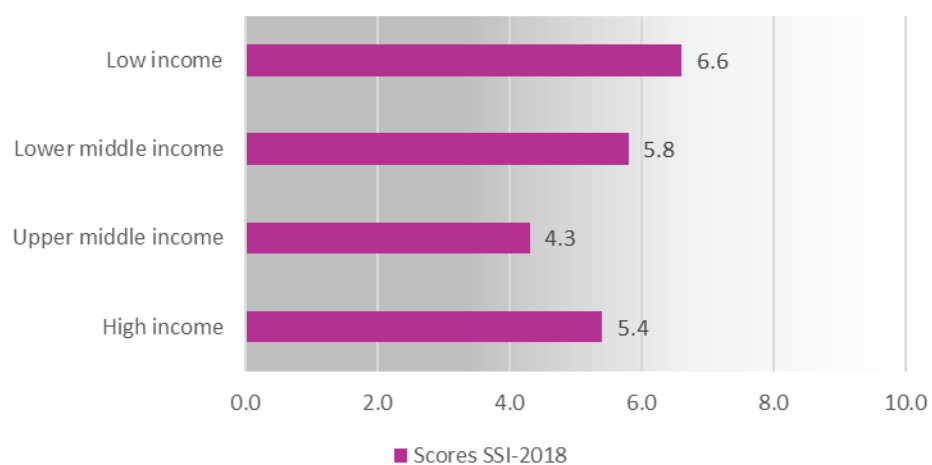
Indicator	Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)
Source	World Bank
Year of data	2016
Target	0%



Employment - by regions*



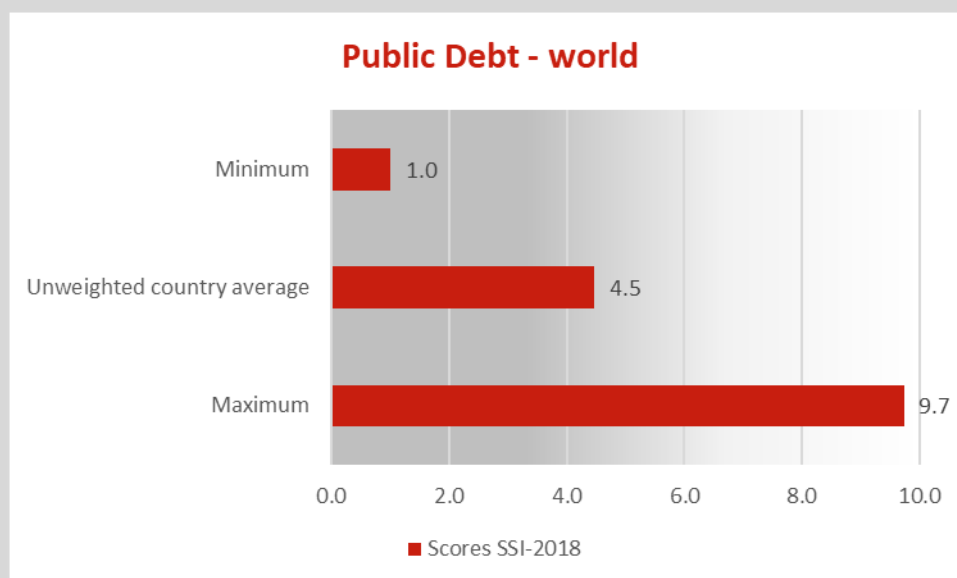
Employment - by income class*

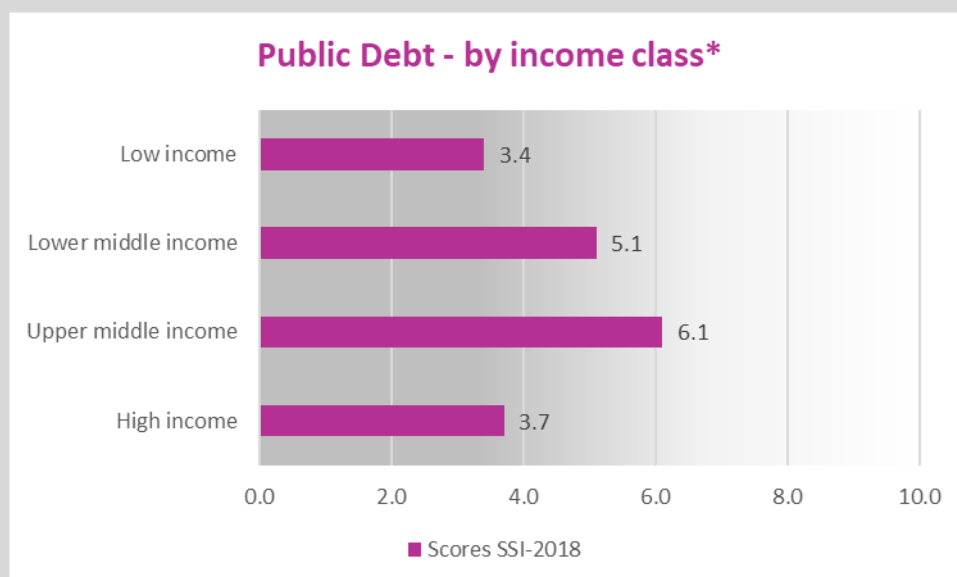
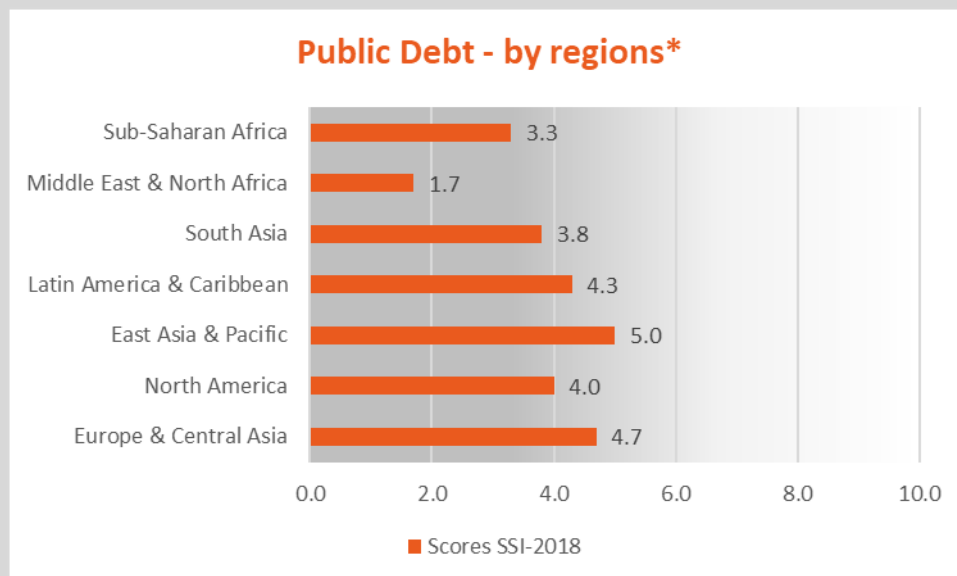


*World Bank 2020 definition

The amount of public debt of a country determines the yearly payments on interest and amortization. This limits a government in the free allocation of its budget. Thus, it is an important indicator for economy, as well as for the society at large.

Indicator	General Government liabilities or debt + loans
Source	IMF World Economic Outlook
Year of data	2016
Target	2.5 % of GDP





*World Bank 2020 definition