



## Statistical follow-up on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development – Executive summary

An analysis of how Sweden, as of today and based on available data and results, lives up to the goals and targets in the Agenda.

*“We commit to engaging in systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of this Agenda over the next 15 years. A robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to implementation and will help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing this Agenda in order to ensure that no one is left behind.”*

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



# Content

- Foreword .....3
- Contacts at Statistics Sweden.....4
- Information before reading.....5
- Summary by goal.....6
- Challenges .....17
- The assignment .....19
- How we carried out the assignment.....20
  - Analysis of the current status .....20
  - Different types of indicators.....20
  - On the available statistics on *all*.....21
  - On comparability .....22
  - Gender equality .....22
  - The work process.....22
- Available data and results.....23
  - No exclusion – divisions of statistics .....25
  - Integrated follow-up .....25
- Annex 2 .....26

## Foreword

With the adoption of General assembly resolution 70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the governments of the countries of the United Nations embarked upon a plan to not only *take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path*<sup>1</sup>, but they also committed to assuming the primary responsibility for the follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets over the coming 15 years<sup>2</sup>. Additionally, the 2030 Agenda notes that follow-up and review processes at all levels will be rigorous and evidence-based, informed by country-led evaluations and data that are high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by a number of characteristics.

The government has instructed Statistics Sweden to analyse Sweden's implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development on a statistical basis. The task is divided into two parts. This report constitutes an executive summary of the first part of the assignment, which is to analyse, based on available data and results, how Sweden, as of today, meets the goals and targets of the Agenda. The full report, that has separate chapters on the goals, is at the time of writing only available in Swedish<sup>3</sup>.

In the second part of the assignment, Statistics Sweden will investigate the possibilities of using integrated indicators for the follow-up of the Agenda and propose a national reporting structure for the national and global indicators.

To carry out the assignment, Statistics Sweden has been in contact with a number of government agencies and other organisations that have provided support in the form of knowledge, expertise and statistics. The Swedish Delegation for the 2030 Agenda has also been consulted. We would like to give special thanks to all those who contributed to the report. Given the limited time available for the preparation of the report, the possibility to consult interested parties has been limited.

The logotypes and icons used in the report have been downloaded from the UN website.

Helen Stoye



Acting Director General

---

<sup>1</sup> General assembly resolution 70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Preamble)

<sup>2</sup> General assembly resolution 70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Follow-up and review)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.scb.se/contentassets/39be43c18d9c4087b63e9b1601b6021f/agenda-2030.pdf>

## Contacts at Statistics Sweden

Questions on the content of the report and on Statistics Sweden's work on issues connected to the 2030 Agenda can be directed to:

**Sara Frankl**

International secretariat, Director General's Office

+46 10 479 48 04

name.name@scb.se

**Viveka Palm**

Deputy director, Department of regions and environment

+46 10 479 42 19

name.name@scb.se

## Information before reading

The 2030 Agenda is to be followed up with a set of globally designed indicators linked to different targets in the Agenda. The indicators are numbered according to the goals and underlying targets. Some targets are called implementation targets. They have been marked with a combination of numbers and characters and have a stronger focus on how the goal can be reached.

In many places in the report, the 'tier classification' of the indicators is mentioned. This classification shows the global readiness of the indicators from a data availability perspective. IAEG-SDG, an expert group with representatives from the statistical system in various parts of the world that supports UNSD with advice on the follow-up on the Agenda, has classified the proposed indicators in a tier system. The indicators classified in tier I already have a developed methodology and data are collected regularly from many parts of the world. The indicators in tier II have a methodology but only cover part of the world. Finally, the tier III-indicators need further definition to achieve a harmonised global method.

As the classification is made on a global level, national data may still be available for use; the classification can therefore at times be misleading for national follow-up. Sweden may have statistics for targets with tier II or III indicators, but that rely on a method that is difficult to apply at the global level. In a similar way, some of the tier I indicators are designed for circumstances that are very different from the situation in Sweden or for a follow-up with large household surveys of the type that are used in low and middle income countries, but not in Sweden.

The production of statistics in mature statistical systems such as the Swedish one has often been developed based on national needs. In Sweden, a large part of the statistics have been produced with the help of administrative sources. Such sources cannot easily be adapted to international concepts based on household surveys. On the other hand, they provide a good basis for the type of integrated analyses that is called for.

In some cases, indicators in this report are classified as 'can be calculated exactly like the global indicator' even though the global indicator belongs to tier III. This means that the indicator is well suited for national follow-up on the goal and target, even if the international indicator has not yet been fully defined.

