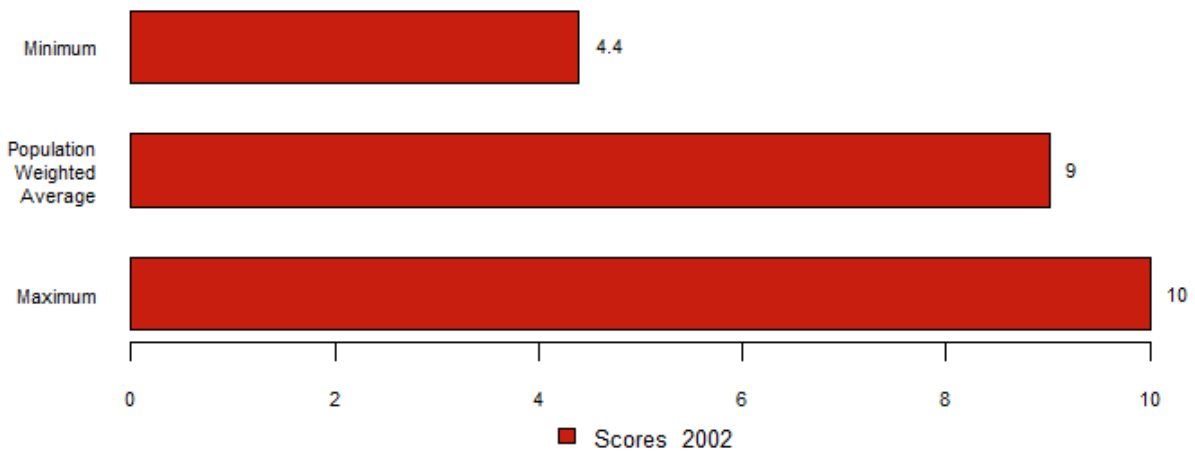


Indicator 1 - Sufficient Food

Prevalence of undernourishment 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%.

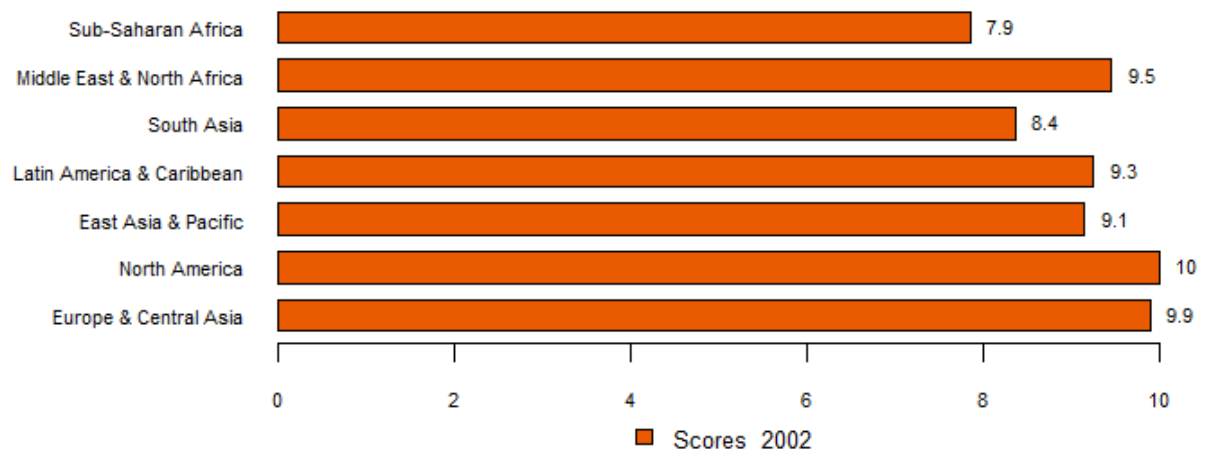
| | |
|--------------|--|
| Indicator | Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population) |
| Source | Worldbank |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | 0% undernourished people |

Sufficient Food - world

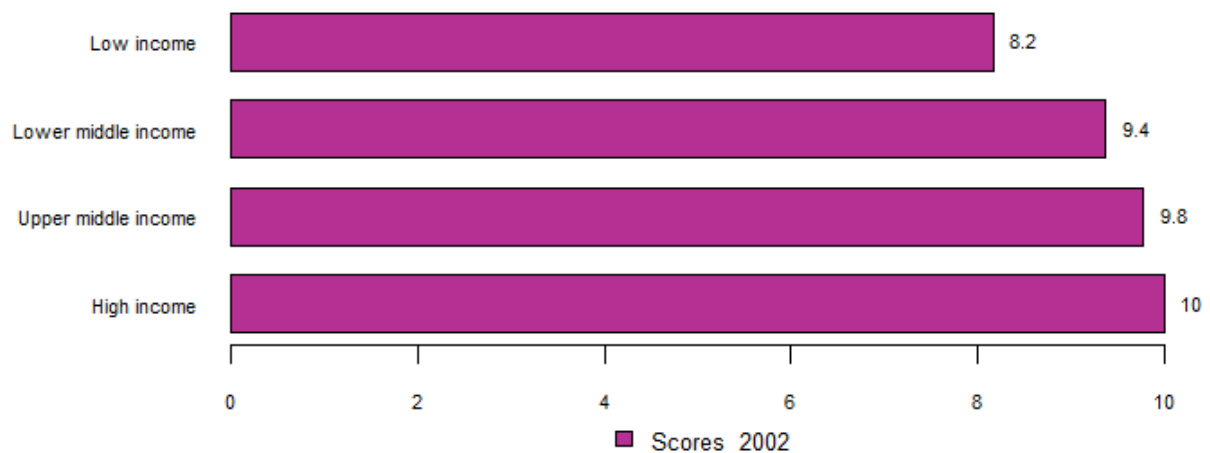




Sufficient Food - by regions*



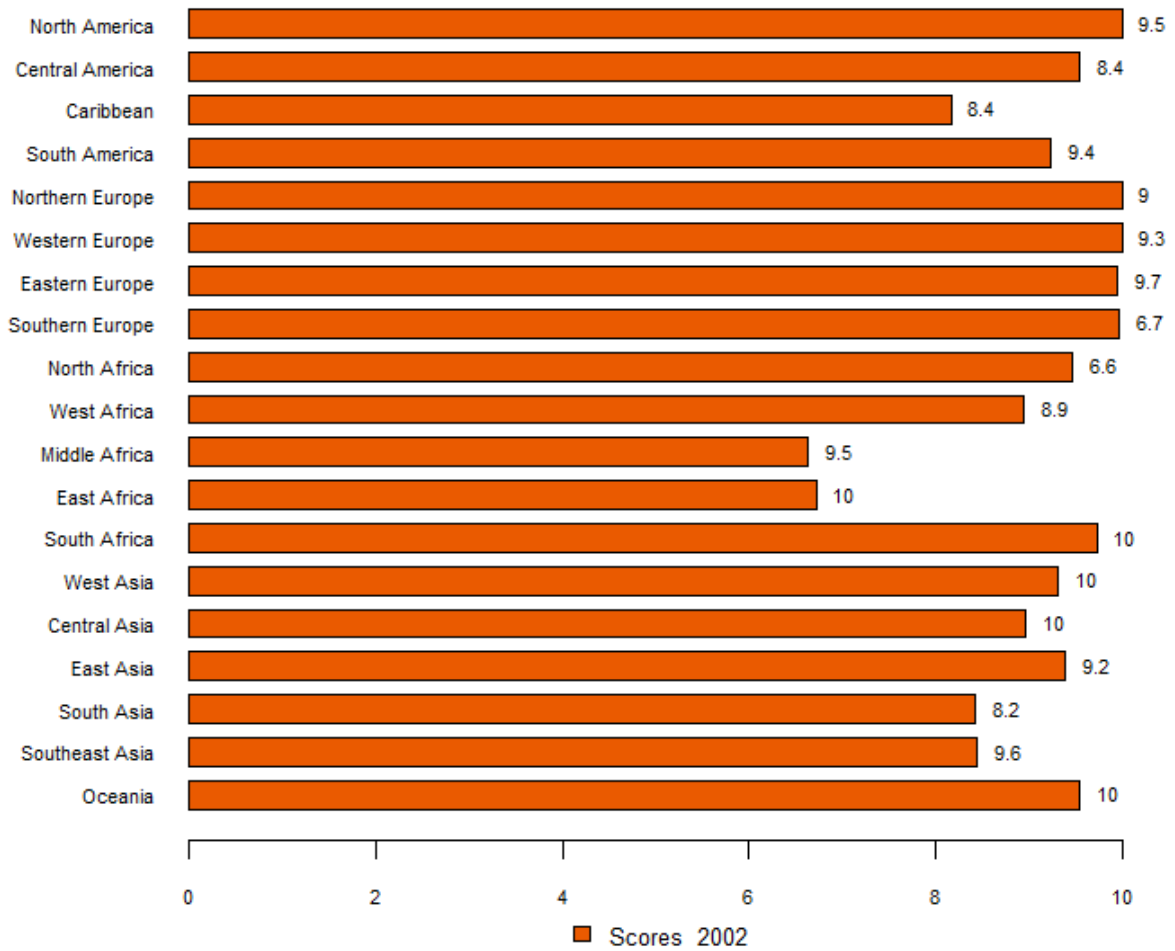
Sufficient Food - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Sufficient Food - by regions(1)



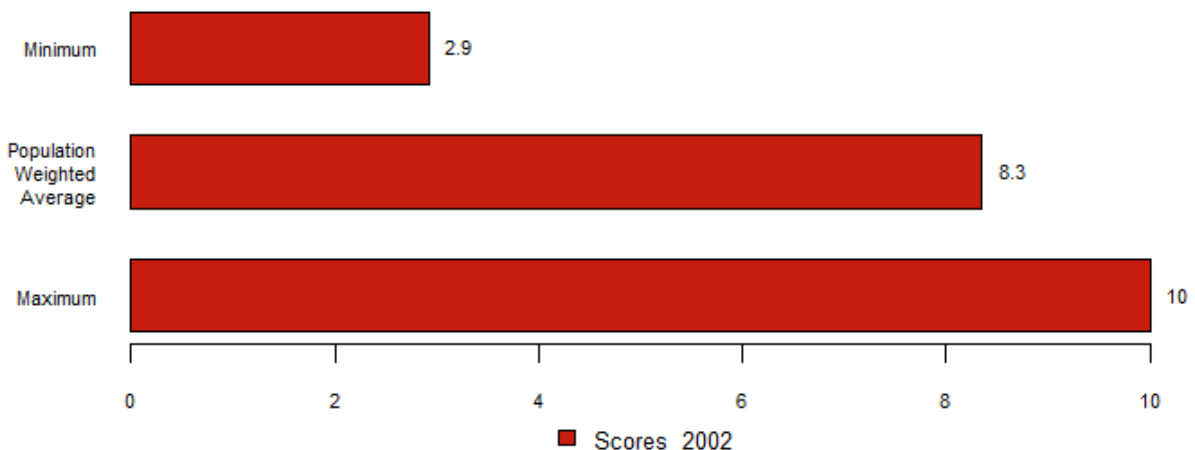
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 2 - Sufficient to Drink

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.

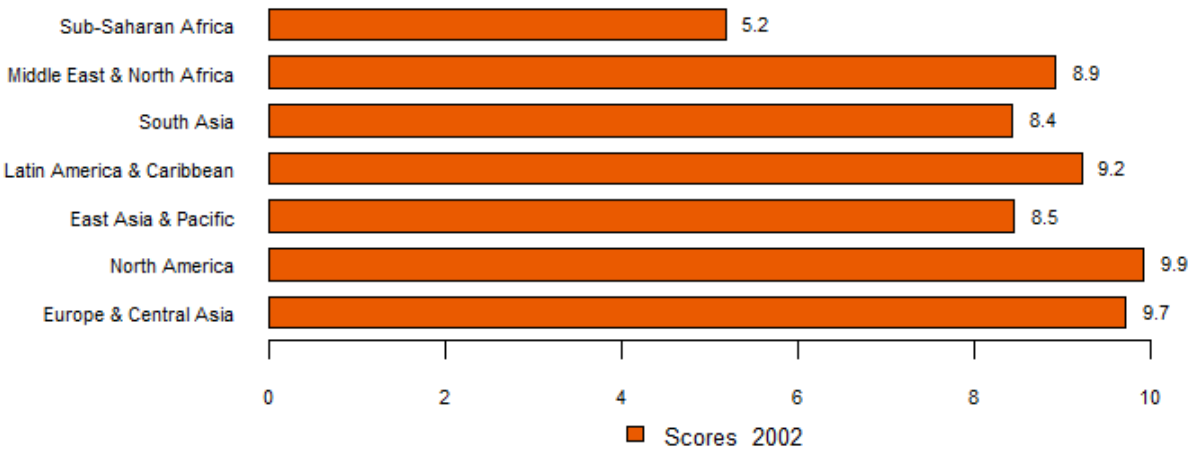
| | |
|--------------|---|
| Indicator | People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population) |
| Source | Worldbank |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | 100% |

Sufficient to Drink - world

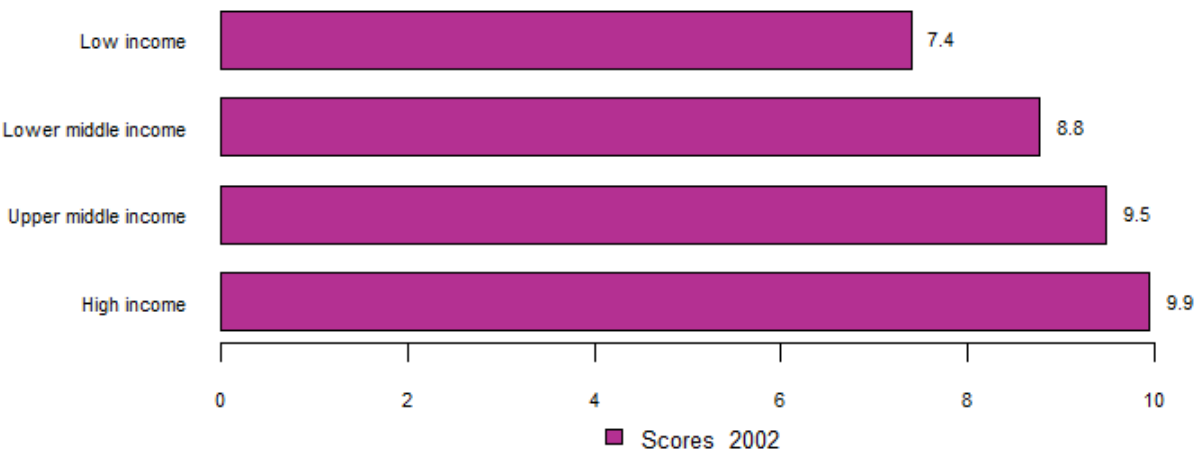




Sufficient to Drink - by regions*



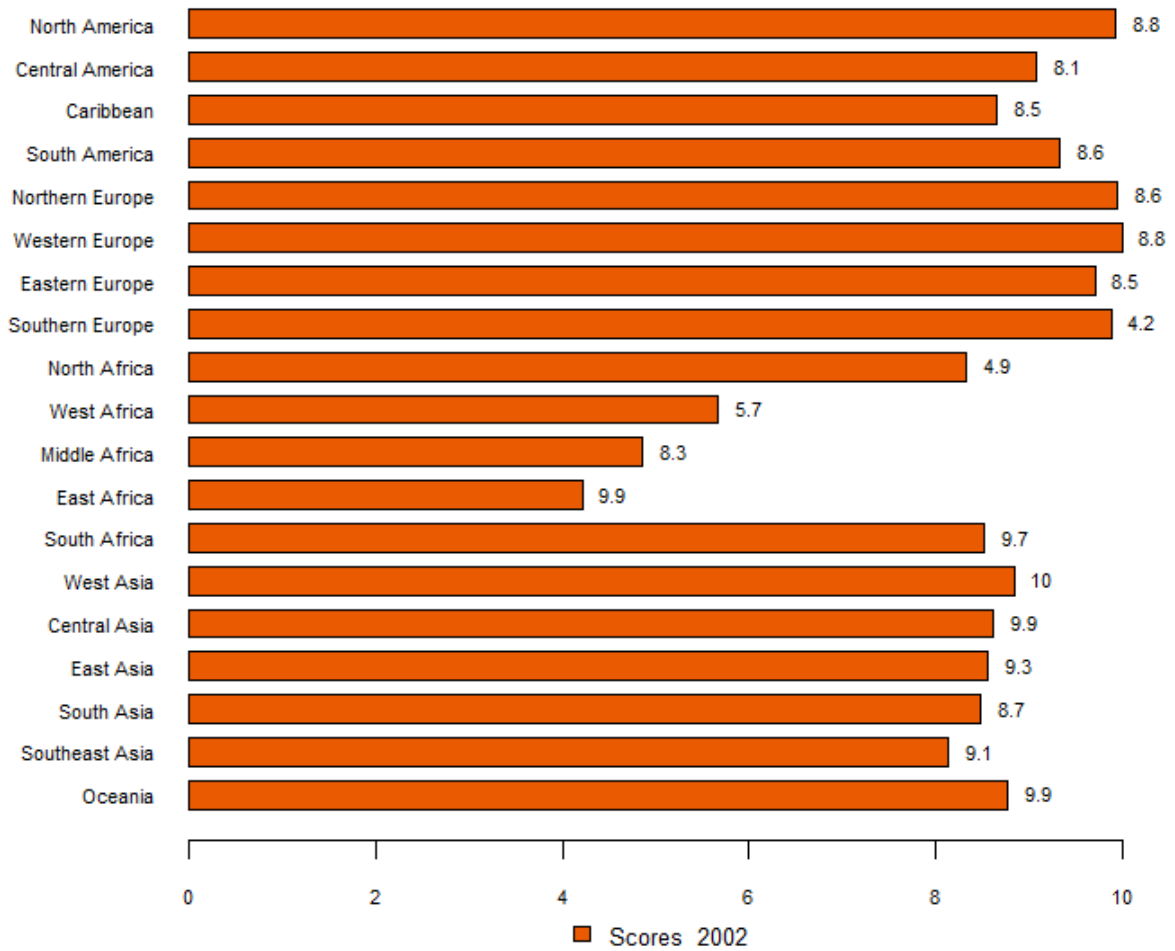
Sufficient to Drink - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Sufficient to Drink - by regions(1)



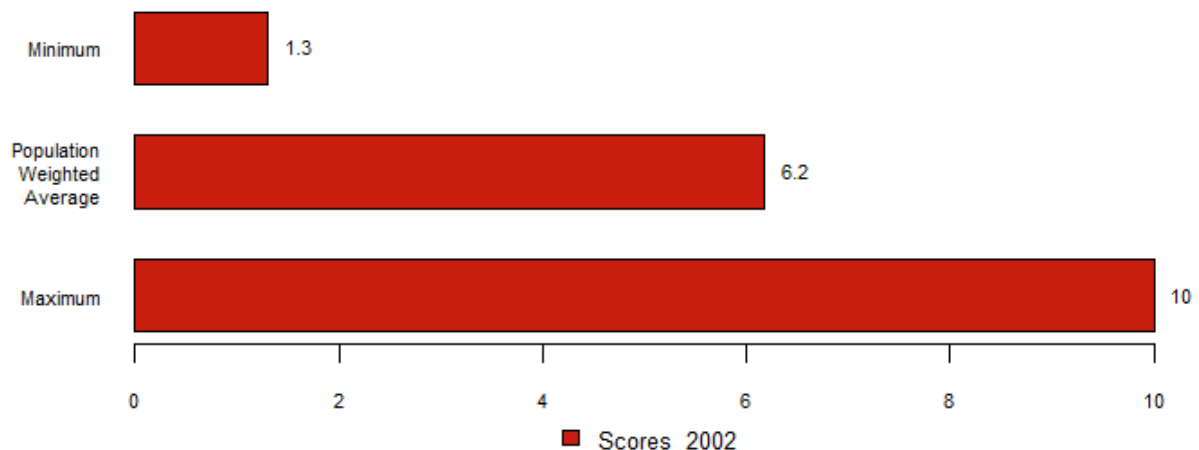
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 3 - Safe Sanitation

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, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.

