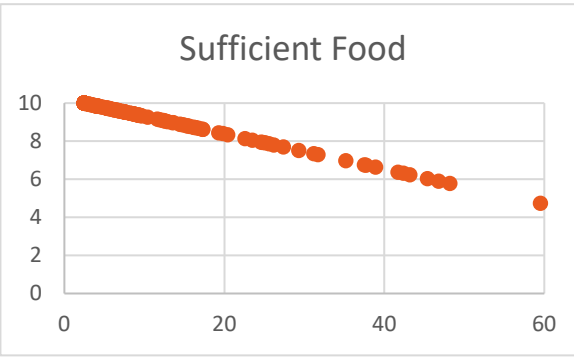
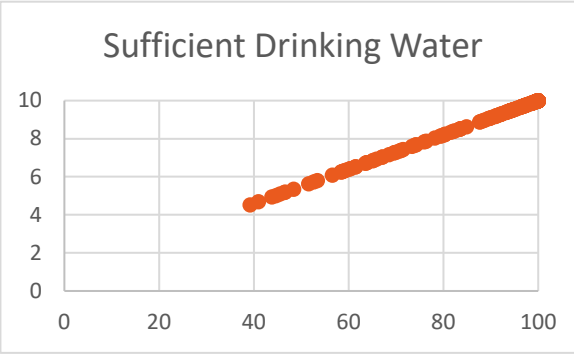
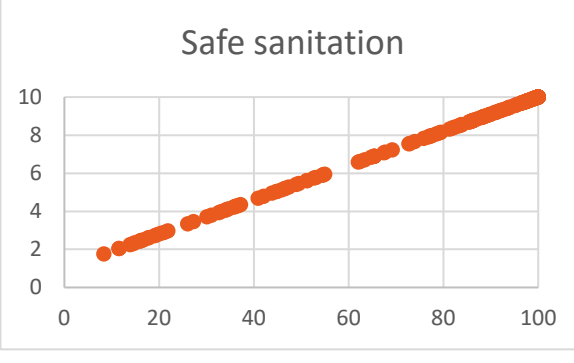
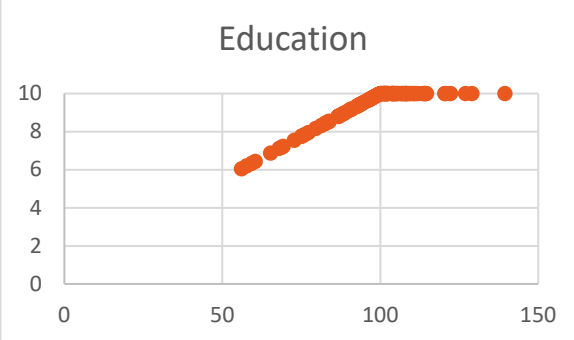
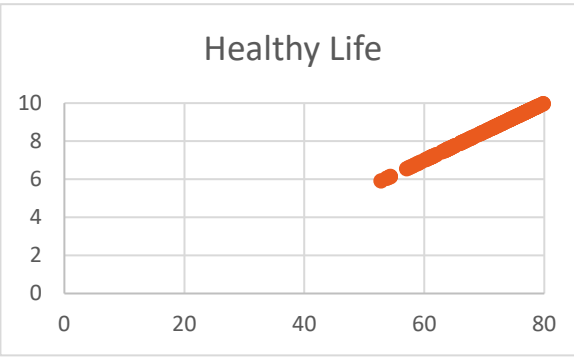
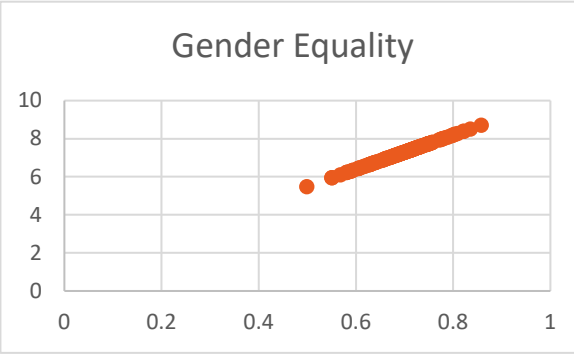
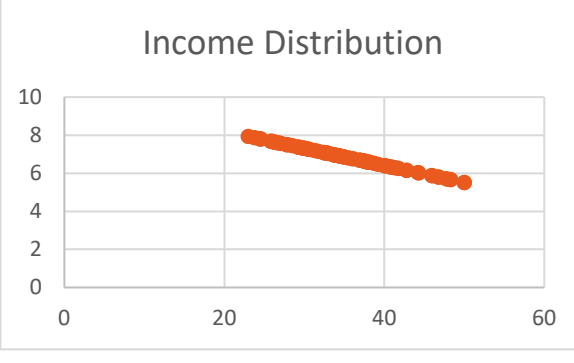
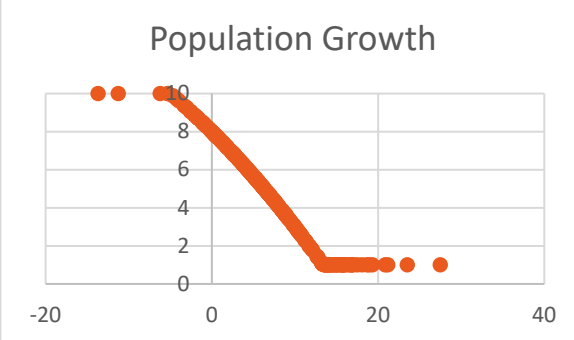
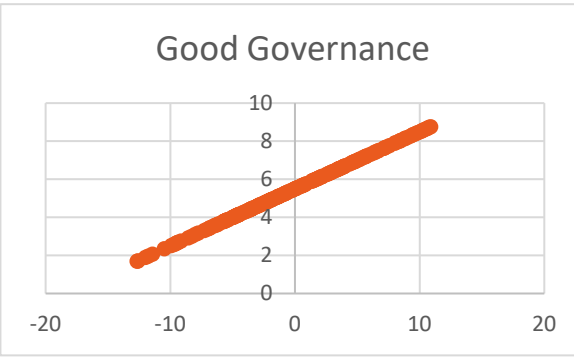
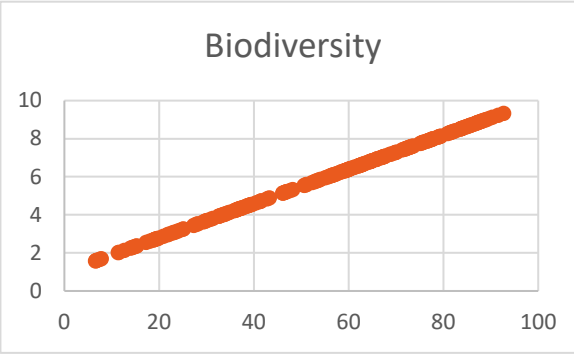
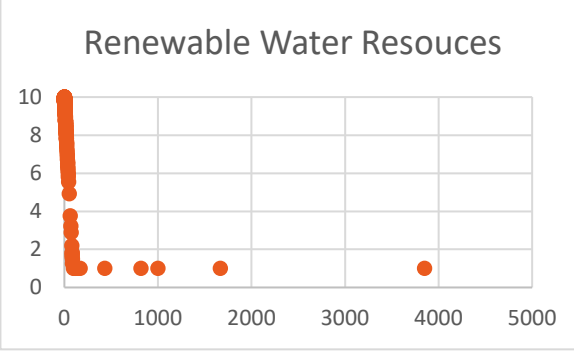
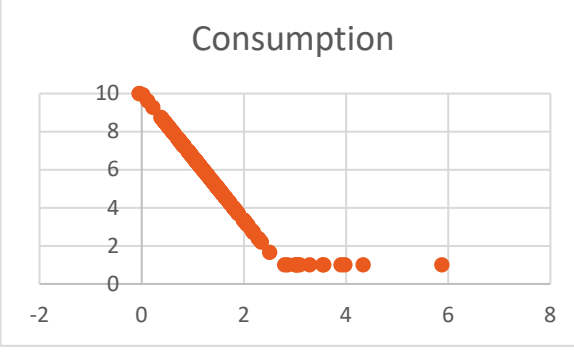
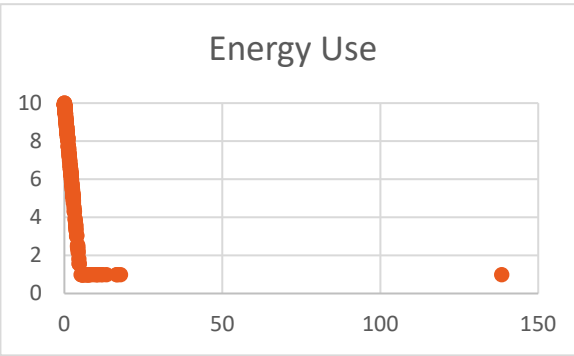
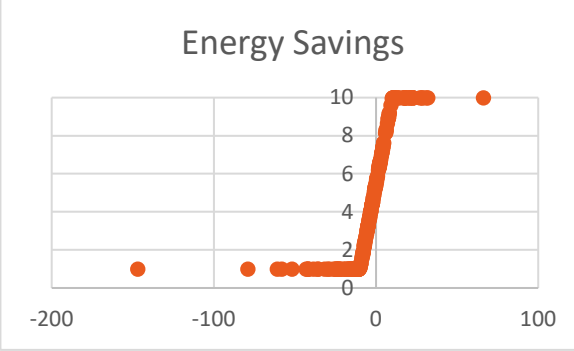
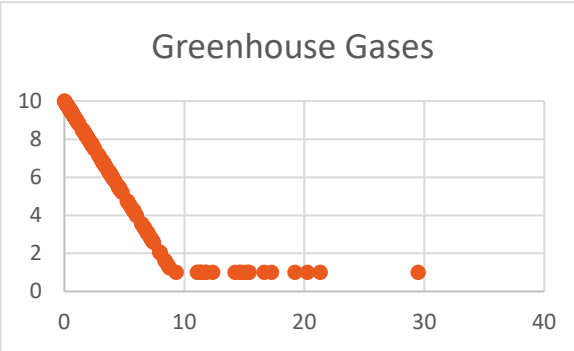
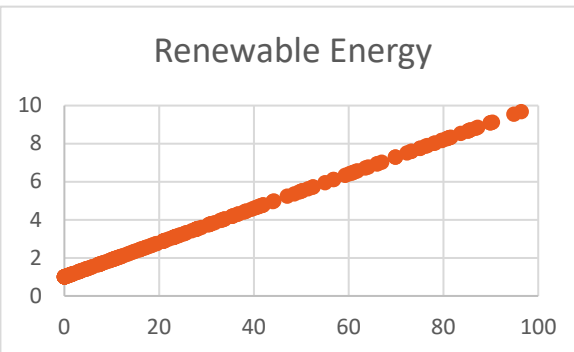


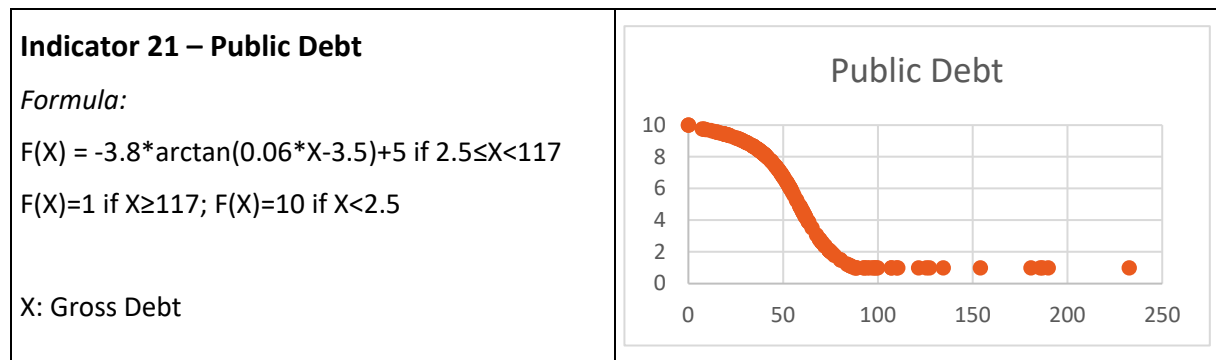
<p>Indicator 1 – Sufficient Food</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = -9/97.5 * X + 9 * 100 / 97.5 + 1$ Range of validity: $2.5 \leq X \leq 100$</p> <p>X: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)</p>	
<p>Indicator 2 – Sufficient Drinking Water</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = X * 9 / 100 + 1$ Range of validity: $0 \leq X \leq 100$</p> <p>X: People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population)</p>	
<p>Indicator 3 – Safe Sanitation</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = X * 9 / 100 + 1$ Range of validity: $0 \leq X \leq 100$</p> <p>X: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population)</p>	
<p>Indicator 4 – Education</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = X * 9 / 100 + 1$ if $0 \leq X \leq 100$ $F(X) = 10$ if $X > 100$</p> <p>X: Gross enrolment ratio, primary and secondary, both sexes (%)</p>	