## Summary by goal



The seven targets under goal 1 concern poverty (according to international and national definitions), social security, equal rights to economic and other resources and about the resilience of the poor and people in vulnerable situations. The implementation goals are about resource mobilisation.

There are multiple official data sources available in Sweden to measure different aspects of poverty. The challenge is rather to choose what to measure. There are no officially defined definitions of what poverty is in Sweden. Low disposable income is used as an approximation for a national poverty definition in this report. This is also one of the definitions used at the European level.

In summary, few indicators under goal 1, at least narrowly interpreted, relate to conditions in rich countries. Many can be said to have no apparent policy relevance in Sweden. At a global level, Sweden lives up to most of the targets. Also in a European context, Swedish poverty can be regarded as low. Groups most exposed to poverty in the sense of disposable income are women aged 65 years and older and persons born abroad. In a distribution of household types, single women with children are most exposed to low disposable incomes.

A multidimensional definition of poverty, that is, including more aspects than economics alone, would allow for the calculation of further indicators in a number of areas such as health, education, influence and more.



Goal 2, which in its short version is called 'zero hunger', reads 'End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture' in full. The first two targets under goal two concern hunger and malnutrition, as well as obesity, with particular focus on children and vulnerable groups. There are no systematically compiled statistics in Sweden that indicate the presence of malnutrition in children. Estimates made by FAO indicate that the presence of malnutrition in Sweden is less than 5 percent. The occurrence of underweight and obesity in

those over the age of sixteen is monitored annually and shows, among other things, that the presence of obesity is increasing for the general population and has been increasing for a long time. For children, there are different studies, but no annual statistics.

The third and fourth targets concern agricultural productivity and food production and can be followed up with existing statistics. The fifth target concerns genetic diversity. According to the FAO estimates, based on statistics collected from the Swedish Board of Agriculture, 60 percent of local animal breeds have been classified as vulnerable to eradication in Sweden.

Since the targets do not specify either direct or indirect target levels, the assessment of how Sweden is performing to the targets must be assessed on the basis of national policy and national conditions. The Swedish Food Action Plan of February 2017 includes a goal that the area of ecological farming as a share of agricultural land shall increase from 17 percent to 30 percent by 2030. According to the follow-up on the national environmental objectives, Sweden does not meet the objective *A rich farming landscape* by 2020.

The remaining three implementation targets are about cooperation and investments globally, as well as well functioning markets for food and agricultural products. In this respect, it can be noted that agricultural expenditure as a share of public expenditure is significantly lower than agriculture's share of GDP – 34 percent of the total Swedish public development assistance goes to the agricultural sector, and that the EU, and thus Sweden, does not apply agricultural export subsidies.



The goal relating to good health and well-being contains targets on maternity mortality, child mortality, HIV, tuberculosis, hepatitis B, chronic diseases, suicide, drug abuse, injured and killed in traffic, sexual health, healthcare, poisoning, vaccine, medical research and health care services as well as national and global health risks. As regards these targets, Sweden generally achieves good results in global comparisons. However, health is of course a relevant and fundamental aspect of sustainability nationally as well. There is a need to supplement with a broader indicator. Within the EU, the 'Healthy life years' indicator is such an overall measure.

For chronic diseases, circulatory diseases and tumours accounted for 61 percent of deaths in Sweden in 2015. In 2015, the number of suicides per 100 000 inhabitants was 7 for women and 17 for men. Swedes consumed 9.2 litres of pure alcohol per person in 2015. This is an 11 percent decrease since 2005. About 18 percent of men and 13 percent of women are reported to consume alcohol in at-risk-levels. Deaths in traffic are 2.63 per 100 000. This means 259 persons were killed in traffic in 2015. In addition, 2,012 were severely injured.

Statistics Sweden proposes that an indicator be included in the national list, showing the sale of antibiotics for healthcare and animal medicine. Such an indicator could also be proposed as a global indicator to monitor goal 3.d: "Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks."



The quality education goal includes ten targets on access to primary and secondary school, preschool, post-secondary education and vocational education. Education in sustainable development and human rights, students' learning environment, development assistance in higher education and access to educated teachers are also included in the goal.

From an international perspective, Sweden has good access to statistics on education. There are statistics broadly consistent with the global indicators for all targets except one. In some cases, national statistics are used, as they can be considered more relevant in a national context.