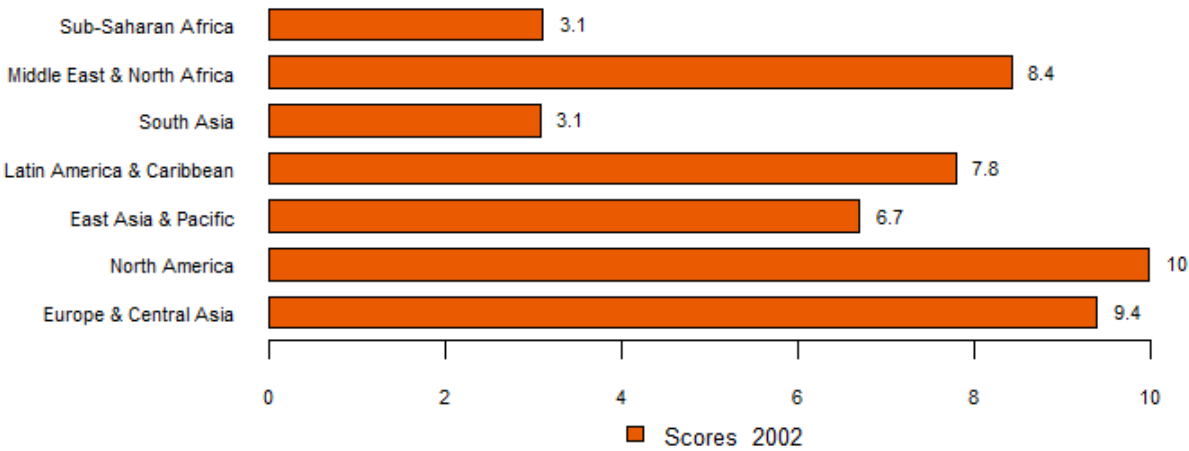
| | |
|--------------|---|
| Indicator | People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) |
| Source | Worldbank |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | 100% |

Safe Sanitation - world

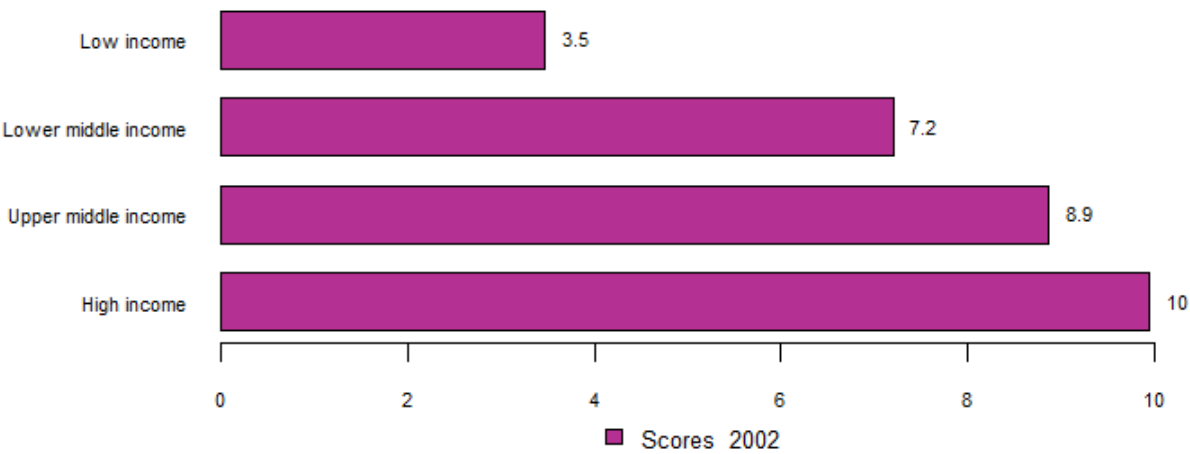




Safe Sanitation - by regions*



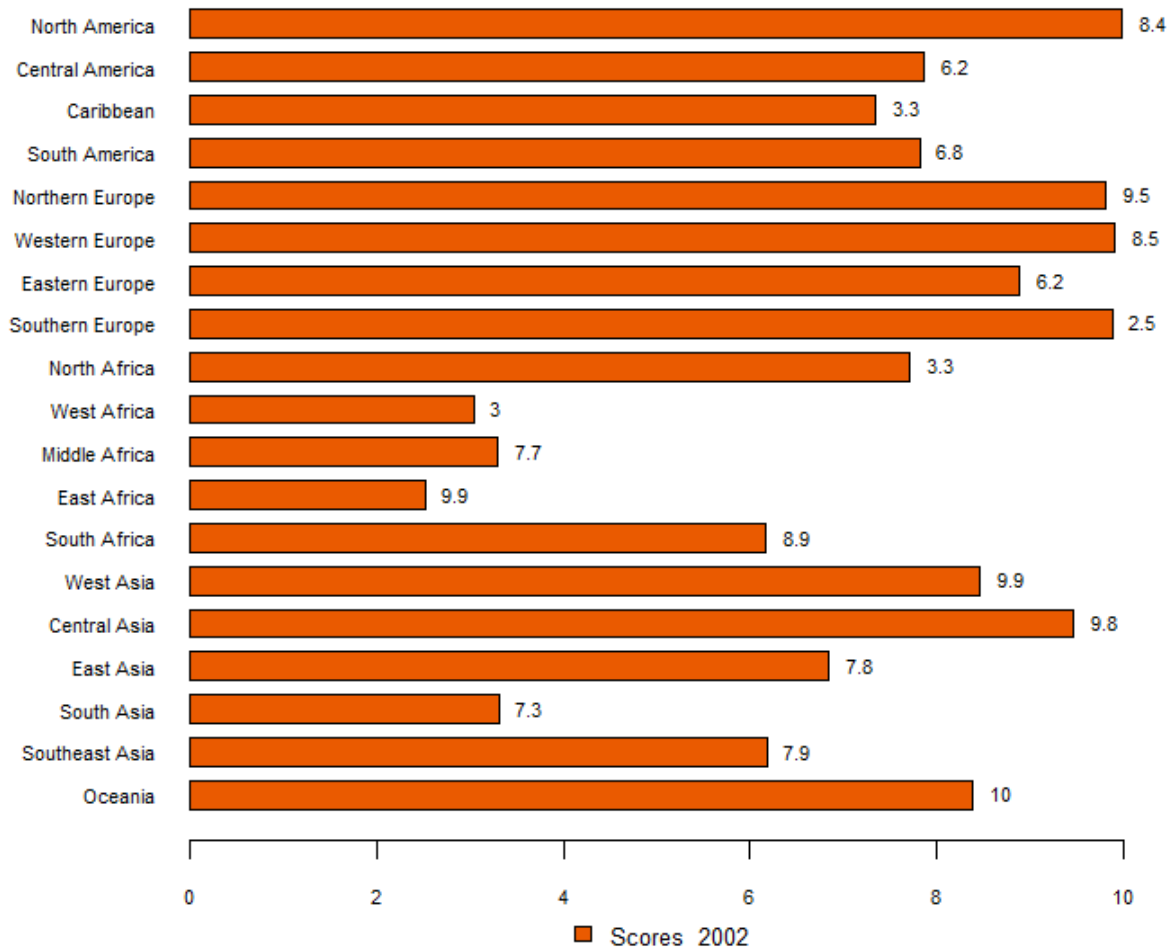
Safe Sanitation - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Safe Sanitation - by regions(1)



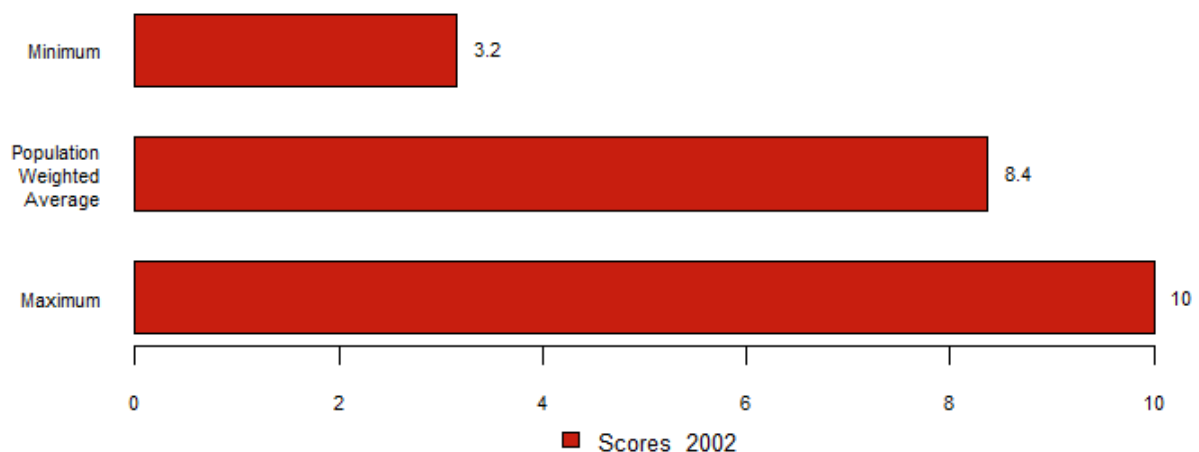
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 4 - Education

Total enrollment in primary and secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official primary and secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

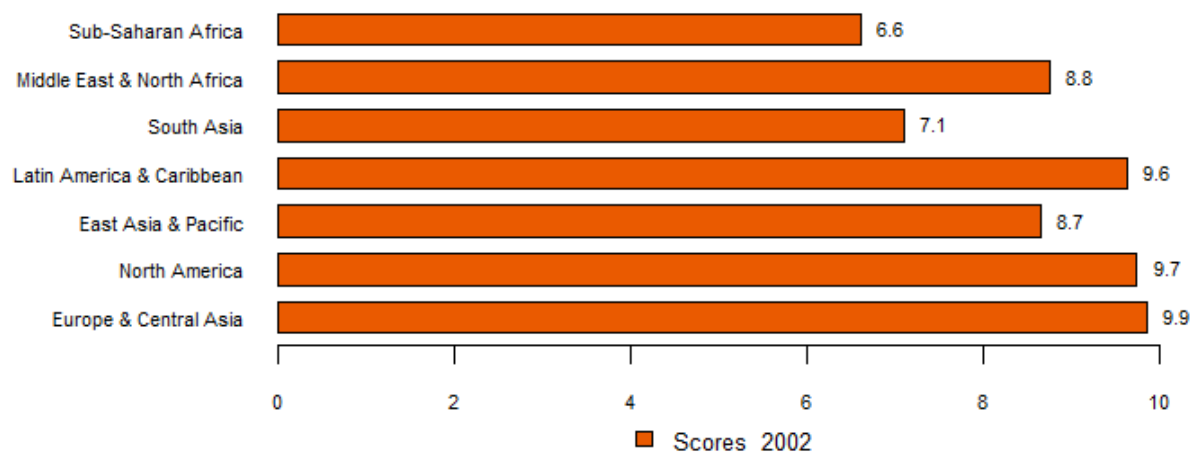
| | |
|--------------|--|
| Indicator | Gross enrolment ratio, primary and secondary, both sexes (%) |
| Source | Worldbank |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | 100% |

Education - world

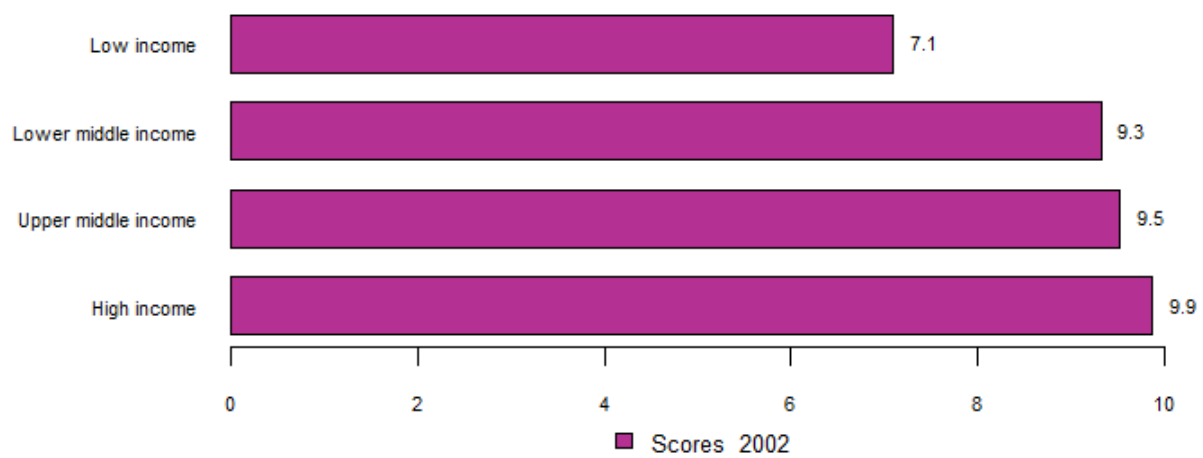




Education - by regions*



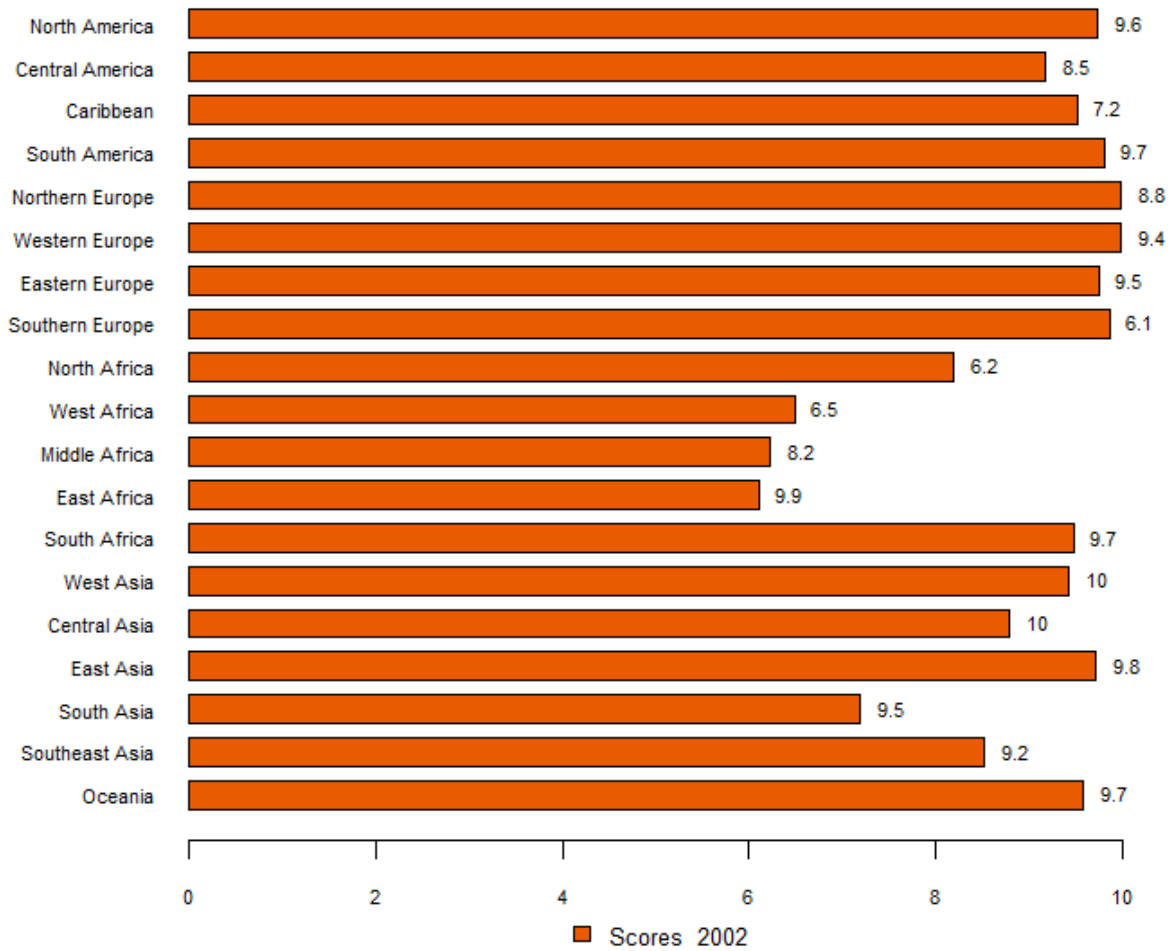
Education - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Education - by regions(1)



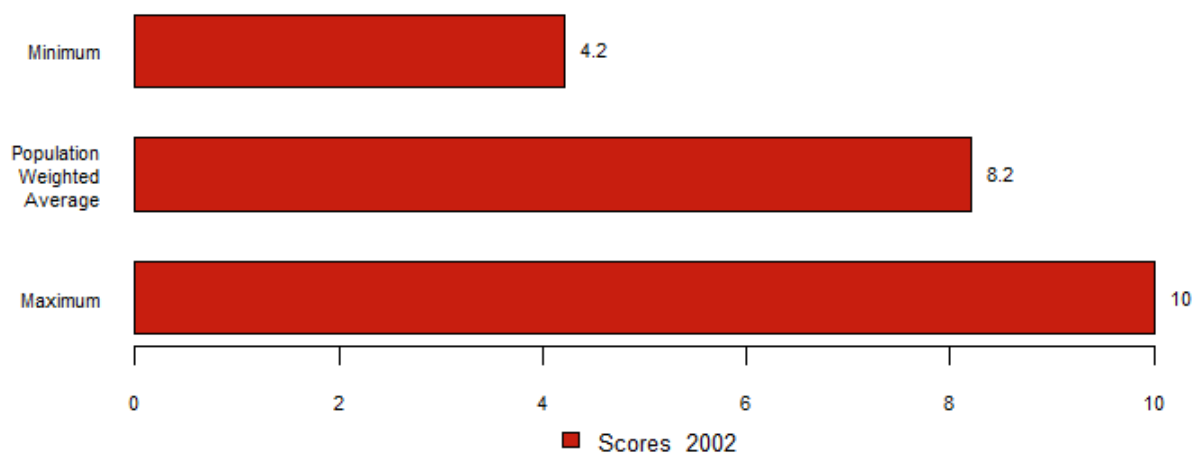
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 5 - Healthy Life

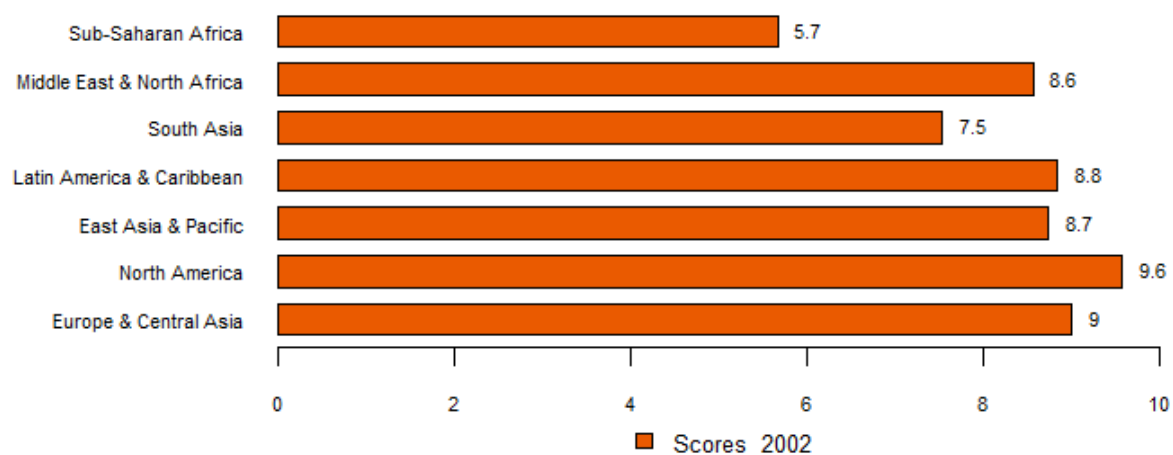
Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Indicator | Life expectancy at birth, total (years) |
| Source | Worldbank |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | The actual maximum |

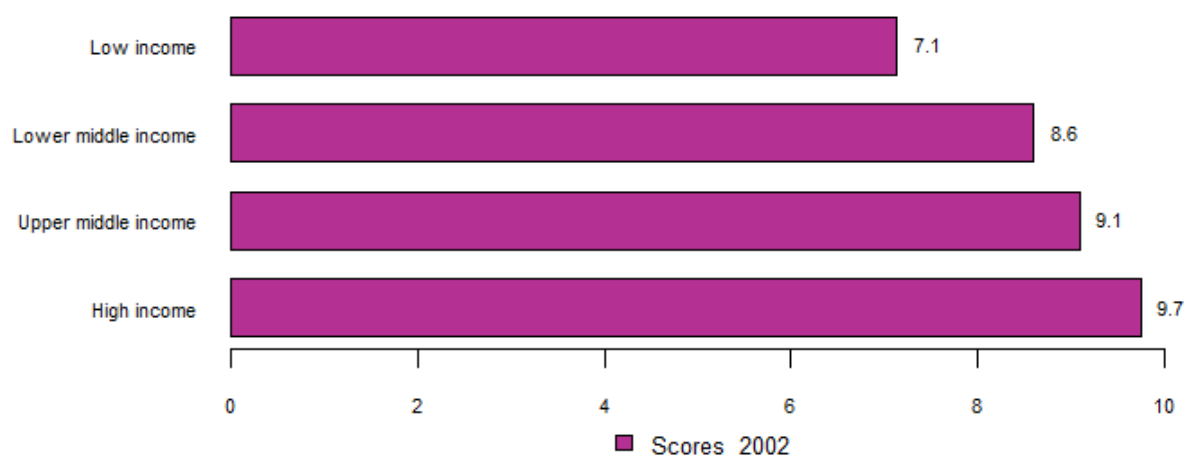
Healthy Life - world



Healthy Life - by regions*

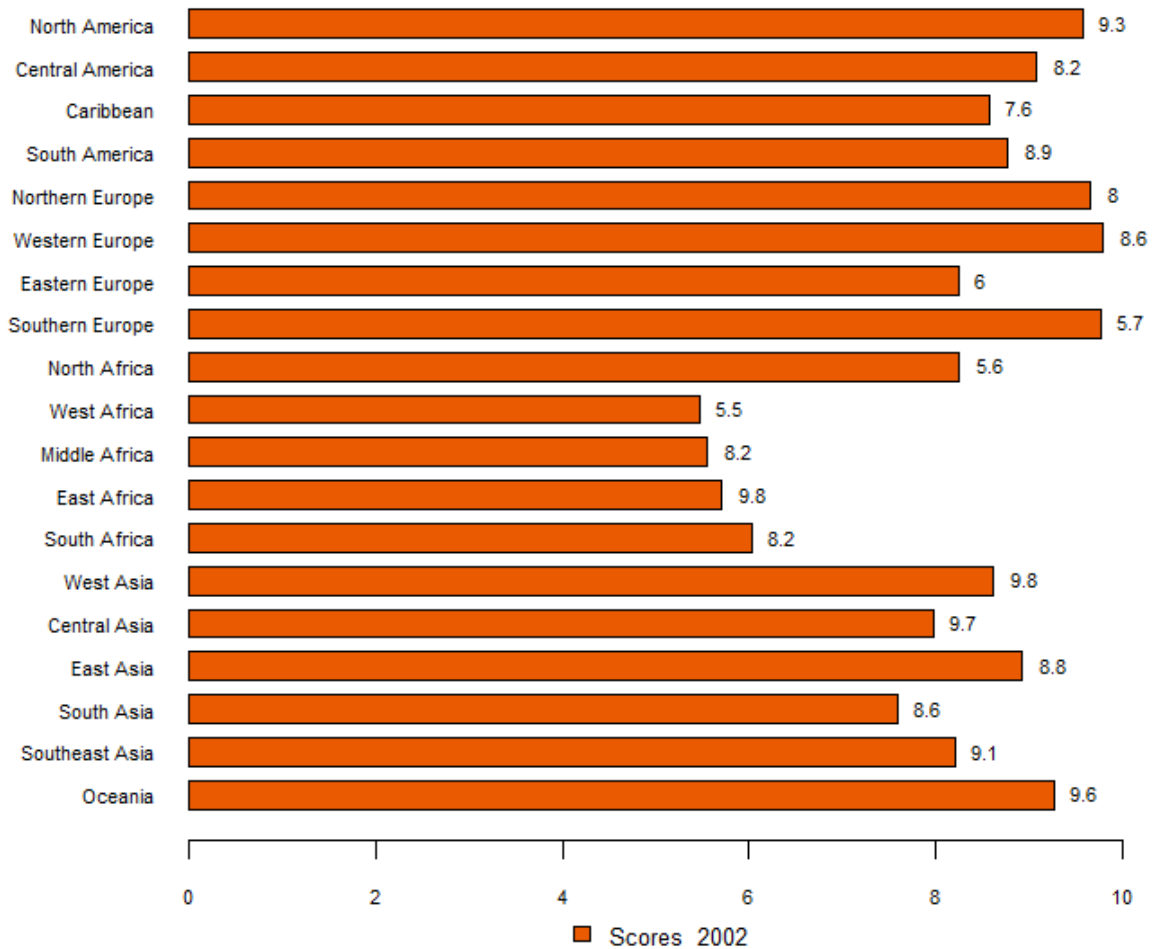


Healthy Life - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition

Healthy Life - by regions(1)