<p>Indicator 5 – Healthy Life</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = 9/60 * X - 2$ Range of validity: $20 \leq X \leq 80$</p> <p>X: Life expectancy at birth, total (years)</p>	
<p>Indicator 6 – Gender Equality</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = 9 * X + 1$ Range of validity: $0 \leq X \leq 1$</p> <p>X: Gender Gap Index</p>	
<p>Indicator 7 – Income Distribution</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = -9/100 * X + 10$ Range of validity: $0 \leq X \leq 100$</p> <p>X: GINI</p>	
<p>Indicator 8 – Population Growth</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = -0.0067 * X^2 - 0.4333 * X + 8$ if $5 \leq X \leq 15$ $F(X) = 1$ if $X \geq 15$; $F(X) = 10$ if $X < -5$</p> <p>X: Population growth over 5 years based on Population growth (annual %)</p>	

<p>Indicator 9 – Good Governance</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = 3/10 * X + 5.5$</p> <p>Range of validity: $-15 \leq X \leq +15$</p> <p>X: Sum of the values of the six Worldwide Governance Indicators</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Good Governance</p>
<p>Indicator 10 – Biodiversity</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = X * 9 / 100 + 1$</p> <p>Range of validity: $0 \leq X \leq 100$</p> <p>X: Biodiversity & Habitat (BDH) of EPI</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Biodiversity</p>
<p>Indicator 11 – Renewable Water Resources</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = -X/10 + 10$ if $X \leq 90$ $F(X) = 1$ if $X > 90$</p> <p>X: Freshwater withdrawal as % of total renewable water resources</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Renewable Water Resources</p>