Sweden has a well-developed education system for children, adolescents and adults. This is reflected, inter alia, by the fact that more than 70 percent of the adult population participates in some form of education over a 12-month period. Primary and secondary education is free of charge and primary education is mandatory. From a global perspective, the targets can therefore be considered to be met in most cases.

However, there are challenges nationally; for example, that all pupils should have the same opportunities for learning regardless of their circumstances and background. International measurements of knowledge in Swedish and mathematics showed a downward trend in the results of Swedish 15-year-olds between 2006 and 2012. The downward trend was broken in 2015, however, when results improved slightly. The proportion of students who performed below the basic level of reading comprehension (level 2) increased from 13 percent in 2000 to 23 percent in 2012 but decreased to 18 percent in 2015. In an international survey of adults' basic skills in reading, computing and problem solving using a computer or the Internet, Sweden performed well compared with other participating countries. However, there were major differences within the population between, for example, people with low education levels and people with higher education.

There are no global indicators on the well-being and safety at school that can be used to follow up on the learning environment for students. This is an important issue in the national context and access to data is good. The results of a survey in 2015 showed that the majority of students in primary and secondary schools had never been subjected to bullying in school. However, 10 percent of girls and 8 percent of boys in grades 4–6 had experienced bullying regularly (at least once a month).





The gender equality goal concerns, beyond legislation, targets on violence and harmful practices, unpaid work, power and influence, as well as sexual and reproductive health and rights. Implementation targets involve giving women equal rights to financial resources as well as promoting women's empowerment.

In an international comparison, Sweden has great access to gender statistics. There are, or will be in the near future, appropriate statistics available for all targets – in most cases in accordance with the way the global indicator is designed, but in other cases adapted to national circumstances related to statistical access and/or current issues in society.

In international evaluations, Sweden is often held up as one of the world's most gender-equal countries. At the same time, we know inequalities still exist. The targets under goal 5 sometimes relate to the implementation of policy and, in other cases, the outcome of these efforts (in the broader sense). We find that some of the targets related to implementation are met in Sweden. Other targets are, wholly or in part, related to the outcomes – that is, to abolish all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including human trafficking and sexual and other exploitation. There are laws and strategies in place in Sweden aimed at achieving the target. A target for Swedish gender equality policy is that 'Men's violence against women shall cease. Women and men, girls and boys, shall have the same rights and chances of bodily integrity.' The idea is that it should be possible to use the indicators proposed at the global level, for which we present national statistics here, as reference points when following up on the goals.

One result shown in this report is that the exposure to sexual offenses varies with age. Nine percent of young women (aged 16–24) report that they have been subjected to some form of sexual offence in 2015. The corresponding proportion for men in the same age group was 0,5 percent. According to the National Board for Health and Welfare, approximately 38 000 women and girls that resided in Sweden in 2015 may have been exposed to some form of genital mutilation in their lifetime. This corresponds to 0.8 percent of all women and girls in Sweden. Other statistics reported refer to time spent on unpaid work. On average, women spend 16 percent of the hours of the day on unpaid work, compared with 12.6 percent for men. However, the amount of time spent on unpaid work varies, for example by household type. The report also shows that the gender distribution in the Riksdag (the Swedish parliament) as well as in municipal and county councils and general assemblies is relatively even, albeit consistently with a higher proportion of men than women. Among managers, the gender distribution is still not even, but the proportion of women increased in the 21st century. In 2015, 38 percent of managers were women and 62 percent were men.



The clean water and sanitation goal has eight targets regarding the access to clean water and the ability to wash, the proportion of wastewater that is being purified, the state of the lakes, the efficiency of water use, drought, user interaction, water protection and restoration as well as aid to water and sanitation and local planning of water management.

The availability of clean water in Sweden is excellent from a global perspective. For the global indicators, review assessments can be made, and Statistics Sweden makes the assessment that Sweden achieves these goals. The matter of how to secure water availability for the future is relevant for Sweden and needs to be discussed from a local perspective. Sweden does not yet meet the national environmental quality objective of good-quality groundwater. As regards the purification of water, the quality is good from a health perspective, but purification to ensure that environmental objectives are met has not yet been achieved. The quality of drinking water is of relevance locally and must be followed up. The state of the groundwater, seawater and streams is followed up every 6 years as part of the EU water directive.

As soon as the method for calculating water utilisation efficiency has been established, Sweden should be able to calculate and report this to the global follow-up. The indicator on water stress is reported every five years and the withdrawal of fresh water as a percentage of available renewable water resources amounted to 1.4 percent in 2010. The threshold for excessive withdrawal is set at 20 percent globally. For Sweden, regional reporting of this indicator would increase the relevancy considerably. According to the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, work on obtaining data about municipalities with a risk of lack of water is ongoing.