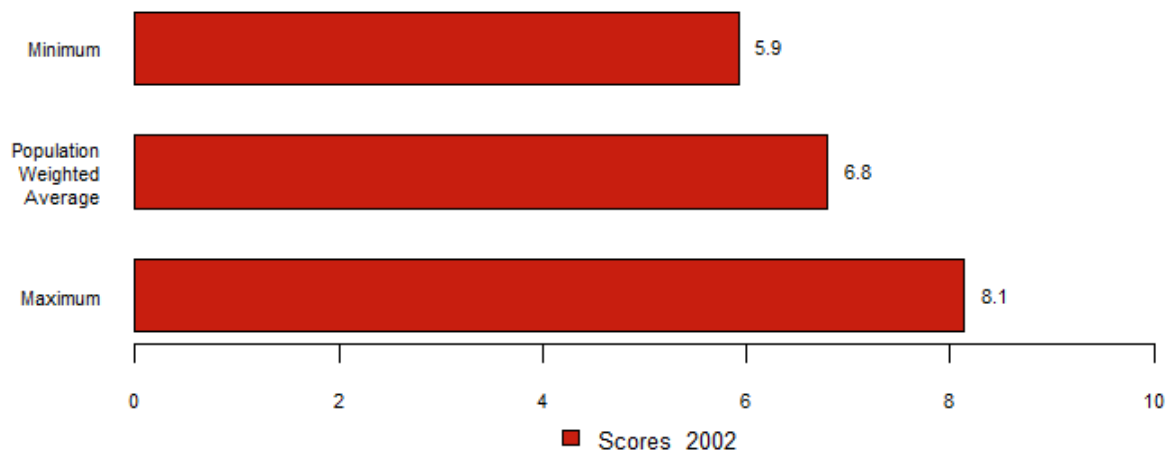
(1)UN 2002 definition

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

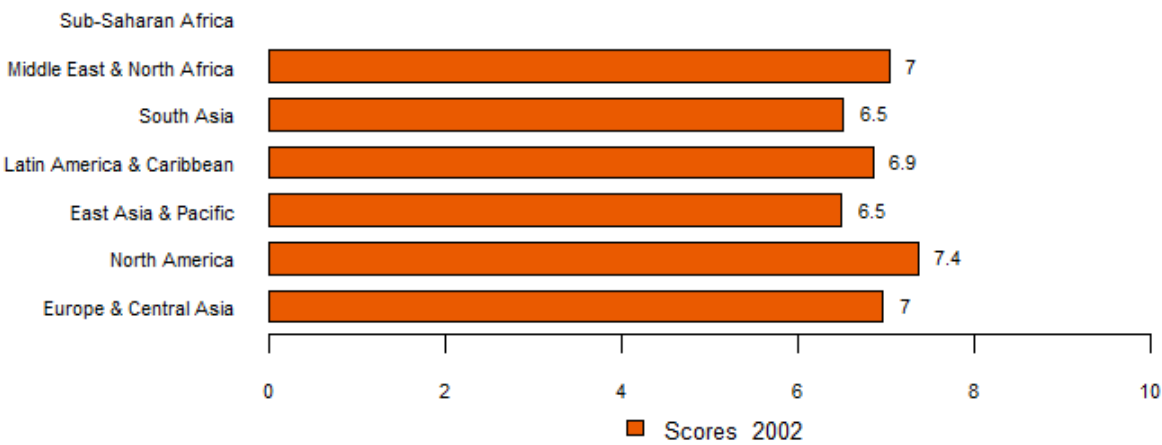
| | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| Indicator | Gender Gap Index |
| Source | World Economic Forum |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | 1 on the scale of 0 to 1 |

Gender Equality - world

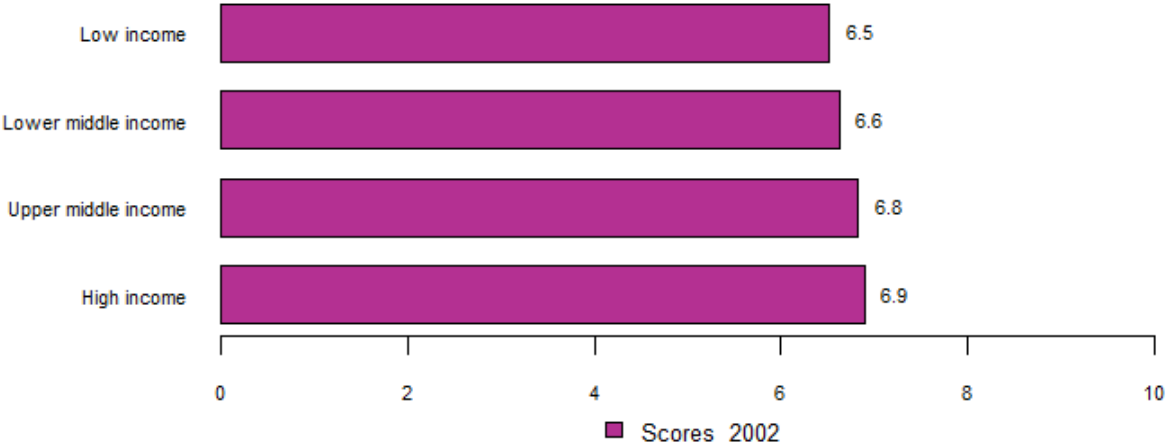




Gender Equality - by regions*



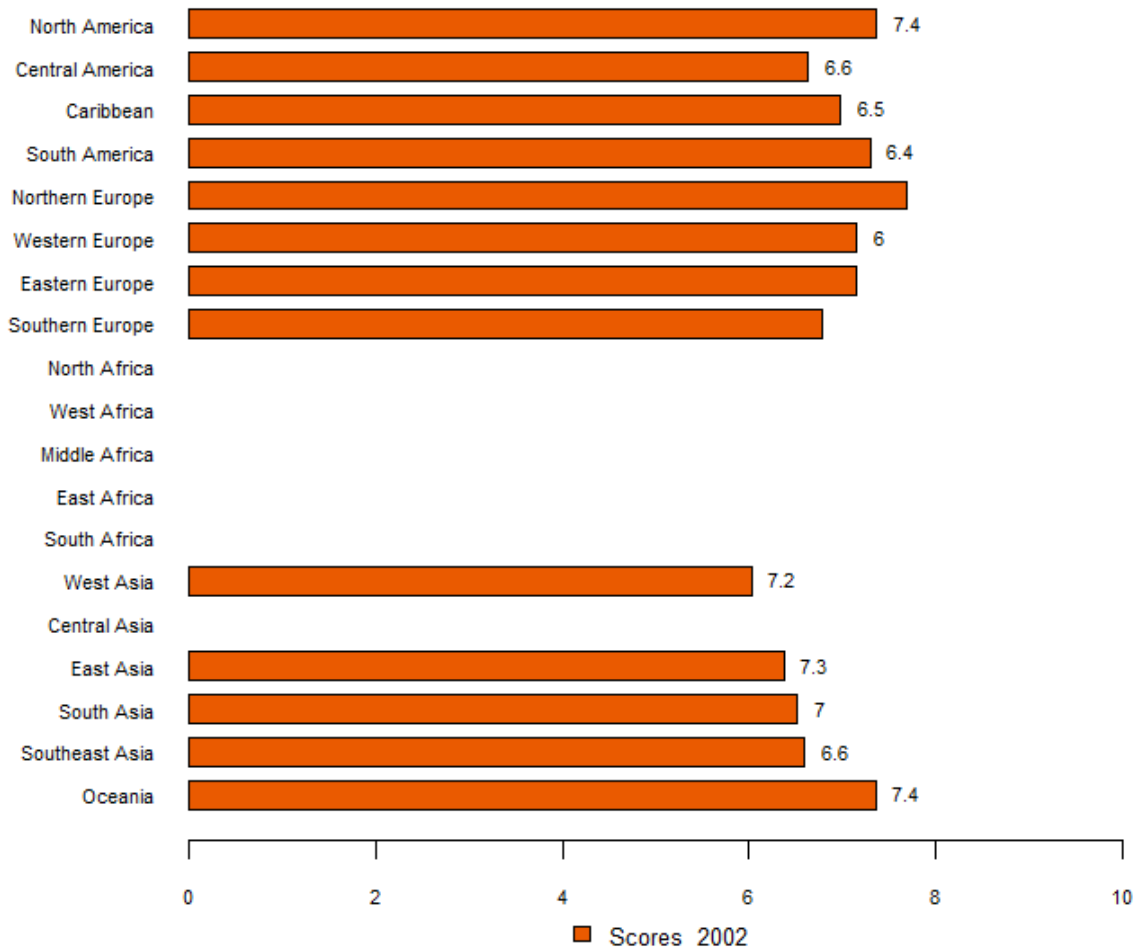
Gender Equality - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Gender Equality - by regions(1)



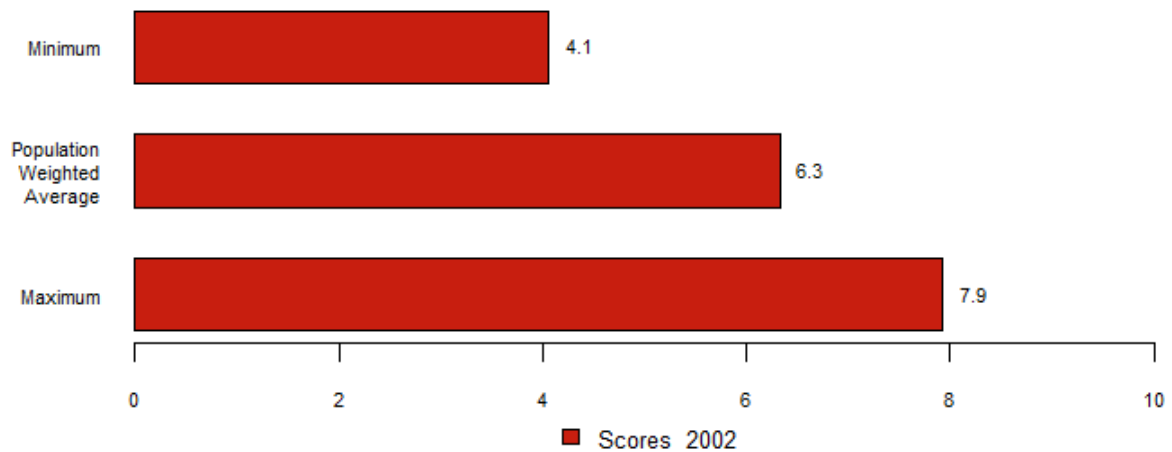
(1)UN 2002 definition

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.

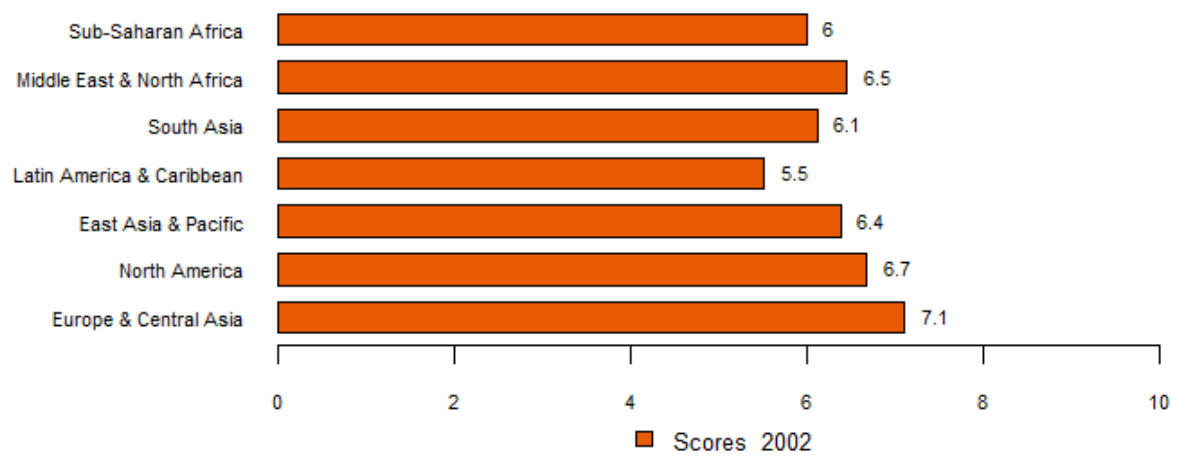
| | |
|--------------|---|
| Indicator | gini_disp |
| Source | Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID) |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | The actual lowest ratio |

Income Distribution - world

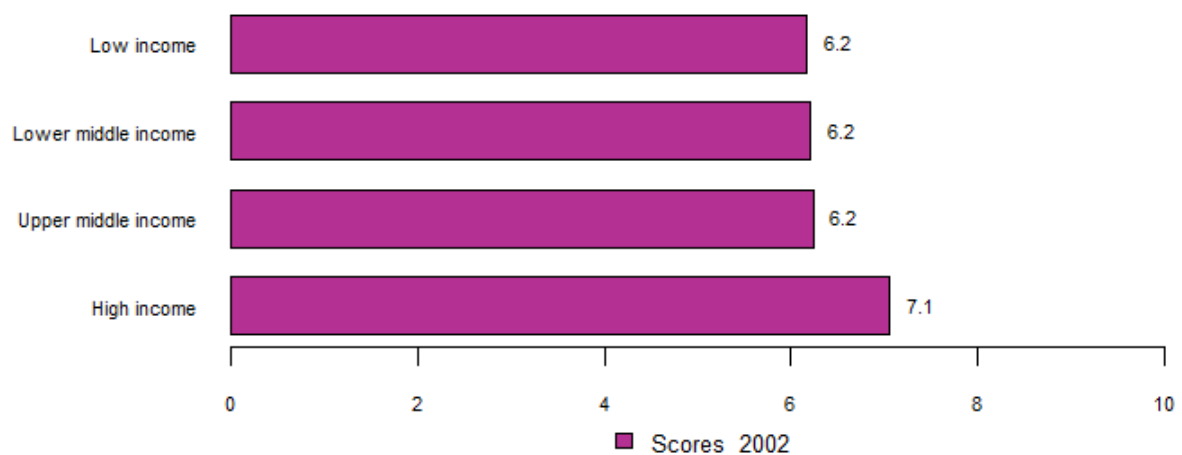




Income Distribution - by regions*



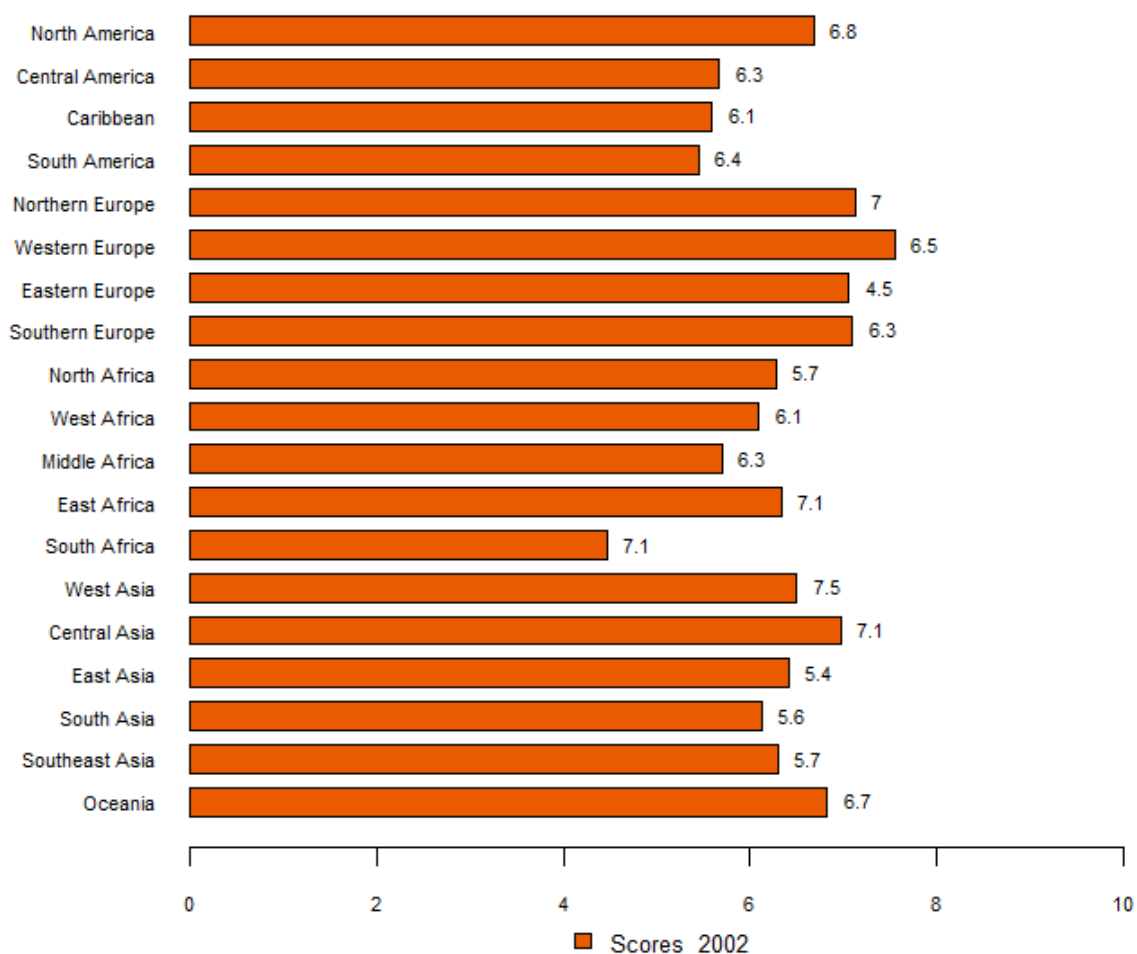
Income Distribution - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Income Distribution - by regions(1)



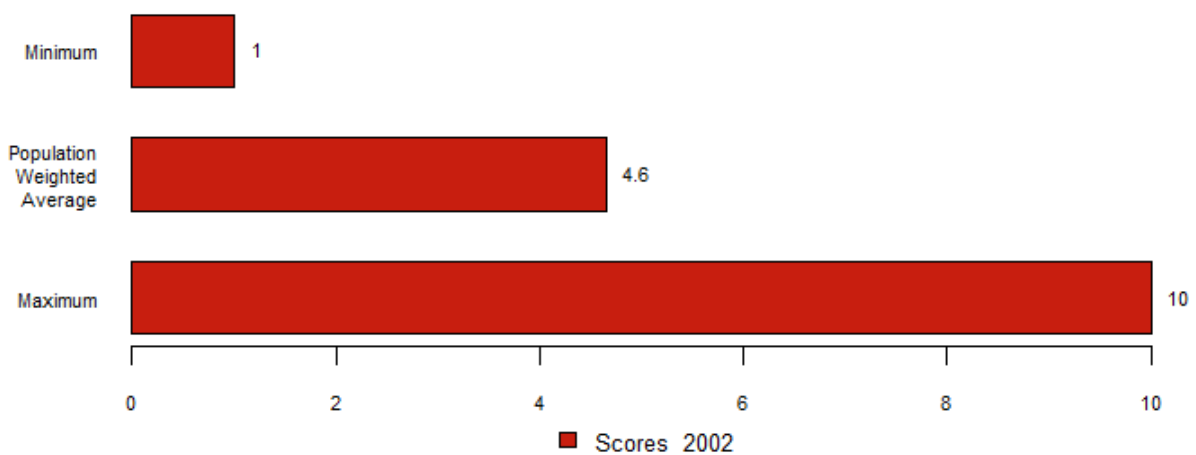
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 8 - Population Growth

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

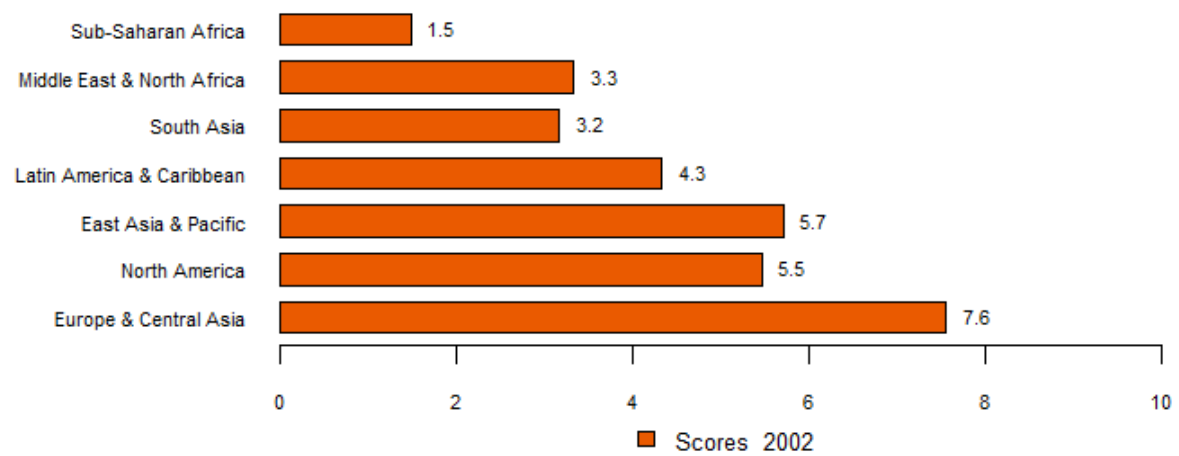
| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Indicator | Population growth (annual %) |
| Source | Worldbank |
| Year of data | 1998-2002 |
| Target | No further increase of population |

Population Growth - world

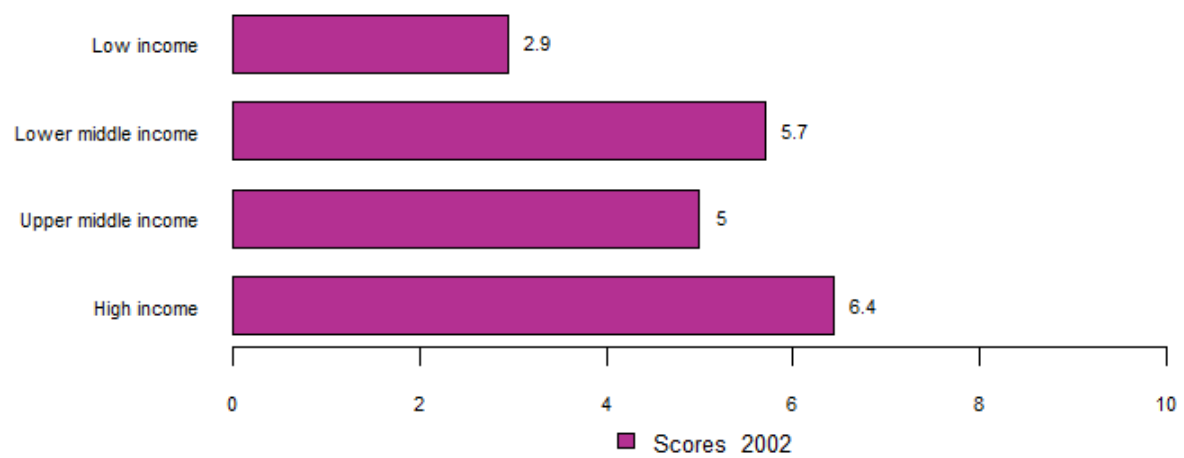




Population Growth - by regions*



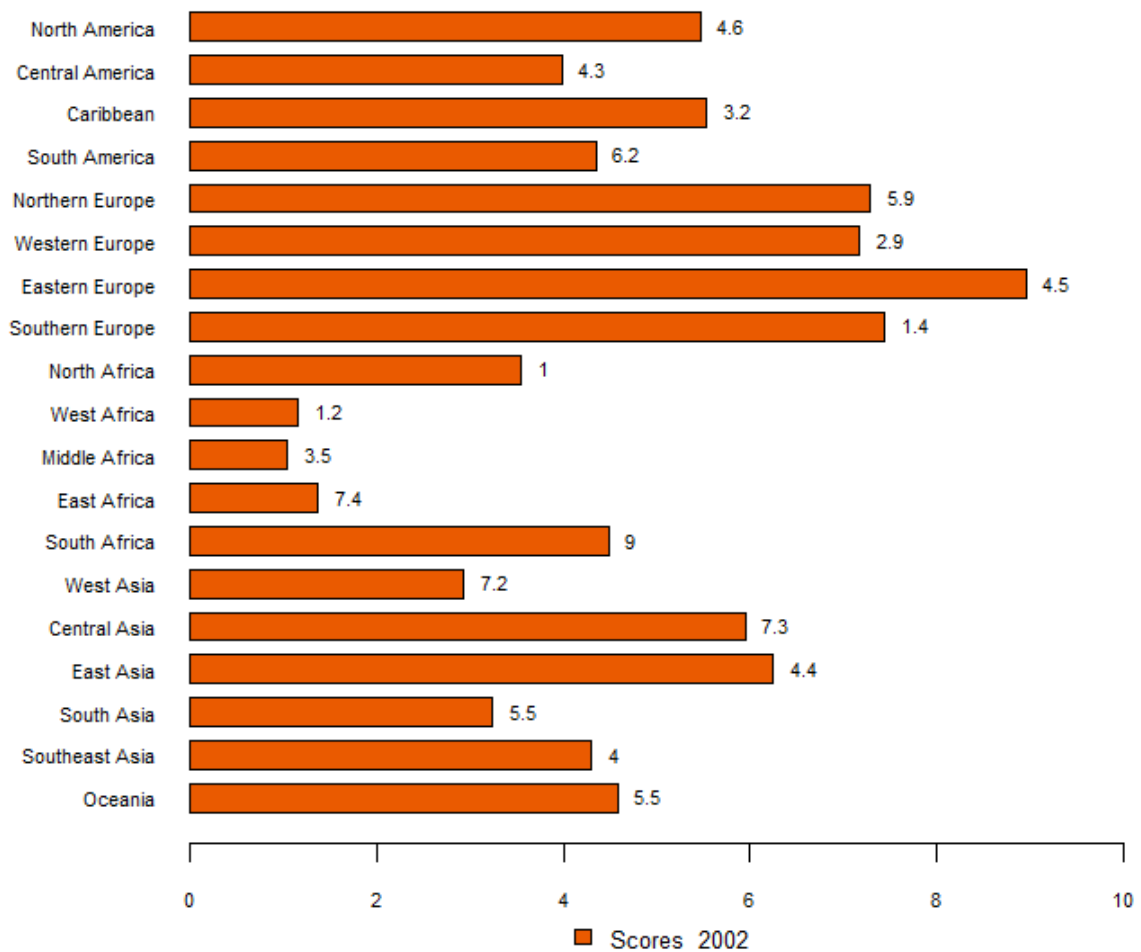
Population Growth - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Population Growth - by regions(1)



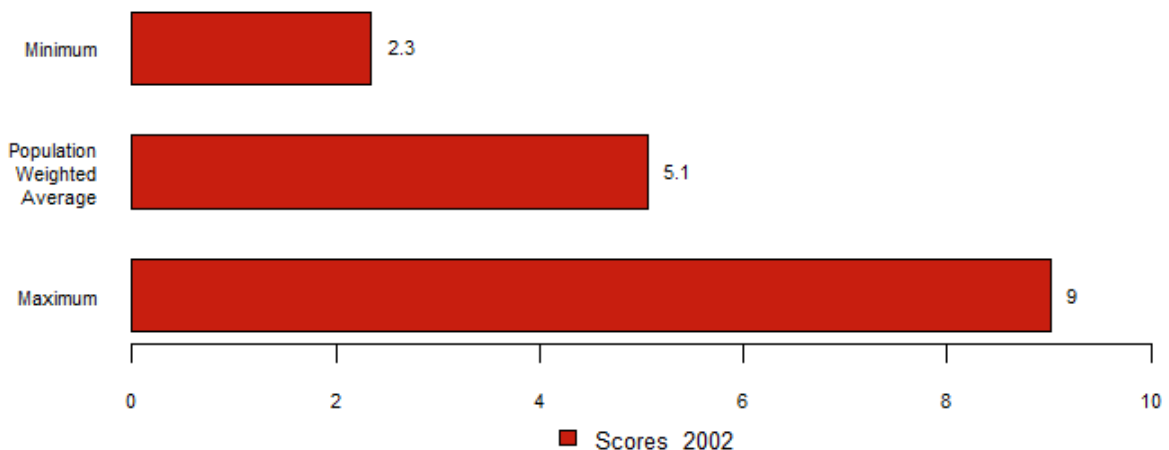
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 9 - Good Governance

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.