<p>Indicator 12 – Consumption</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = -X * 9 / 2.7 + 10$ if $X \leq 2.7$ $F(X) = 1$ if $X > 2.7$</p> <p>X: Ecological Footprint (gha per person) – total</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Consumption</p>

<p>Indicator 13 – Energy Use</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $S = -X*9/5+10$ if $X \leq 5$ $F(X)=1$ if $X > 5$</p> <p>X: Primary energy usage - Consumption (Total) – MTOE</p>	 <p>The chart titled 'Energy Use' plots the function F(X) against X. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the x-axis ranges from 0 to 150. The function starts at (0, 10) and decreases linearly to (5, 1). For X > 5, the function is constant at F(X) = 1. There is a single data point at approximately (135, 1).</p>
<p>Indicator 14 – Energy Savings</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = X*9/20+5.5$ if $-20 \leq X \leq 20$ $F(X)=1$ if $X < -20$; $F(X)=10$ if $X > 20$</p> <p>X: Change in primary energy usage over 5 years in %</p>	 <p>The chart titled 'Energy Savings' plots the function F(X) against X. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the x-axis ranges from -200 to 100. The function is constant at F(X) = 1 for X < -20, increases linearly from (0, 5.5) to (20, 10), and is constant at F(X) = 10 for X > 20. Data points are scattered around these lines.</p>
<p>Indicator 15 – Greenhouse Gases</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = -X+10$ if $0 \leq X \leq 9$ $F(X)=1$ if $X > 9$</p> <p>X: CO2 / Population (tCO2 per capita)</p>	 <p>The chart titled 'Greenhouse Gases' plots the function F(X) against X. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the x-axis ranges from 0 to 40. The function starts at (0, 10) and decreases linearly to (9, 1). For X > 9, the function is constant at F(X) = 1. Data points are clustered around these lines.</p>