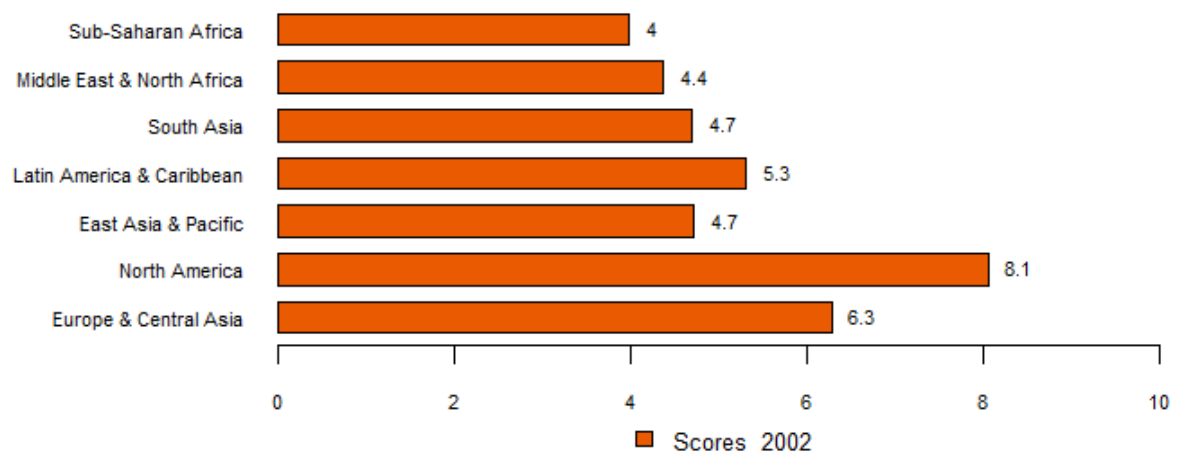
| | |
|--------------|--|
| Indicator | Sum of the values of the six Worldwide Governance Indicators |
| Source | Worldbank |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | The maximum score corresponds with 15, on the World Bank scale of -15 to +15 |

Good Governance - world

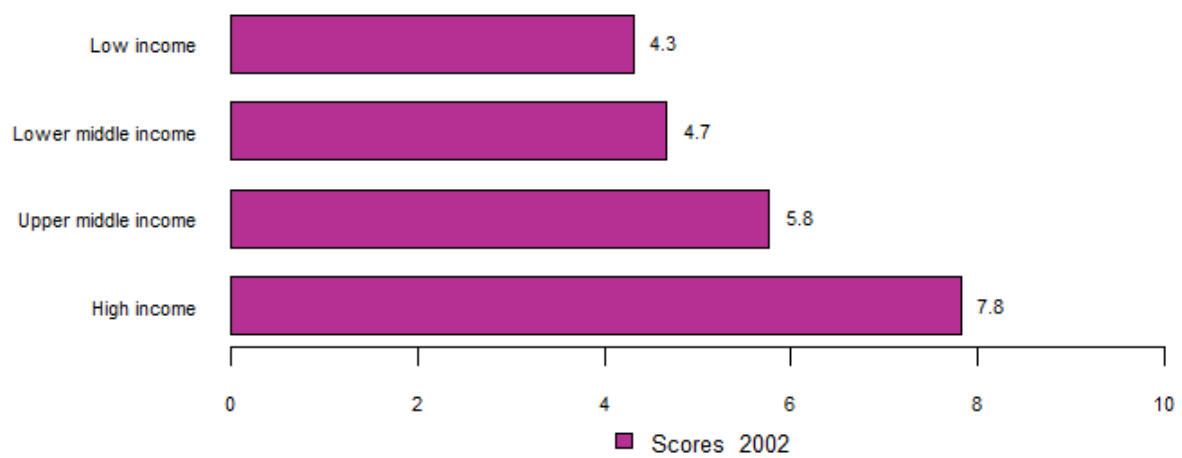




Good Governance - by regions*



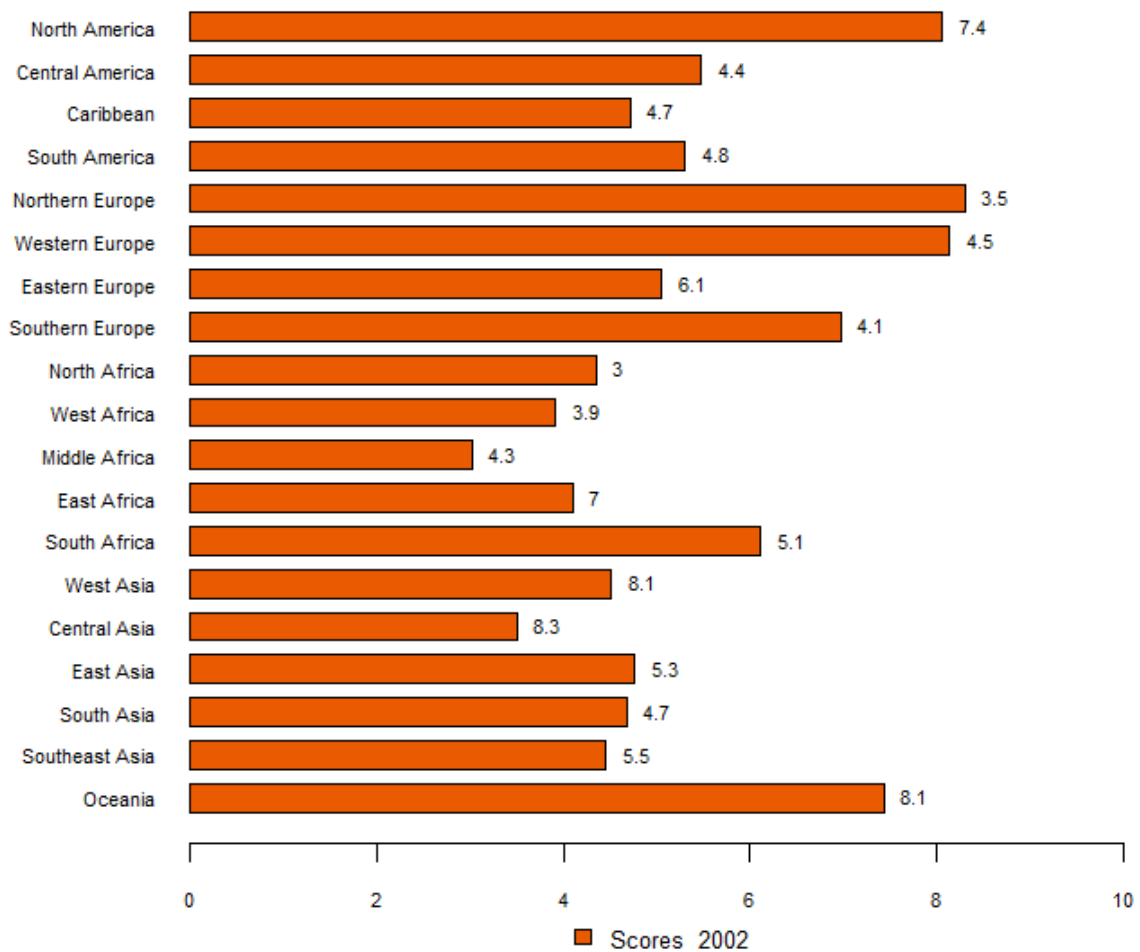
Good Governance - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Good Governance - by regions(1)



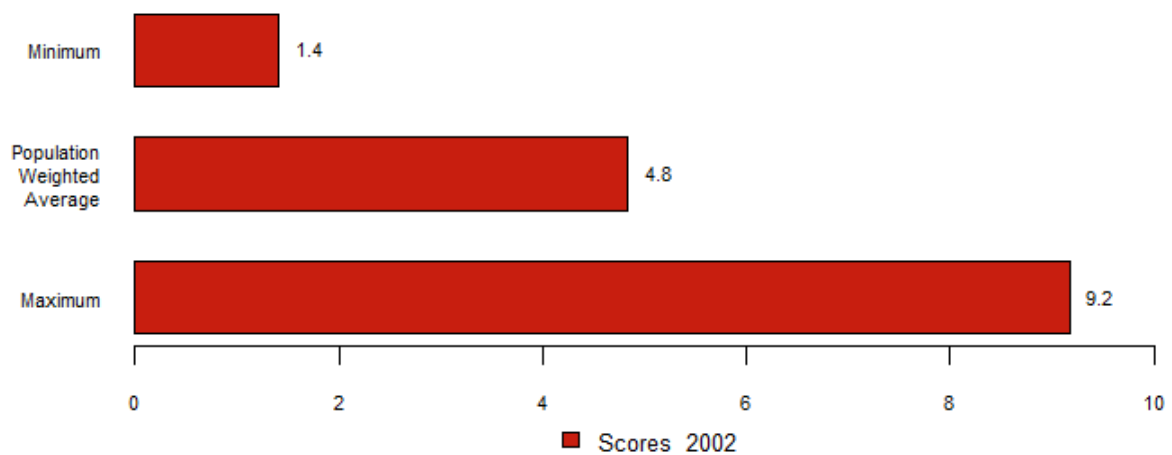
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 10 - Biodiversity

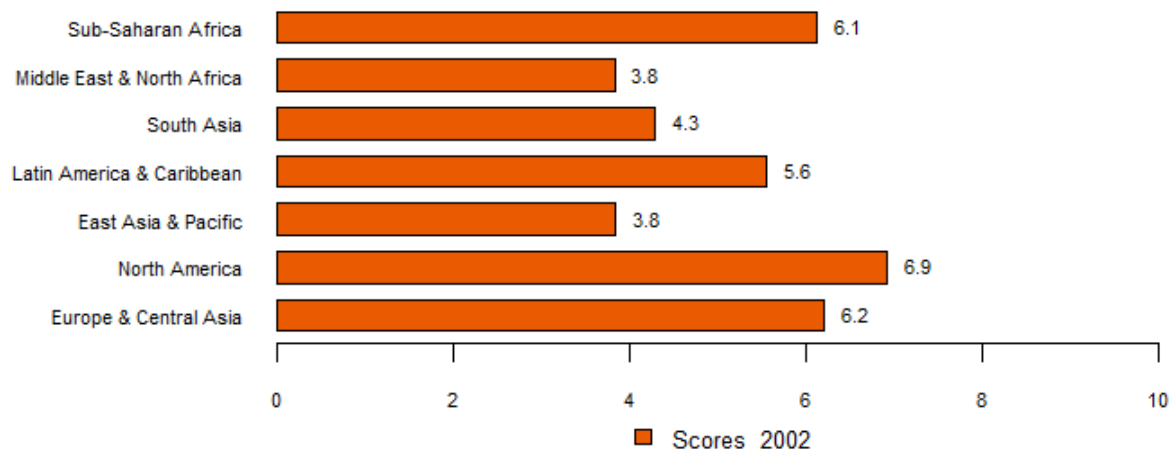
Biodiversity is expressed by six sub indicators: Terrestrial Biome Protection (National weights) , Terrestrial Biome Protection (Global weights), Marine Protected Areas, Protected Areas Representativeness Index, Species Habitat Index and Species Protection Index

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| Indicator | Biodiversity & Habitat (BDH) |
| Source | Environmental Performance Index (EPI) |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | 100% |

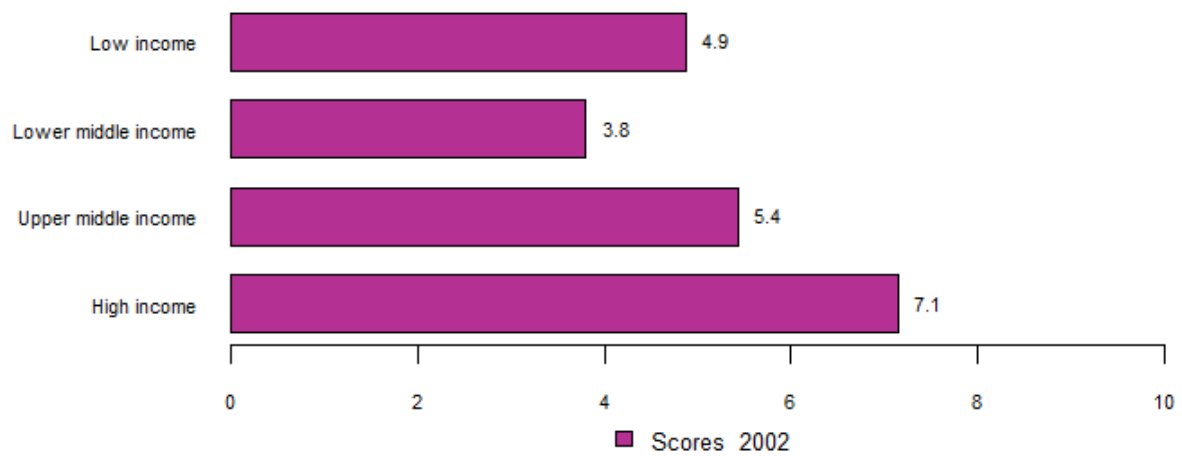
Biodiversity - world



Biodiversity - by regions*

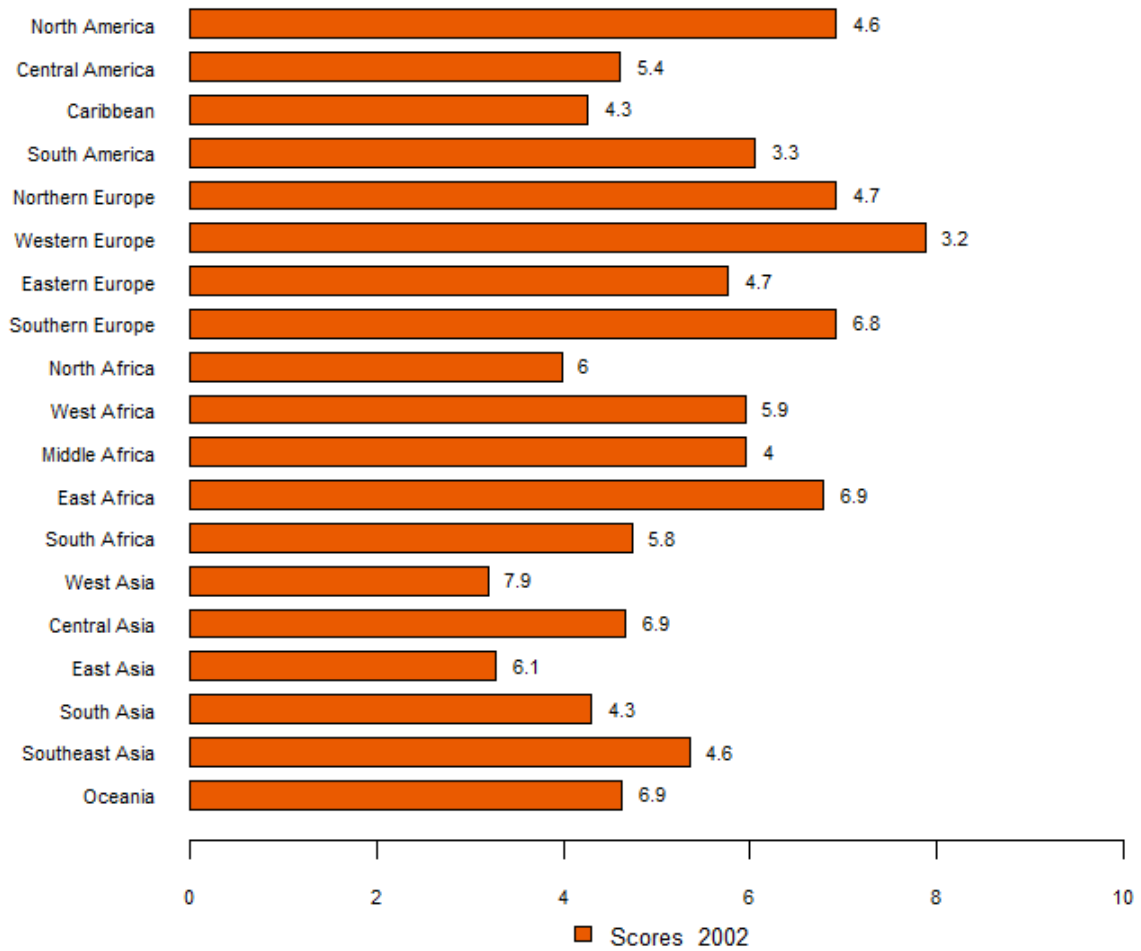


Biodiversity - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition

Biodiversity - by regions(1)



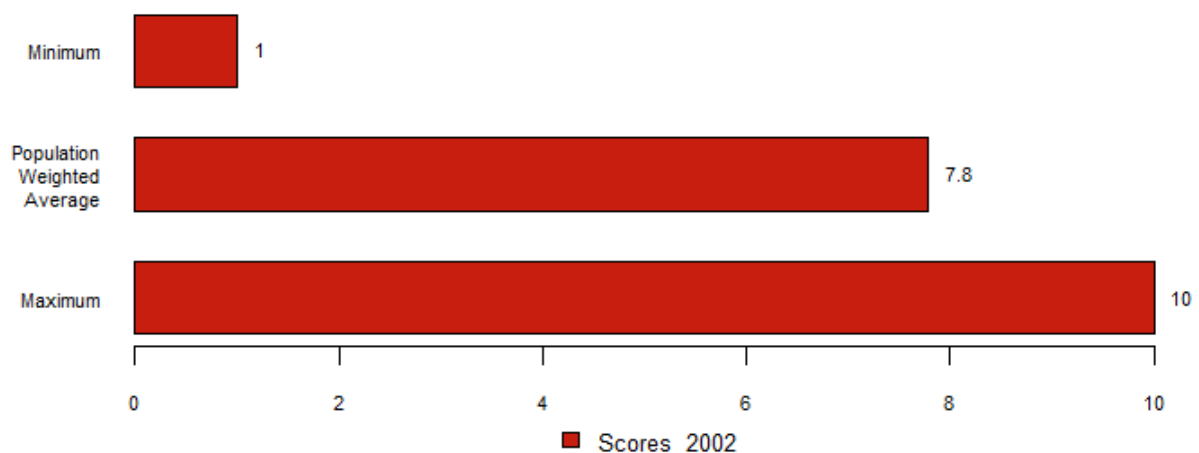
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 11 - Renewable Water Resources

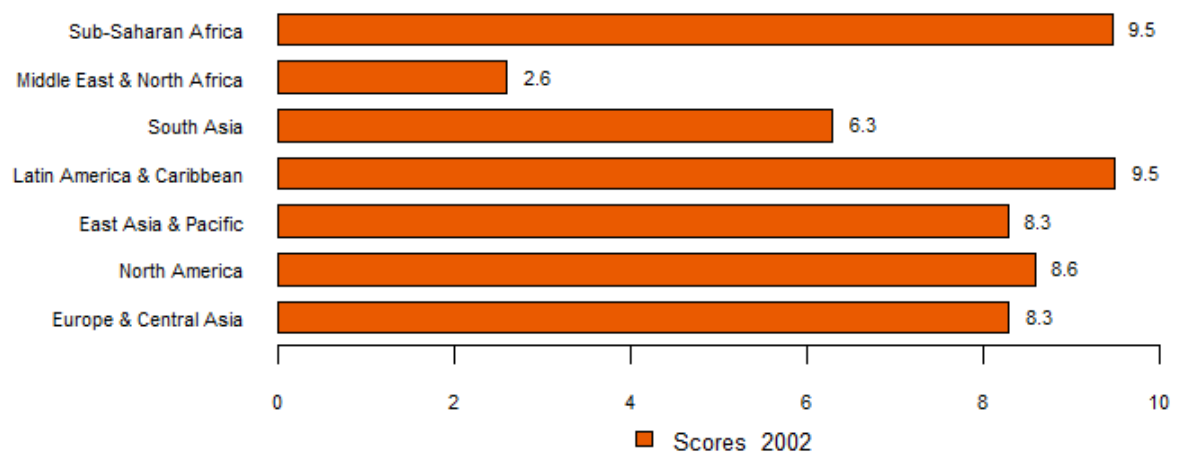
Total freshwater withdrawn in a given year, expressed in percentage of the total renewable water resources (TRWR). This parameter is an indication of the pressure on the renewable water resources. It was the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Indicator 7.5, from which the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 6.4.2 is derived with the introduction of Environmental Flow Requirements.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Indicator | MDG 7.5. Freshwater withdrawal as % of total renewable water resources |
| Source | FAO |
| Year of data | 1998-2002 |
| Target | No specific target has been formulated |

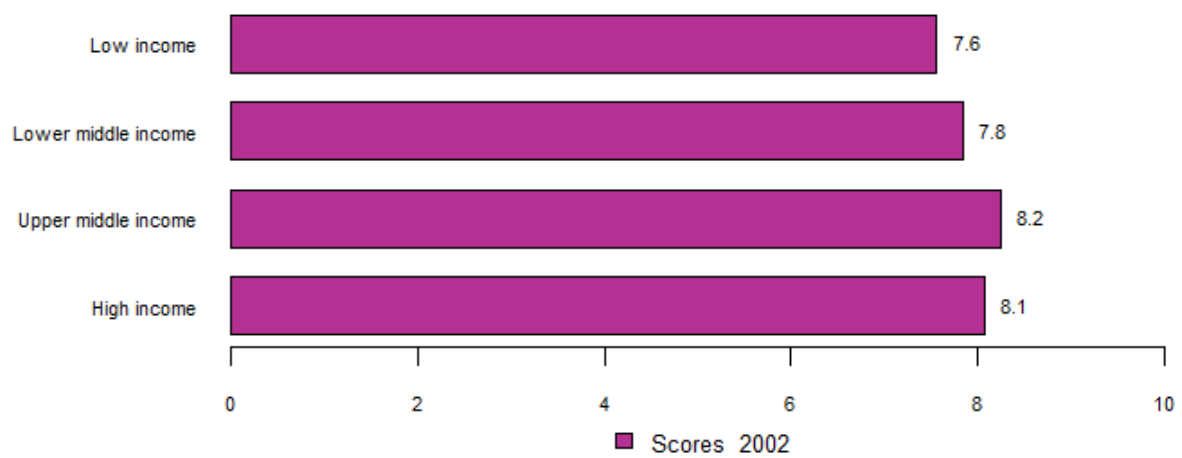
Renewable Water Resources - world



Renewable Water Resources - by regions*

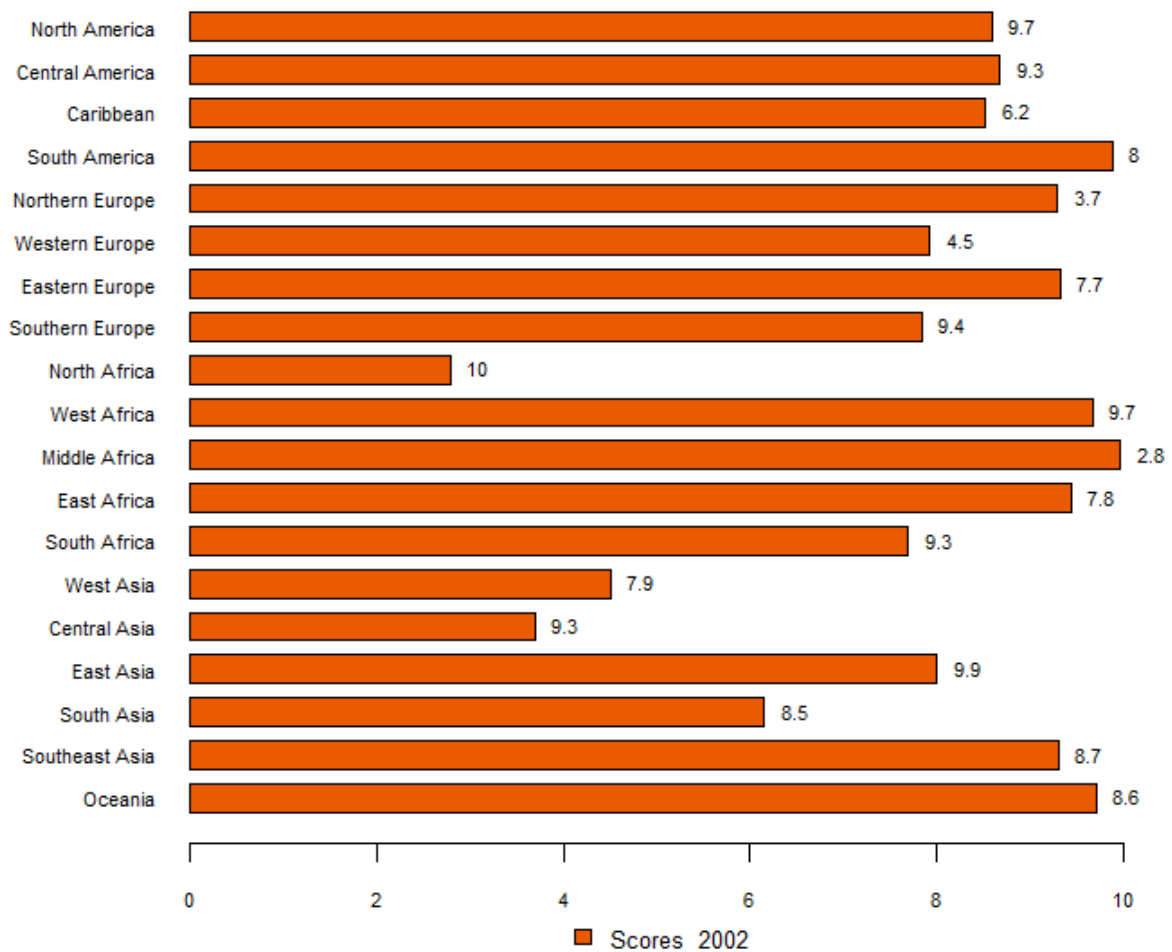


Renewable Water Resources - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition

Renewable Water Resources - by regions(1)



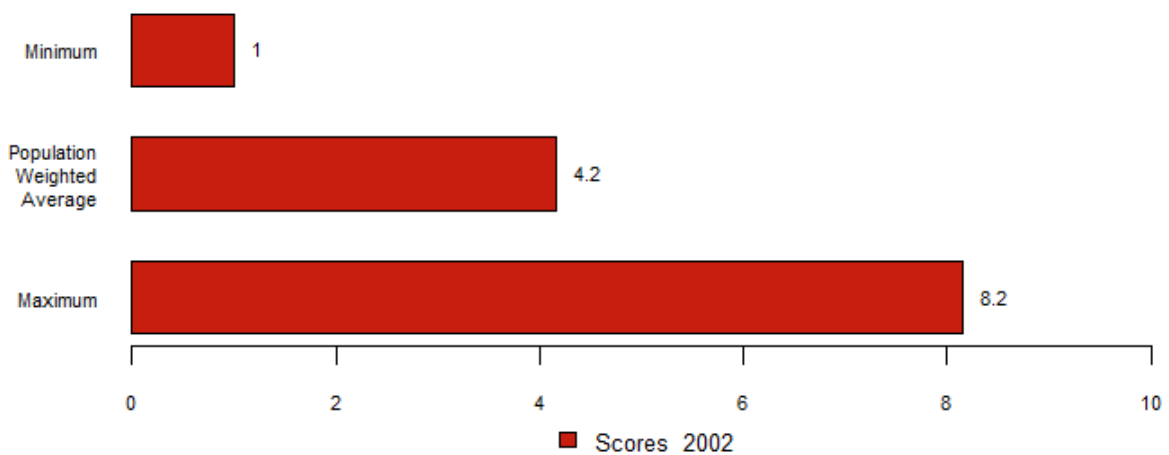
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 12 - Consumption

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.

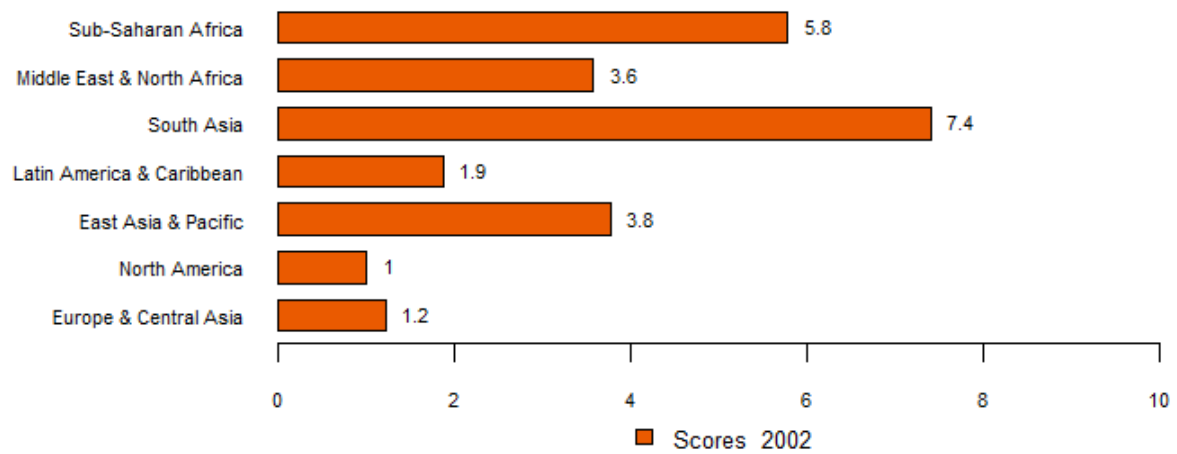
| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| Indicator | Ecological Footprint (gha per person) |
| Source | Global Footprint Network |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | 0.9 gha (global hectares) |

Consumption - world

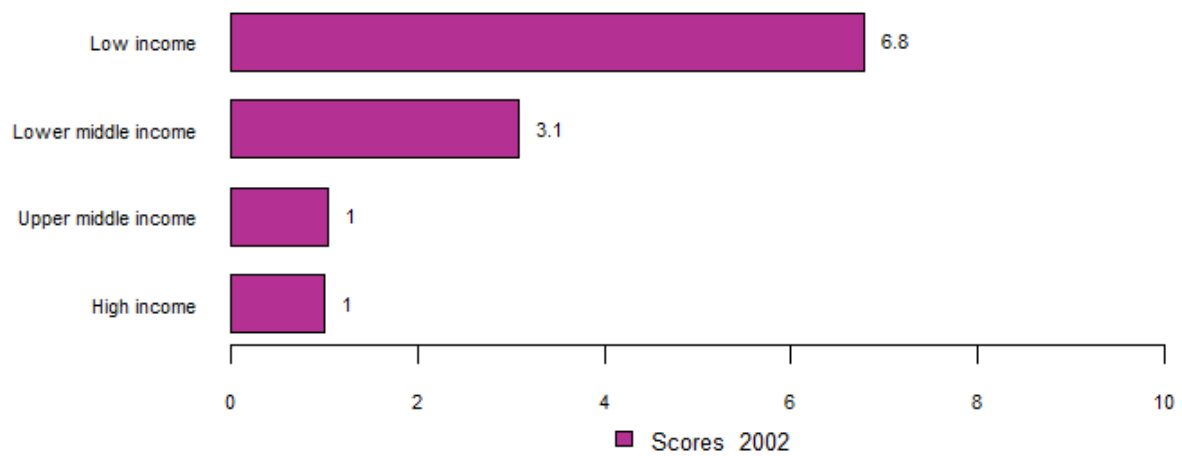




Consumption - by regions*



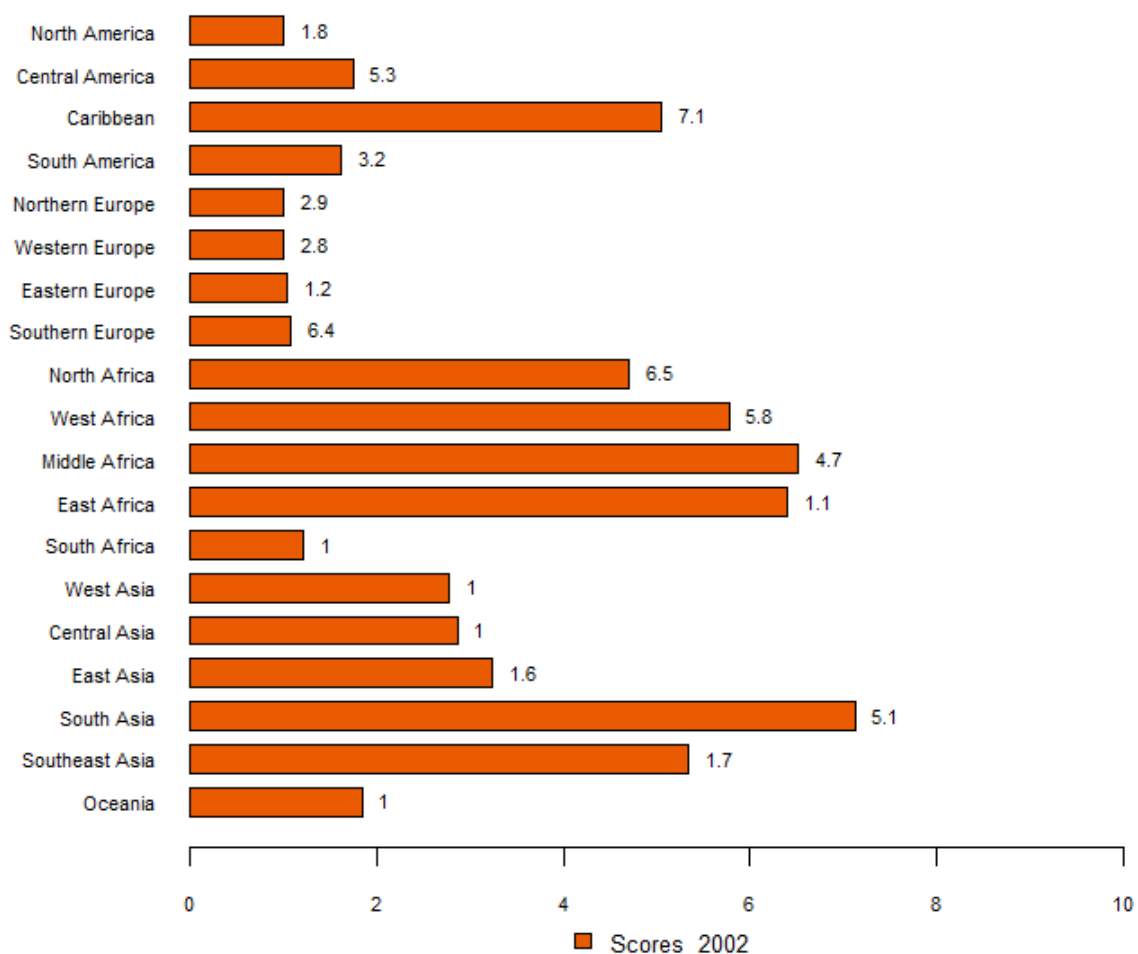
Consumption - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Consumption - by regions(1)



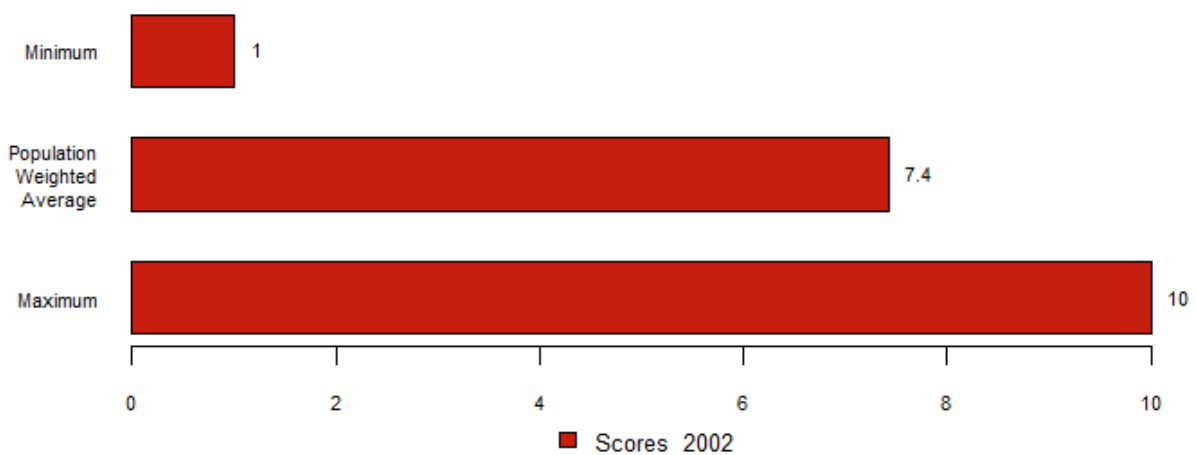
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 13 - Energy Use

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

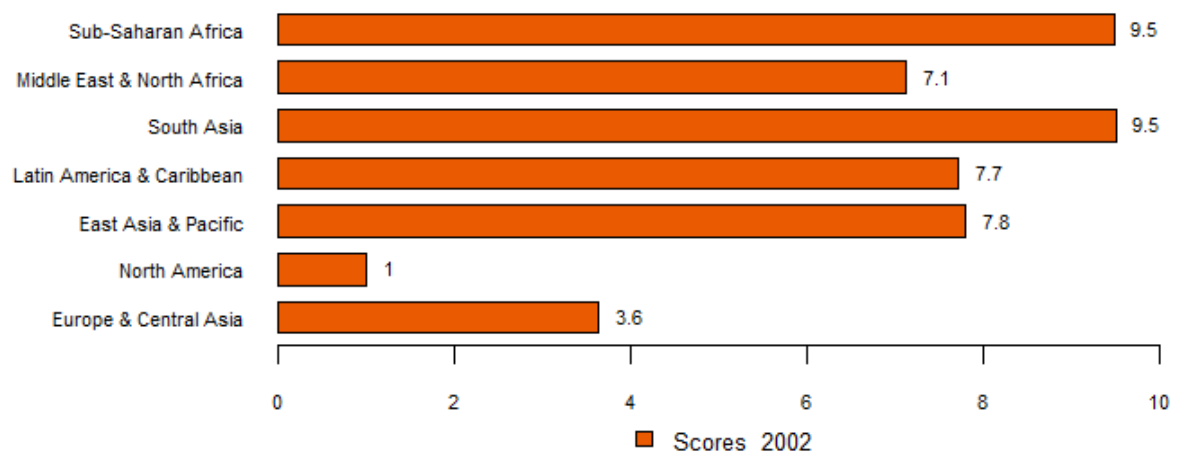
| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Indicator | Consumption (Total) in MTOE |
| Source | EIA |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | No special target |

Energy Use - world

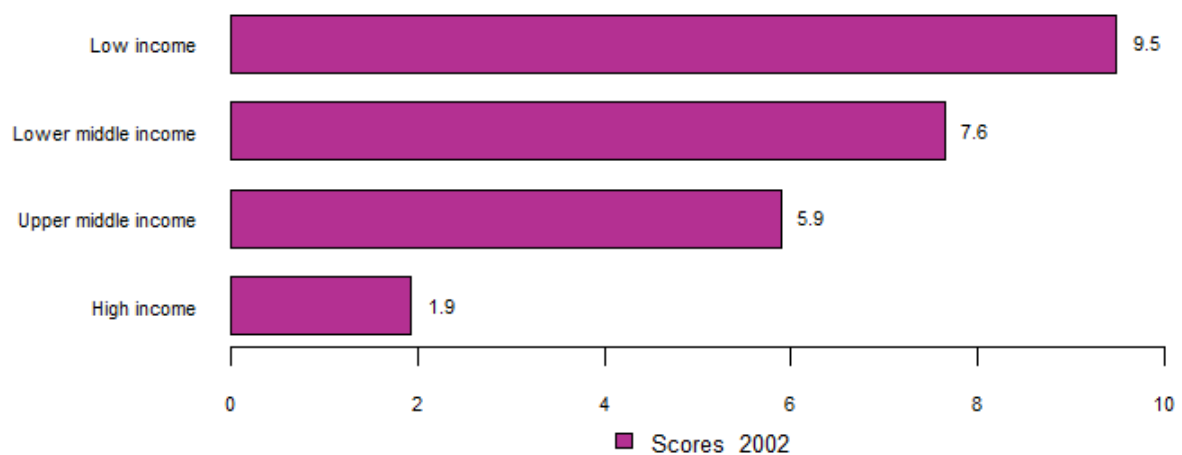




Energy Use - by regions*



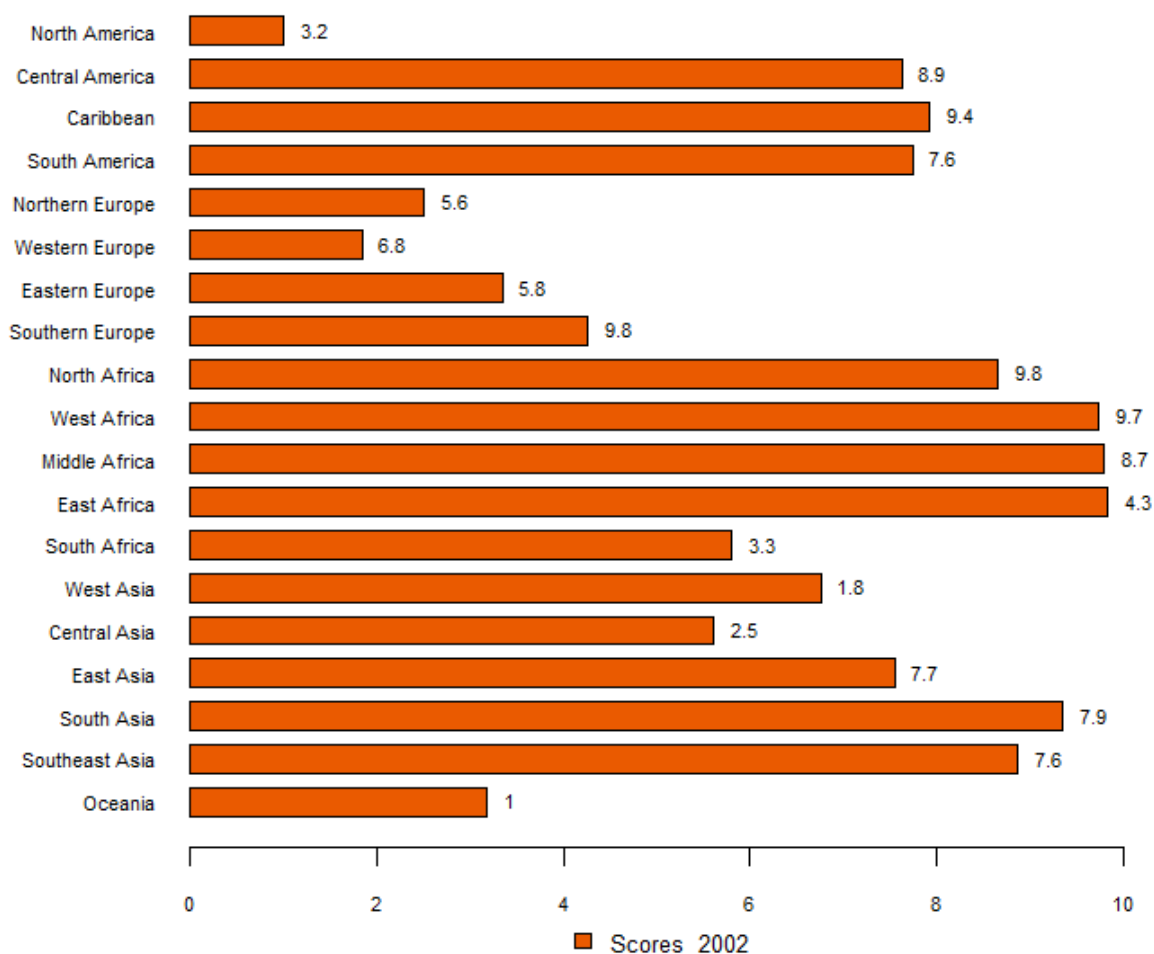
Energy Use - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Energy Use - by regions(1)



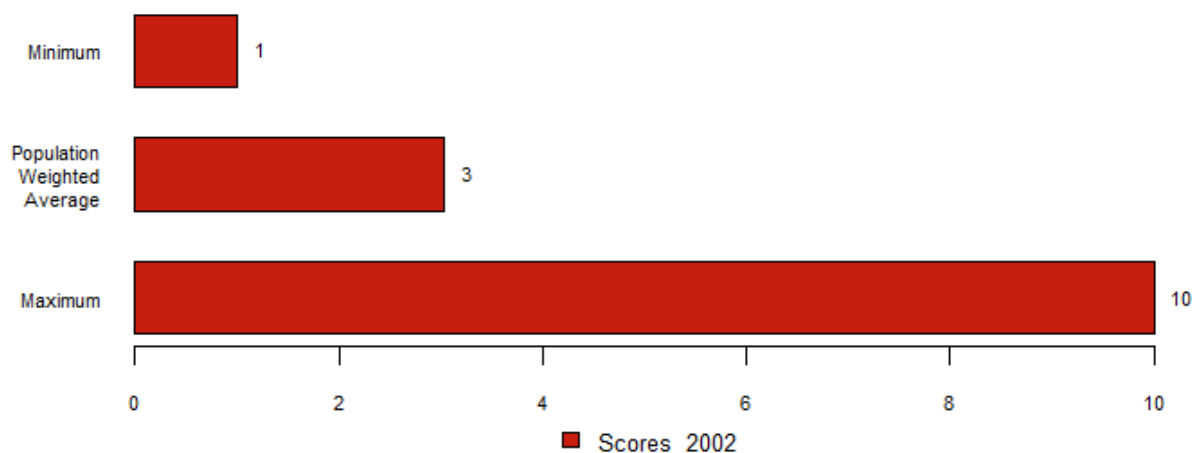
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 14 - Energy Savings

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.