<p>Indicator 16 –Renewable Energy</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = X*9/100 + 1$ Range of validity: $0 \leq X \leq 100$</p> <p>X: Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)</p>	 <p>The chart titled 'Renewable Energy' plots the function F(X) against X. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the x-axis ranges from 0 to 100. The function is a straight line starting at (0, 1) and ending at (100, 10). Data points are scattered along this line.</p>

<p>Indicator 17 – Organic Farming</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = 9*(1-e^{-X/4})+1$ Range of validity: $0 \leq X \leq 100$</p> <p>X: Organic area share of total farmland [%]</p>	
<p>Indicator 18 – Genuine Savings</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = 10*\arctan(0.2*C3)/\pi+5$ if $F(X) < 1$ then $F(X) = 1$</p> <p>X: Adjusted net savings, including particulate emission damage (% of GNI)</p>	
<p>Indicator 19 – Gross Domestic Product</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = 10*(1.01-e^{-0.000065*X})$ if $0 \leq X \leq 70000$ $F(X)=10$ if $X > 70000$</p> <p>X: GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)</p>	
<p>Indicator 20 – Employment</p> <p><i>Formula:</i> $F(X) = e^{-0.1*X}*10$ if $0 \leq X \leq 60$ $F(X)=1$ if $X > 60$</p> <p>X: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)</p>	



Categories and dimensions are aggregated by geometric mean with equal weights. If a value is missing, its weight is equally distributed onto the other values of its aggregate.