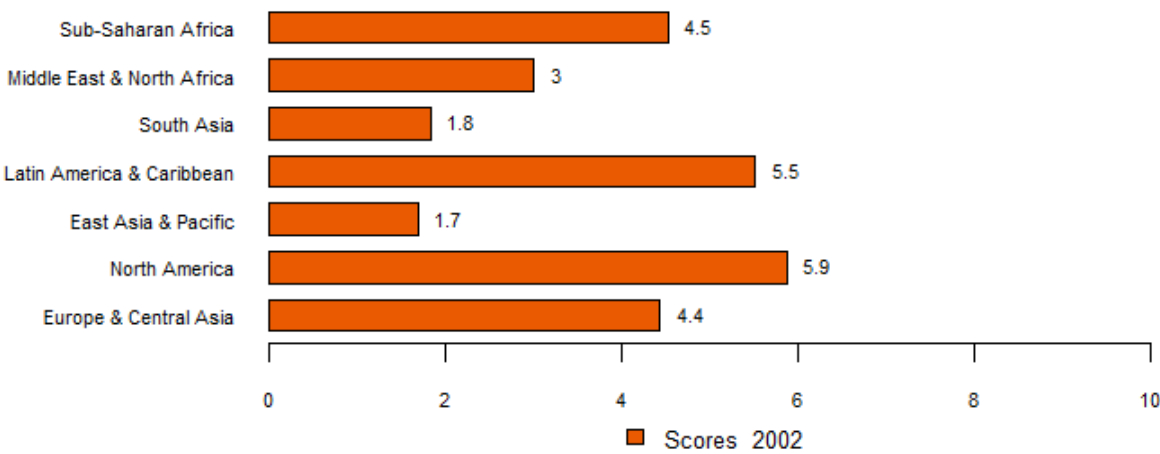
| | |
|--------------|---|
| Indicator | Change in energy usage within five years in % |
| Source | EIA |
| Year of data | 1998-2002 |
| Target | No special target |

Energy Savings - world

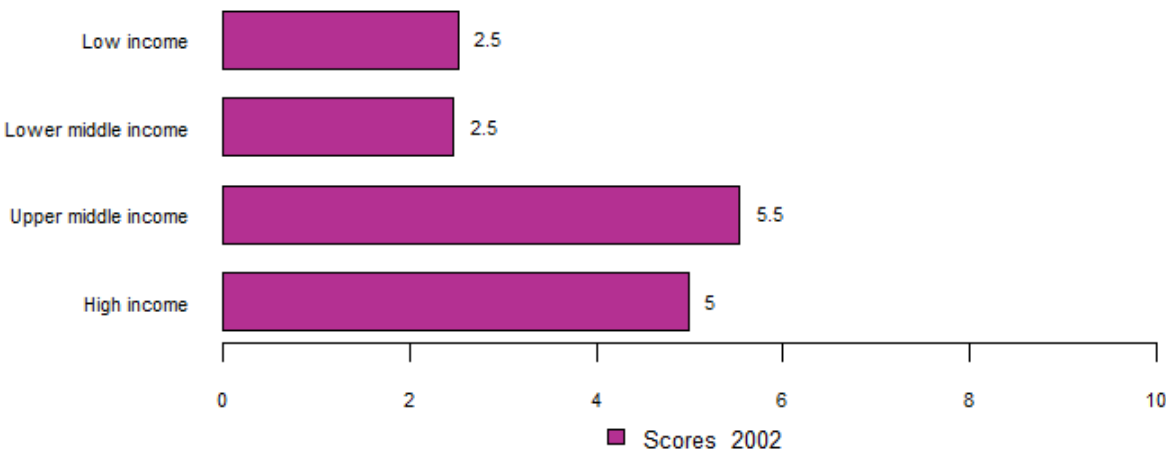




Energy Savings - by regions*



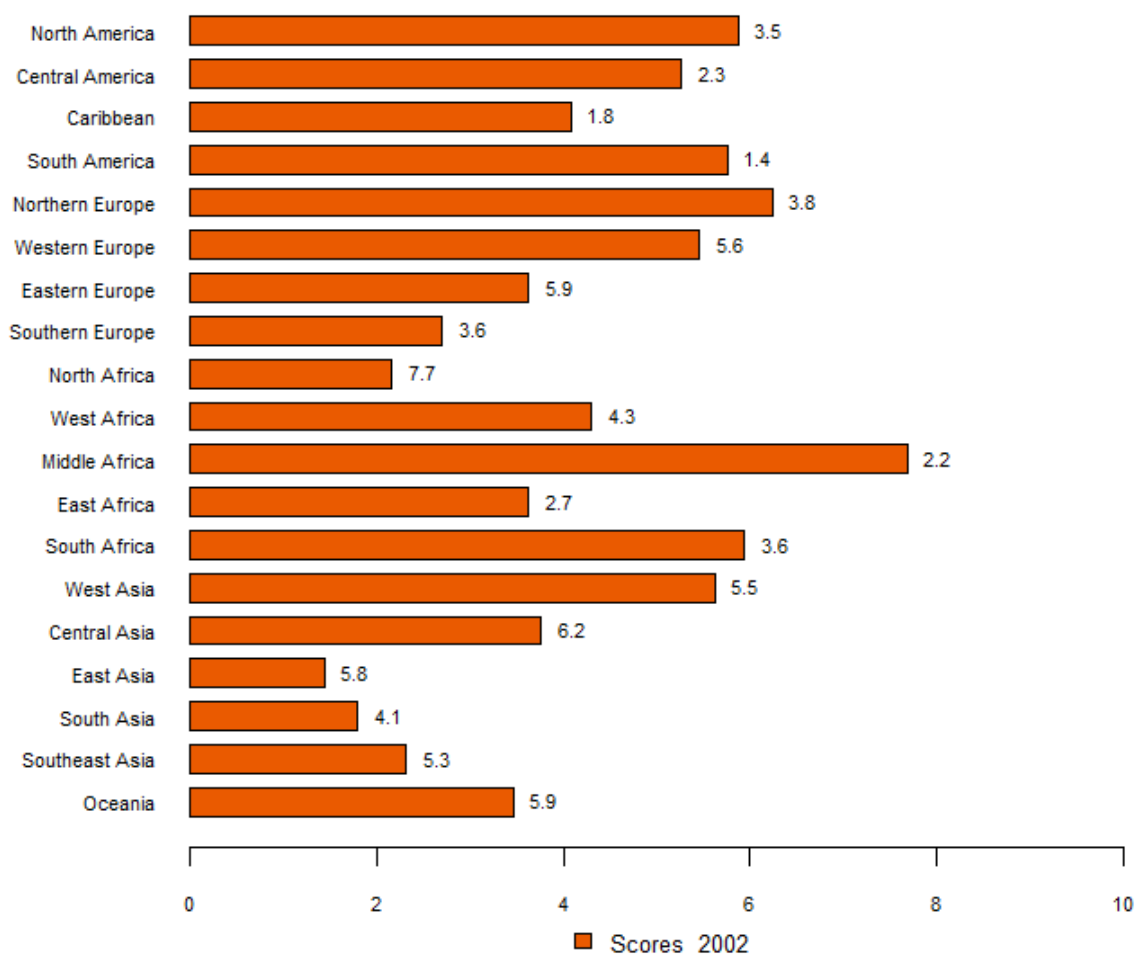
Energy Savings - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Energy Savings - by regions(1)



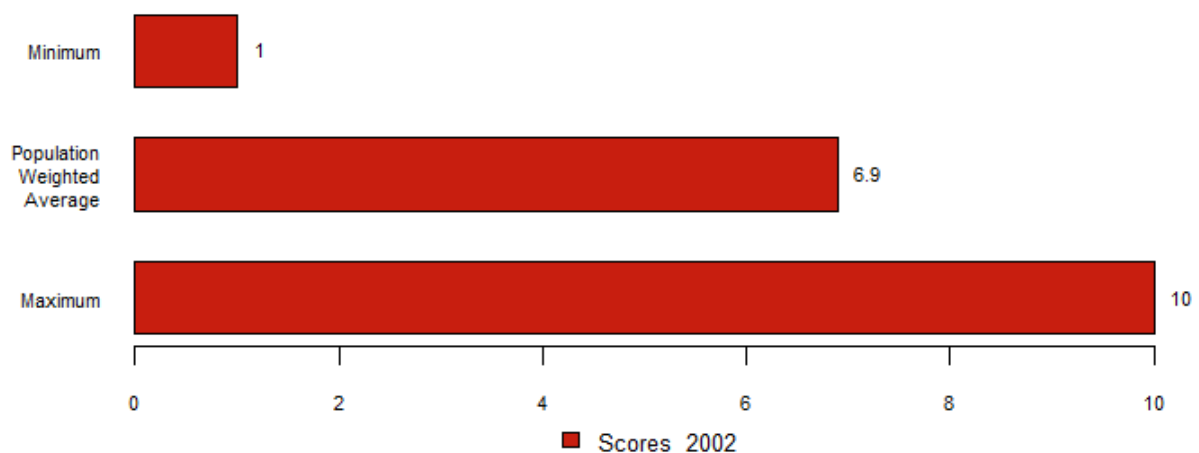
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 15 - Greenhouse Gases

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.

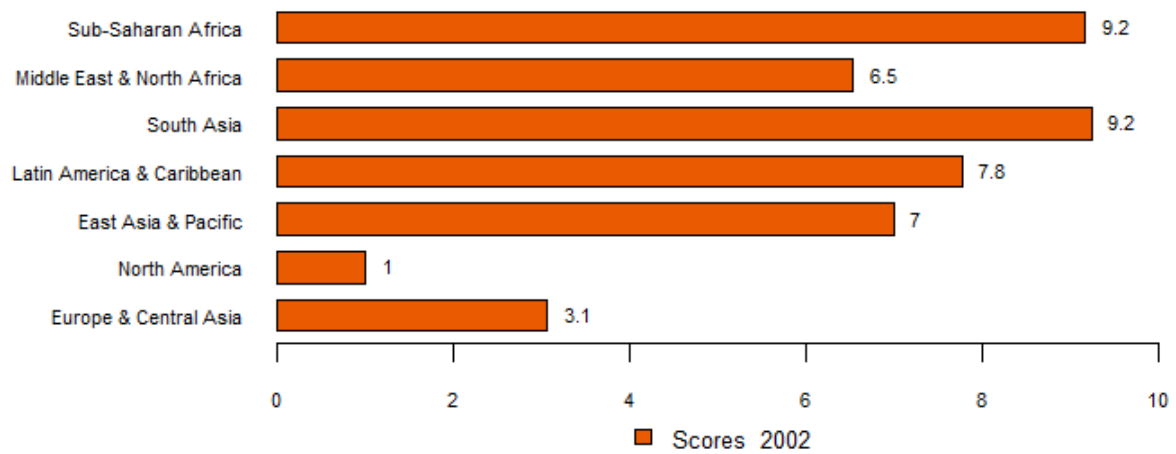
| | |
|--------------|---|
| Indicator | CO ₂ per capita |
| Source | IEA |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | ≤ 2 ton CO ₂ per capita per year |

Greenhouse Gases - world





Greenhouse Gases - by regions*



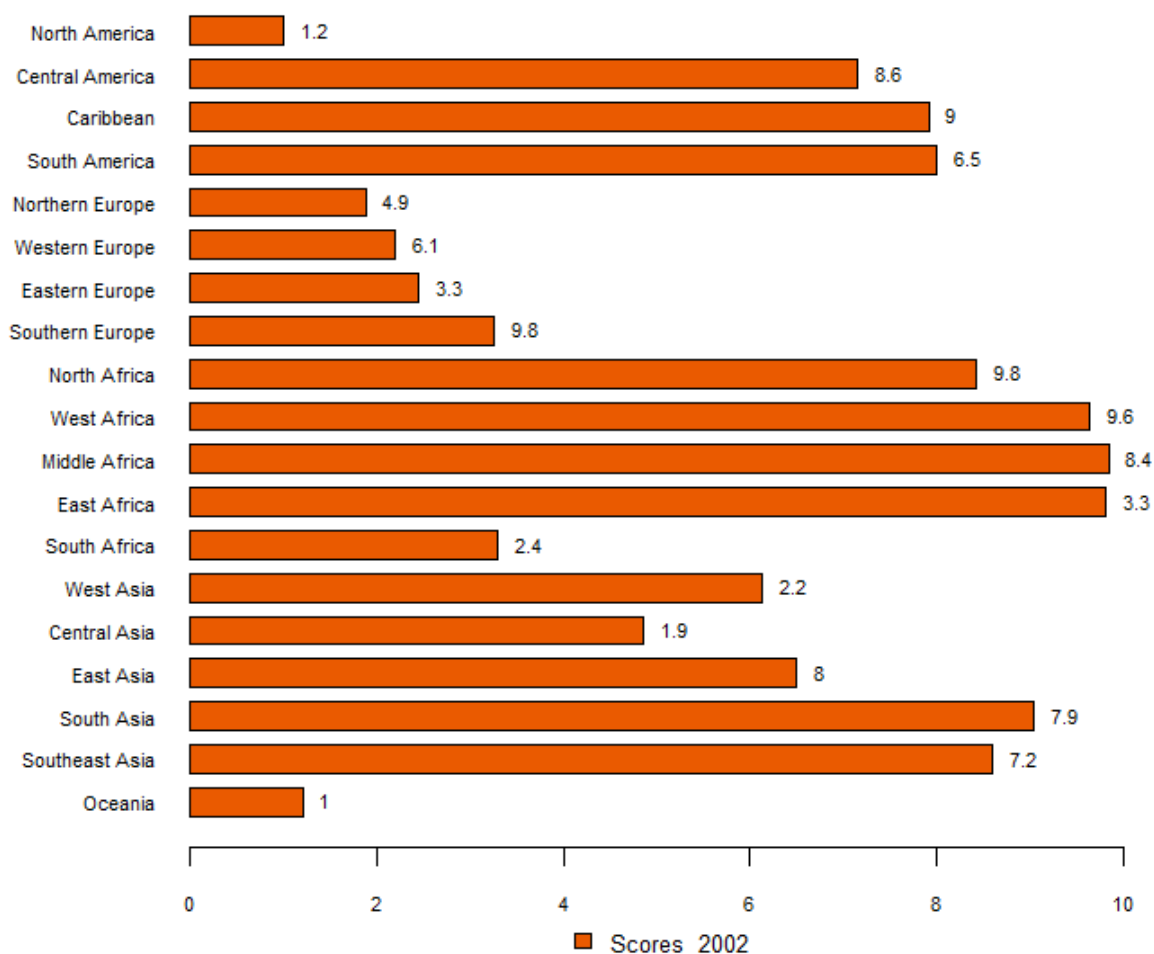
Greenhouse Gases - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Greenhouse Gases - by regions(1)



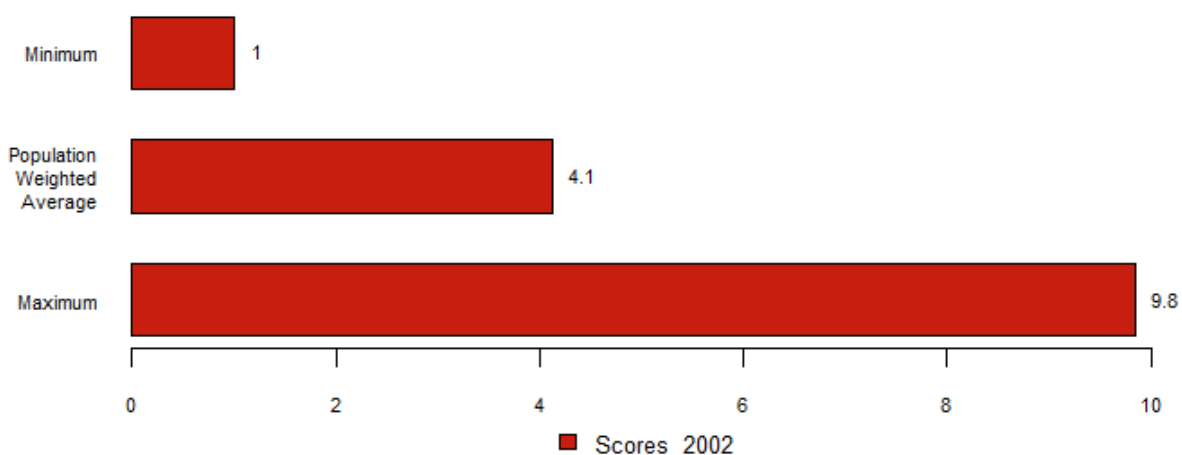
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 16 - Renewable Energy

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

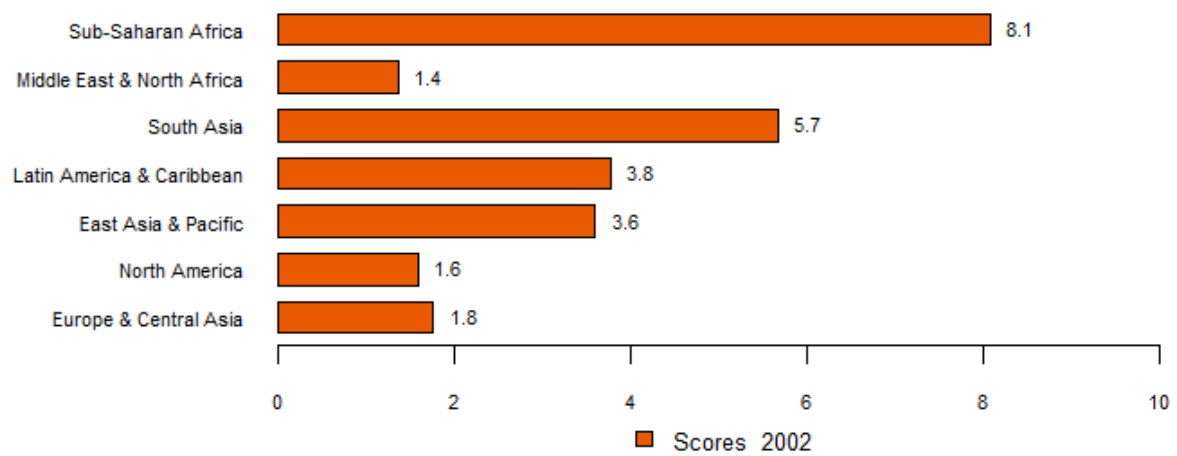
| | |
|--------------|--|
| Indicator | Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) |
| Source | Worldbank |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | 100% |

Renewable Energy - world

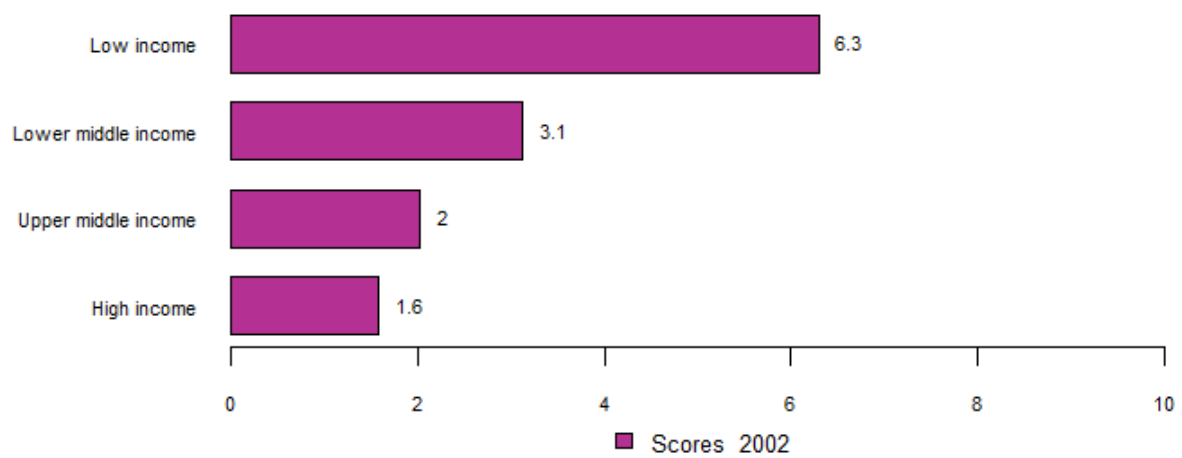




Renewable Energy - by regions*



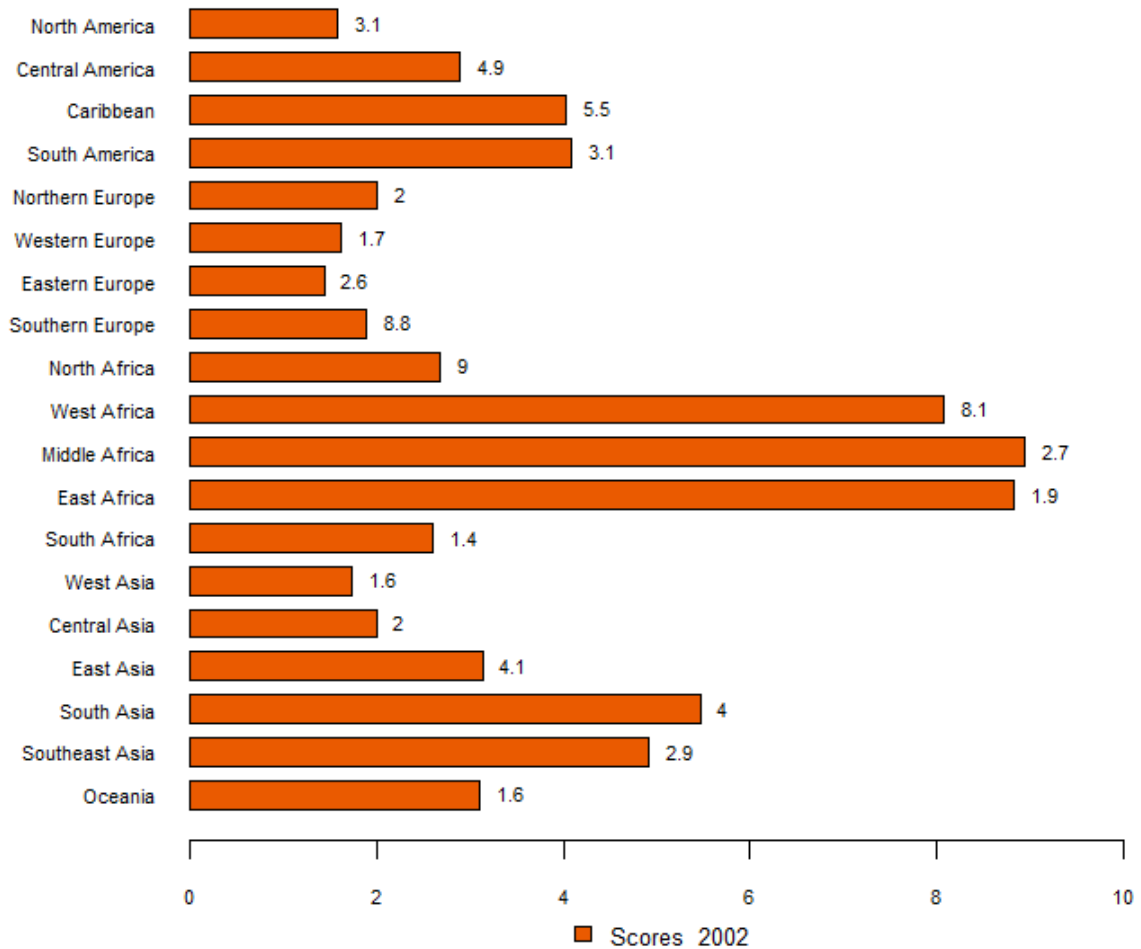
Renewable Energy - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Renewable Energy - by regions(1)



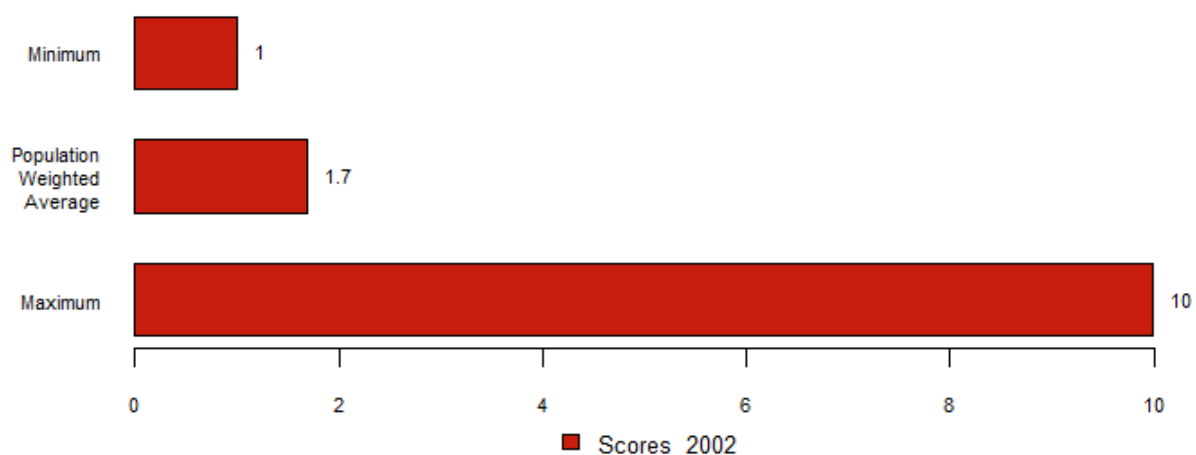
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 17 - Organic Farming

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

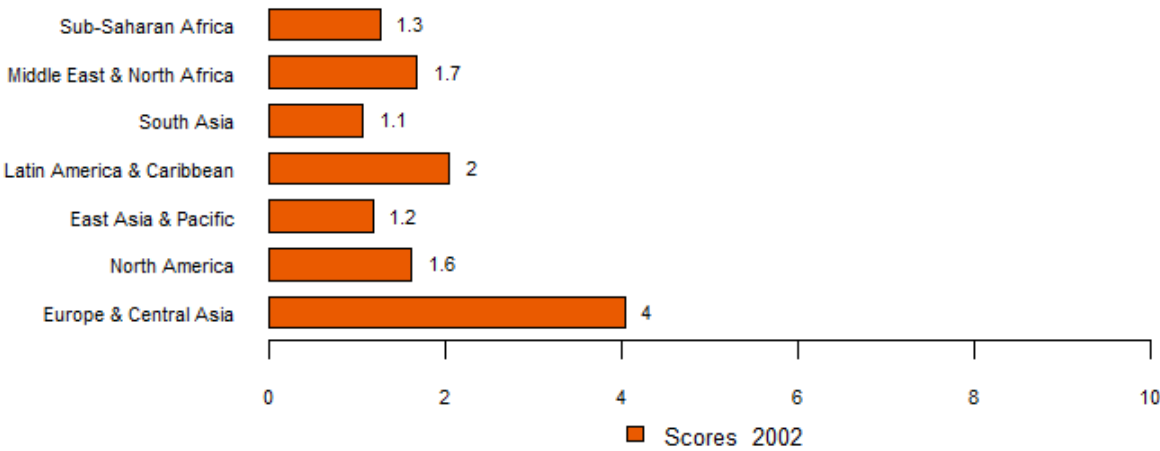
| | |
|--------------|--|
| Indicator | Organic area share of total farmland [%] |
| Source | FiBL |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | 20% |

Organic Farming - world

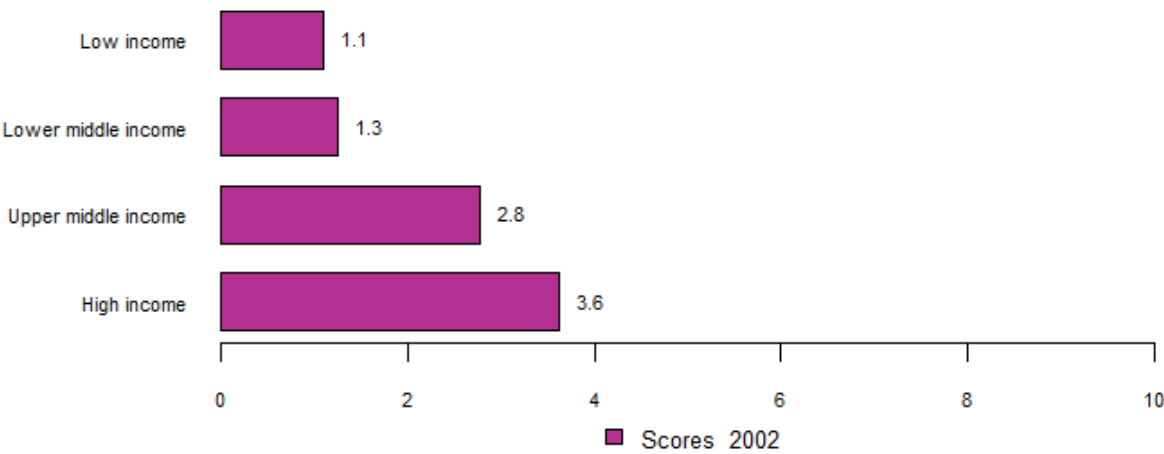




Organic Farming - by regions*



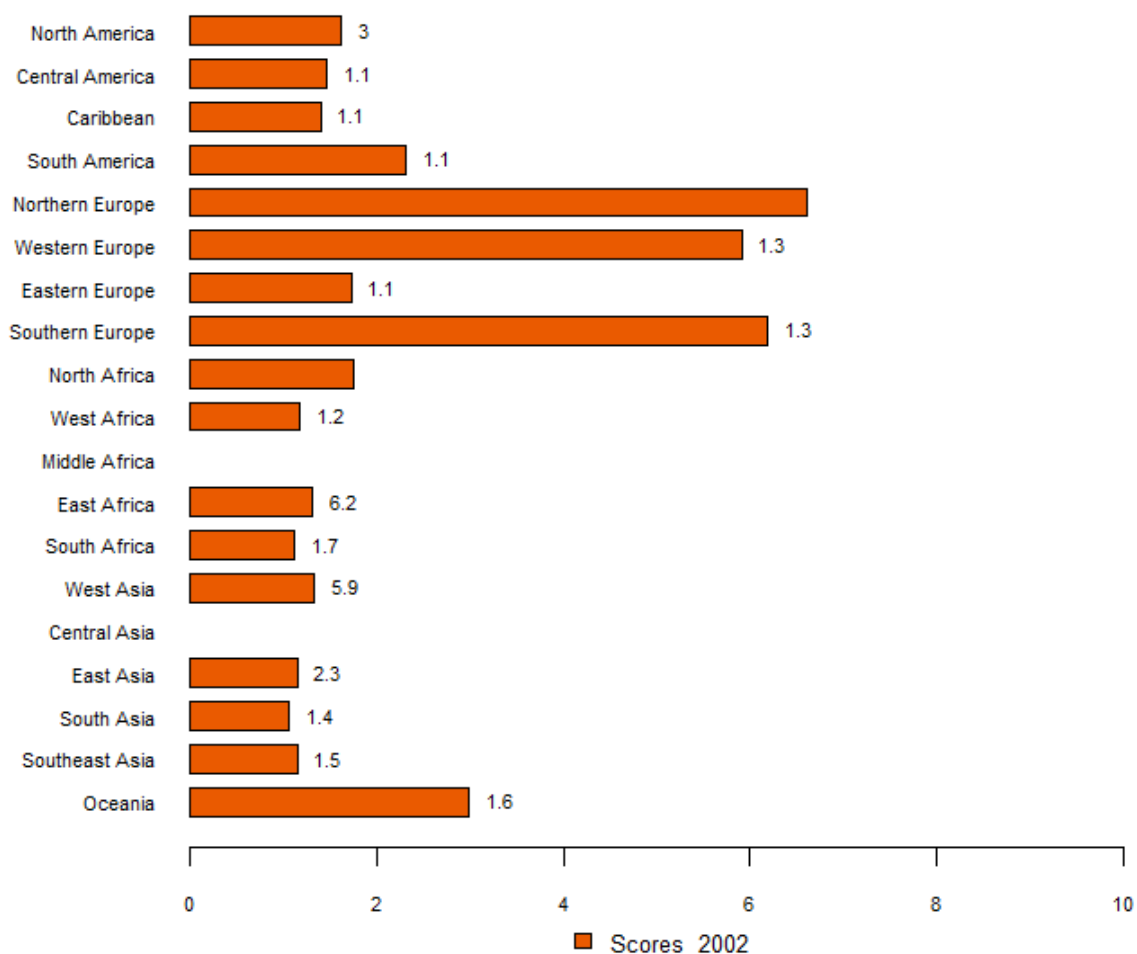
Organic Farming - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Organic Farming - by regions(1)



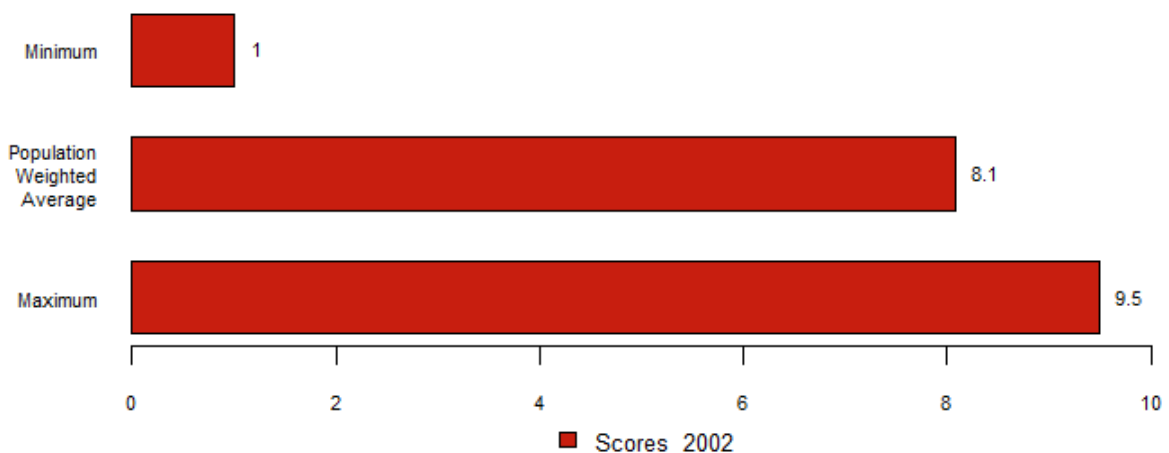
(1)UN 2002 definition

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.

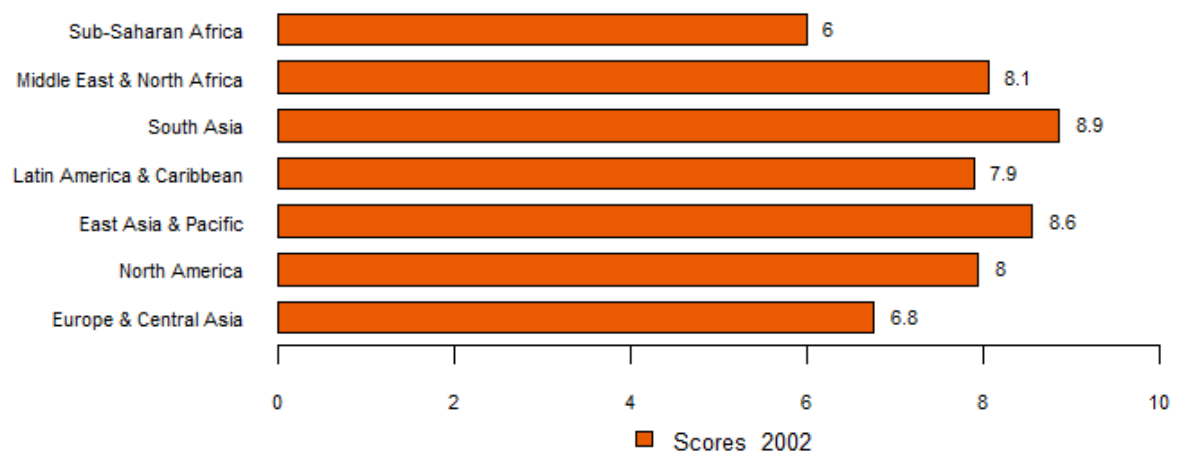
| | |
|--------------|--|
| Indicator | Adjusted net savings, including particulate emission damage (% of GNI) |
| Source | Worldbank |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | No special target |

Genuine Savings - world

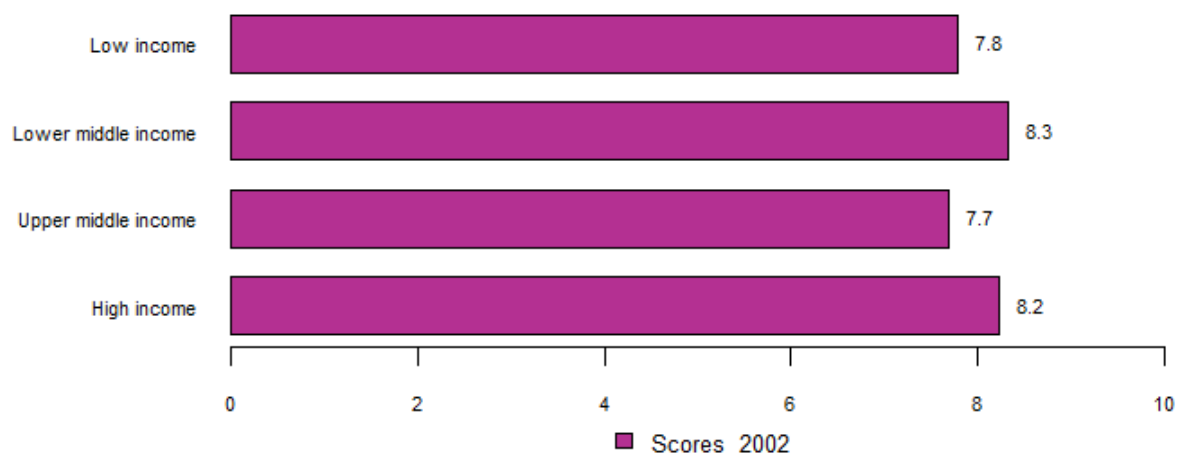




Genuine Savings - by regions*



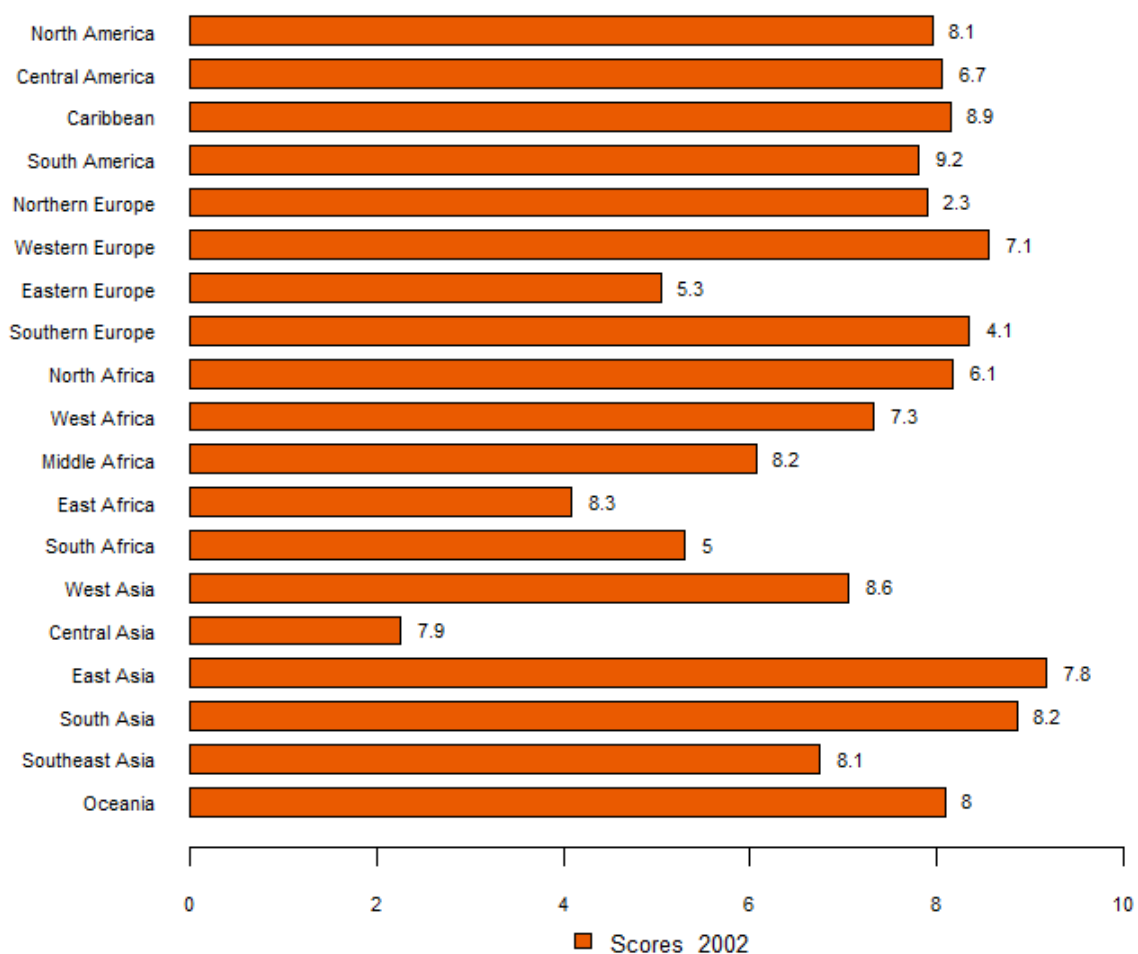
Genuine Savings - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Genuine Savings - by regions(1)



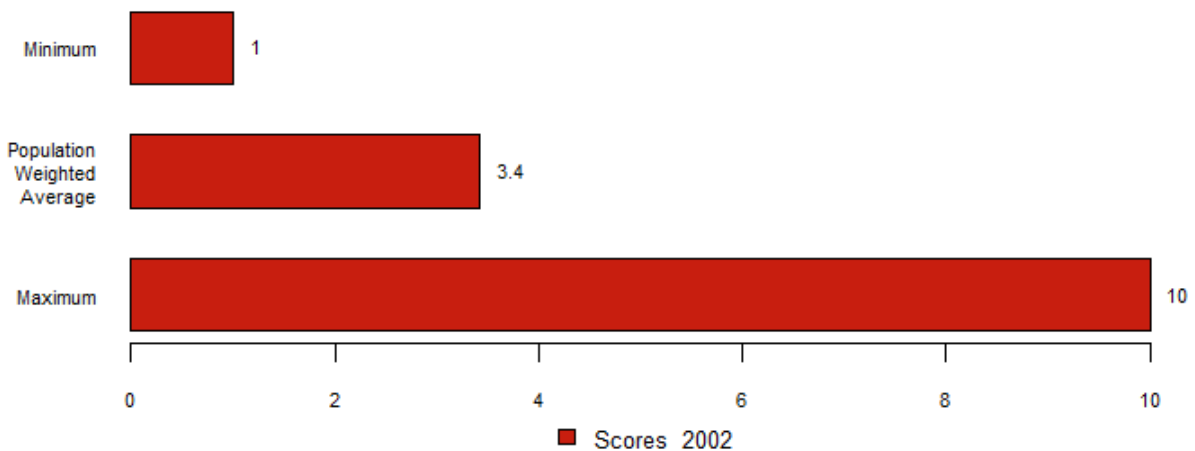
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 19 - GDP

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.

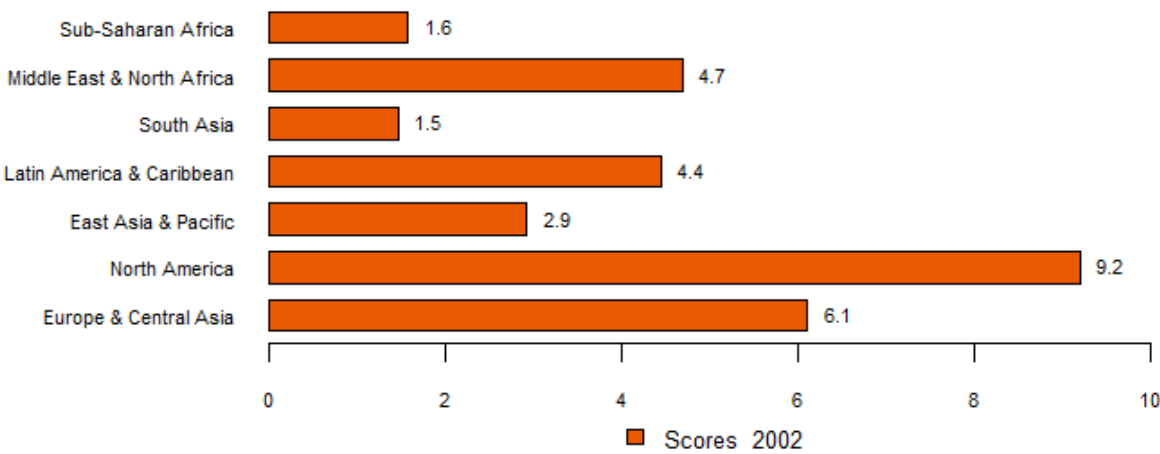
| | |
|--------------|--|
| Indicator | GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$) |
| Source | Worldbank |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | No special target |

GDP - world

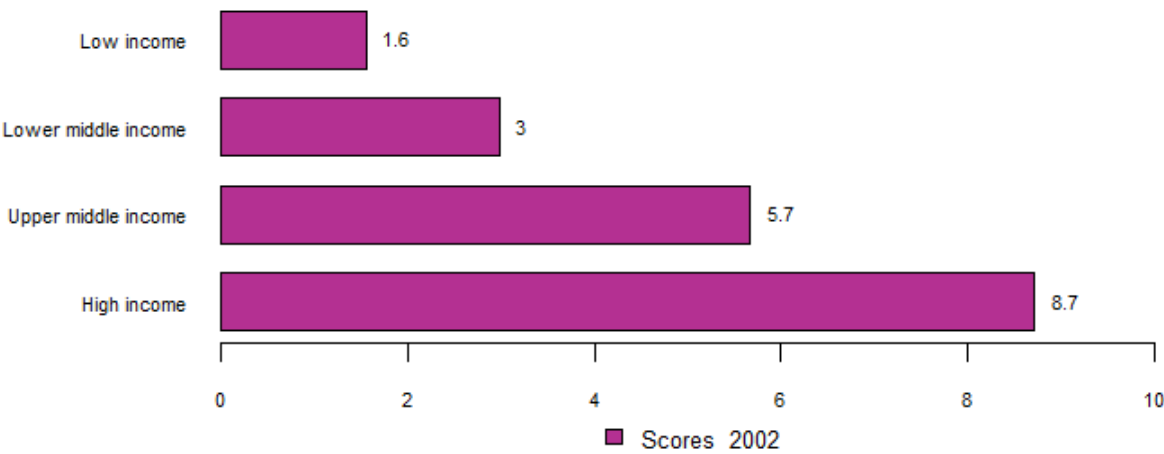




GDP - by regions*



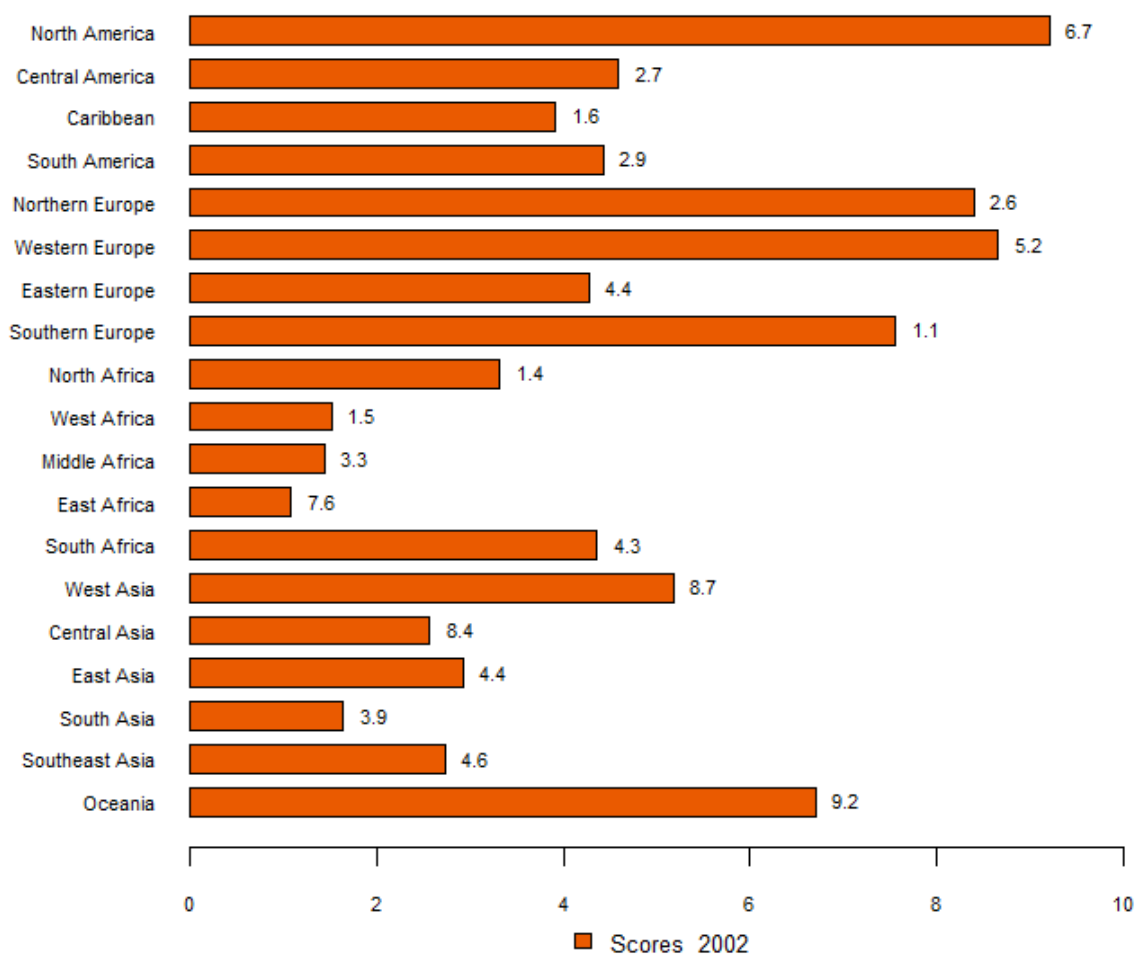
GDP - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



GDP - by regions(1)



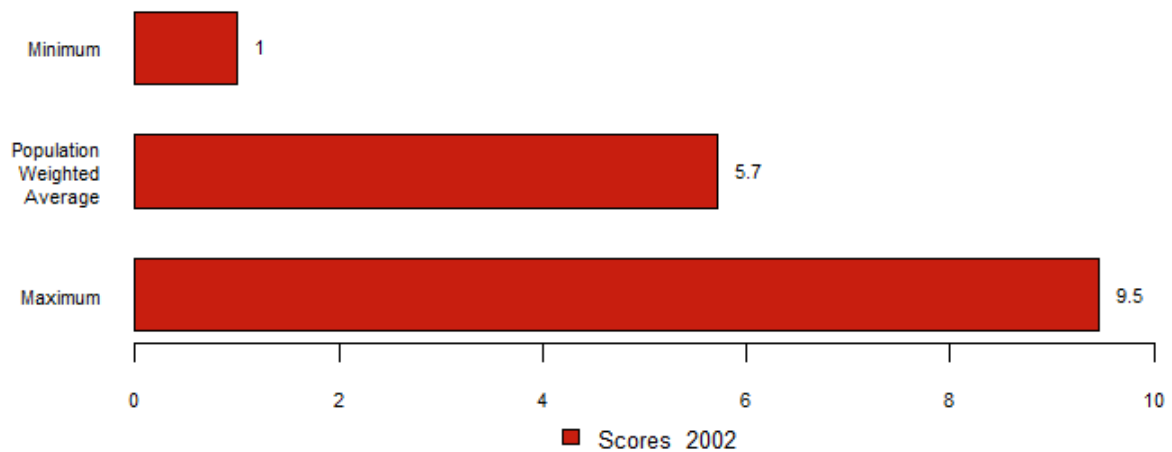
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 20 - Employment

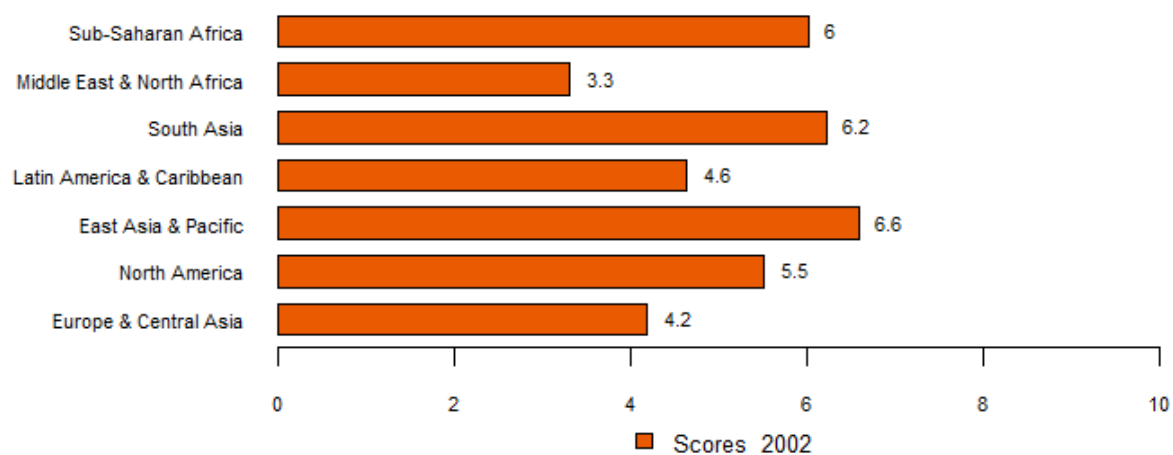
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Indicator | Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate) |
| Source | Worldbank |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | 0% unemployed people |

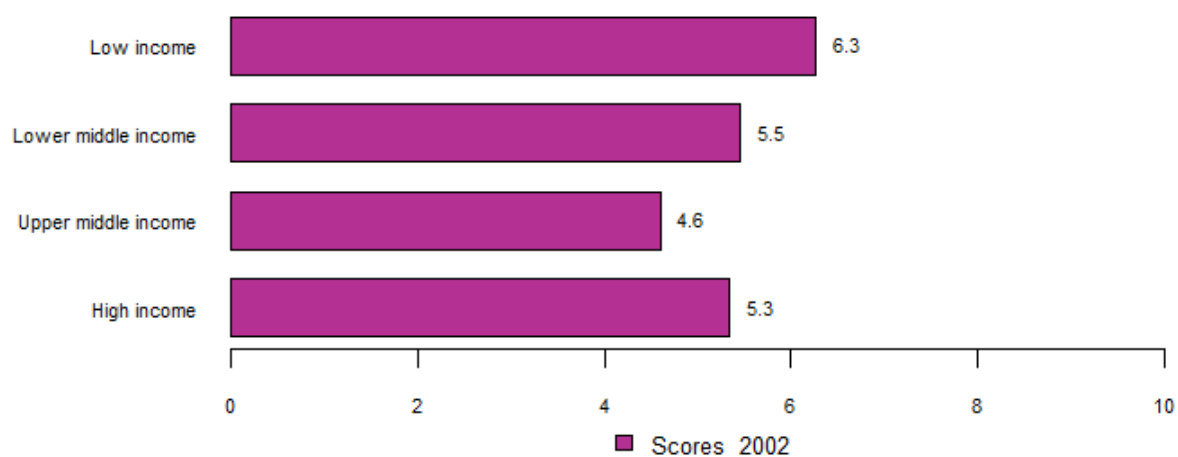
Employment - world



Employment - by regions*

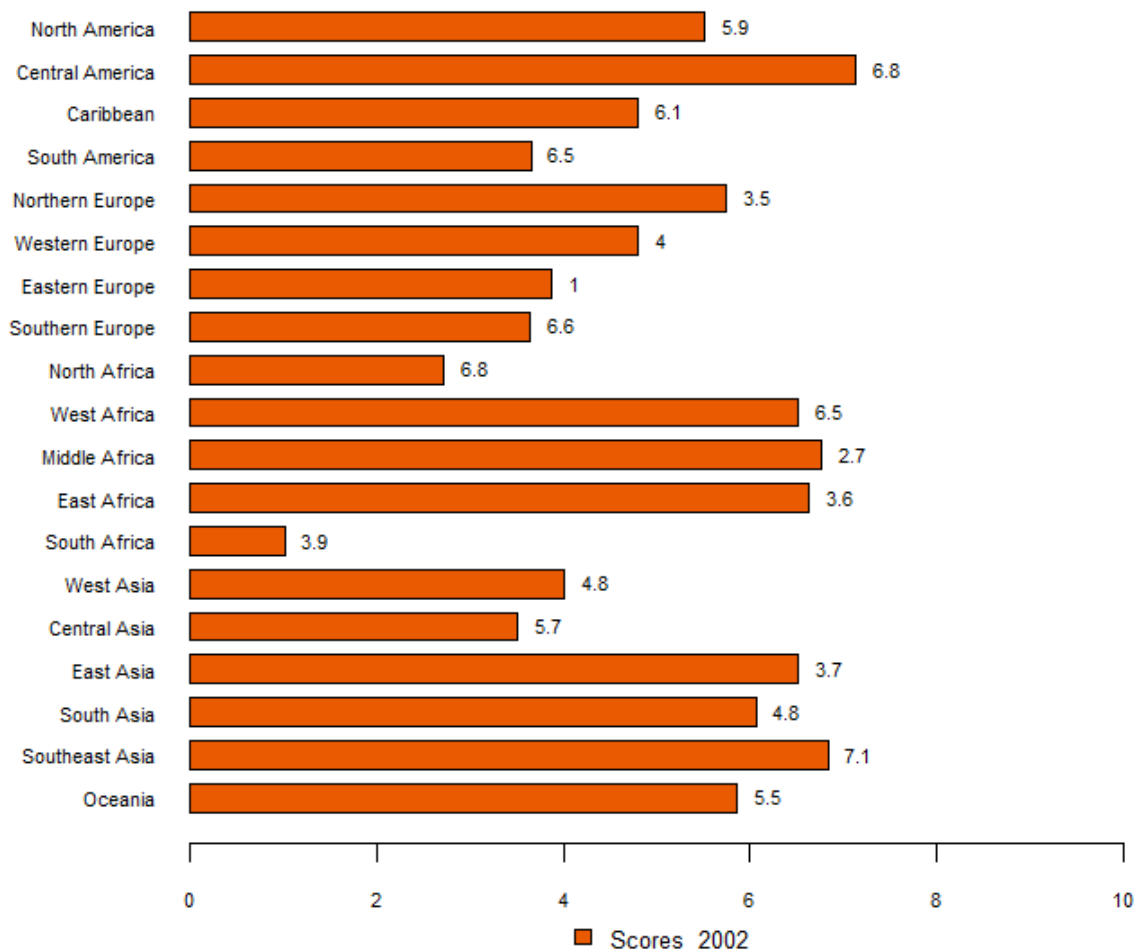


Employment - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition

Employment - by regions(1)



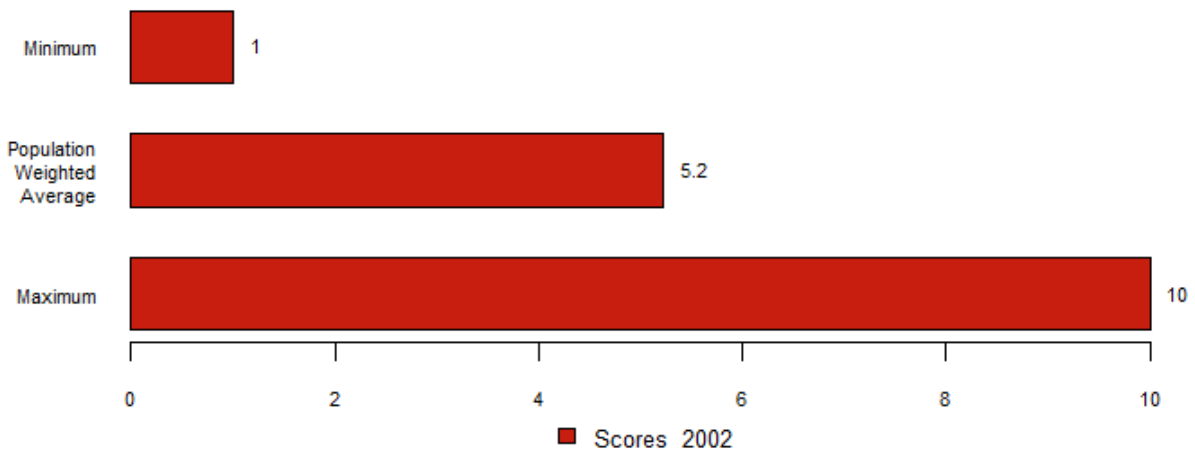
(1)UN 2002 definition

Indicator 21 - Public Debt

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.

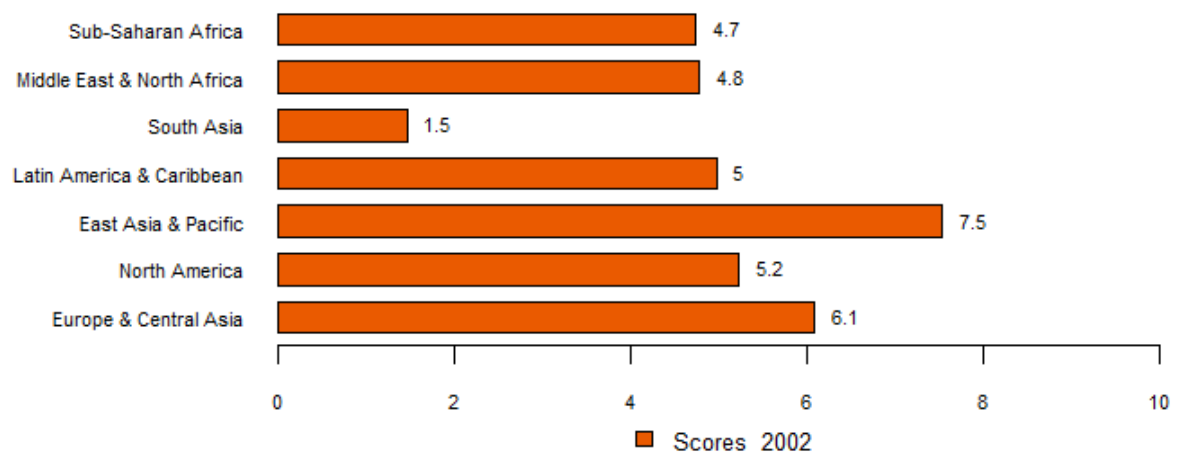
| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Indicator | Gross Debt |
| Source | International Monetary Fond (IMF) |
| Year of data | 2002 |
| Target | 2.5 % of GDP |

Public Debt - world

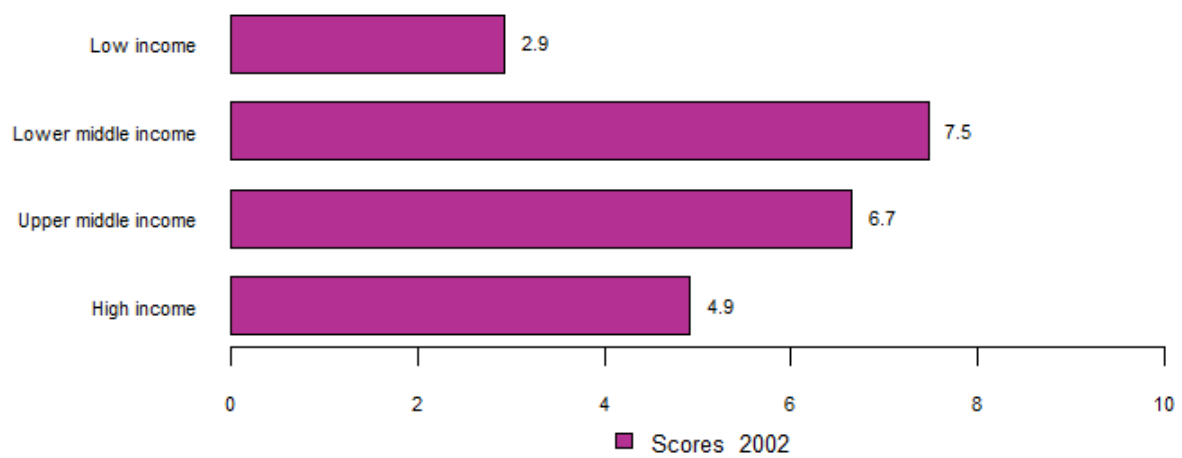




Public Debt - by regions*



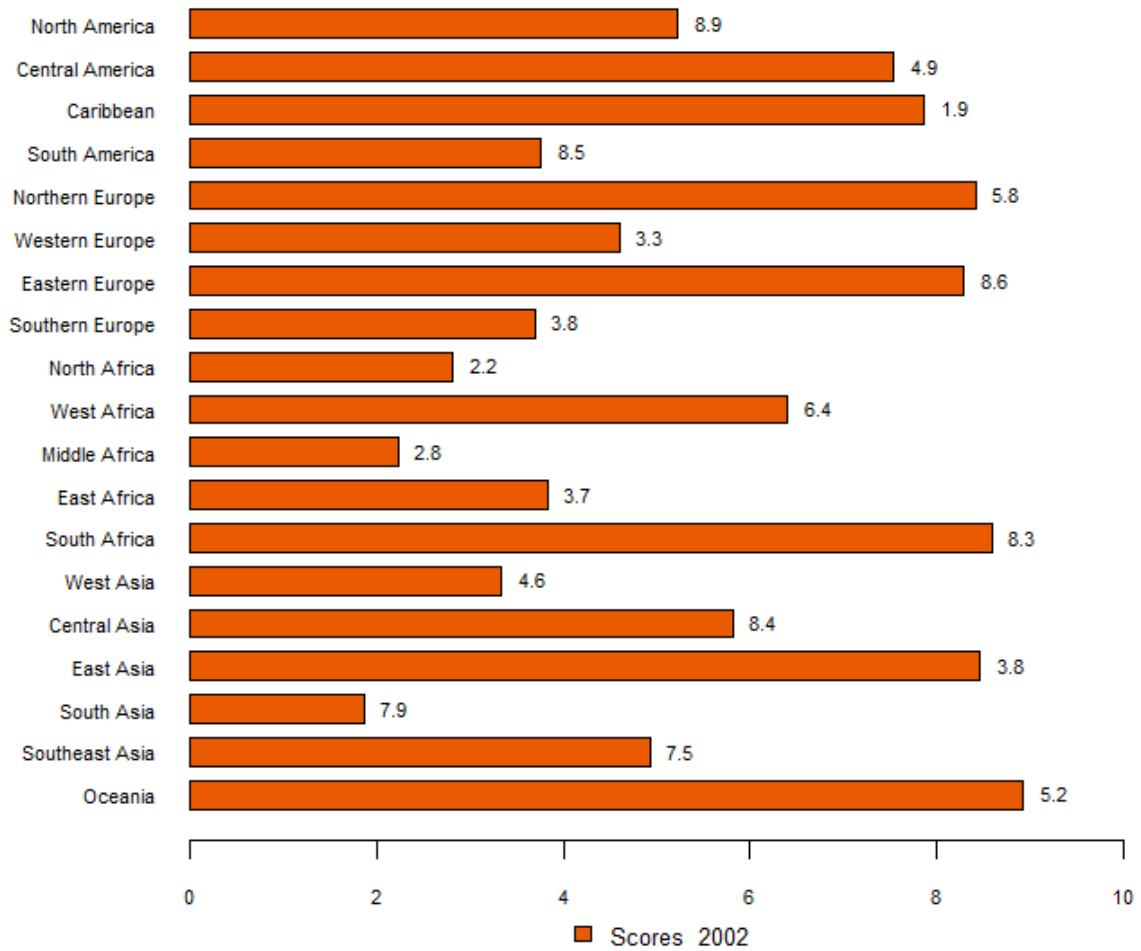
Public Debt - by income class*



*Worldbank 2002 definition



Public Debt - by regions(1)



(1)UN 2002 definition