One of the indicators for which a global method has not yet been adopted concerns cooperation across borders. Sweden has three international water districts where the catchment areas are shared with Finland and Norway. The Geological Survey of Sweden thinks Sweden should use water supply plans as a basis for these indicators. The follow-up made within the environmental quality objectives system is well suited for national water management needs.

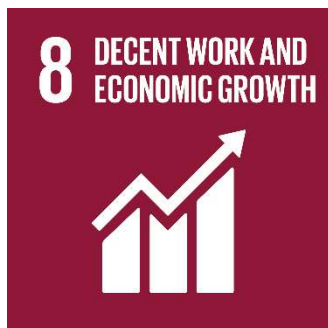


The affordable and clean energy targets include access to electricity and clean fuels for household purposes, the share of renewable energy use, energy efficiency and the financing of clean energy in low-income countries.

From a global perspective, the availability of electricity and fuels that are clean from a health perspective is good in Sweden, and the assessment is that these indicators need not be followed up nationally. Emissions from transports and wood burning can cause important health problems locally, which are followed up in target 11.6.2.

The target to increase the share of renewable energy is important and followed up under the ambit of the EU directive on the promotion of renewable energy (2009/28/EC). Sweden is the country in the EU that has the largest share of renewable energy use; 53 percent, compared with 16 percent in EU in 2014. The national objective of reaching 51 percent by the year 2020 has thus been reached and will need to be reset. The goals in the 2030 Agenda are set for 2030.

In 2014, the energy intensity in relation to the GDP was 0.14 TWh/billion SEK. Sweden has the objective to reduce the energy intensity 20 percent from 2008 to 2020. In order to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees, efficient and cleaner energy use is essential and the goals need to be strengthened. A government bill for a climate policy framework with new objectives was proposed in March 2017.



To follow up on the goal on decent working conditions and sustainable economic growth, targets are set regarding the GDP growth, economic productivity, employment for all people, resource efficiency and the use of natural resources, equal pay for equal work, eliminating slave labour and reducing occupational accidents, defending trade union rights, promoting sustainable tourism, strengthen the financial sector's accessibility to all and supporting the trade of developing countries.

Data access is good for following up on the proposed indicators that seem most relevant from a national perspective. Per capita, GDP growth was 3.0 percent in 2015 with 2010 as the reference year. The GDP development is 2.5 percent per gainfully employed person. In 2014, the informal sector in Sweden, excluding agriculture, amounted to 3.9 percent of total wages. The Swedish economy had an estimated footprint of 24 tonnes per capita in 2010, as estimated by researchers at UNEP. According to national estimates of material consumption (according to another method), material consumption in Sweden amounted to 22.5 tonnes per capita in 2015. Sweden has a high consumption of biomass, metals, sand and gravel. The average hourly wage of SEK 172 for women and SEK 196 for men in 2015. Data are also presented by age categories and region.

Unemployment was 7.5 percent in 2015 for those aged 16–64, which is also reported as 7.7 percent for men and 7.3 percent for women. The percentage of young people (15–24 years) who neither worked nor studied was 6.7 percent in 2015.

In 2015, 34 fatal occupational injuries occurred, 32 of which affected men and 2 of which affected women. The number of non-fatal occupational injuries reported was 31 773, of which 57 percent affected men and 43 percent affected women.

Tourism's share of GDP was estimated to approximately 2.53 percent in 2014.



Sustainable industry, innovation and infrastructure contains targets for sustainable infrastructure and industrialisation, employment in the manufacturing industry, access to credit for small businesses, an increased environmental sector and support for modernisation, research and Internet access. The global targets are aimed at providing more people with access to sustainable transport.

In Sweden, access to transport infrastructure is considered good from a global perspective, and the focus of the analysis is on the sustainability aspects of the various means of transport. The number of passengers in Swedish airports amounted to approximately 35 million in 2015. Arrival freight at Swedish airports amounted to 124 thousand tonnes in 2015. Sweden's industrialisation rate is 14.8 percent of GDP and calculated as industry value added per capita, it was approximately SEK 59 000 per capita in 2015. The total number of employees in the manufacturing industry was 501 000 people in 2015.



Goal 10, which deals with reducing inequalities within and between countries, has ten targets, three of which are implementation targets. The targets relate to income and income distribution, discrimination, policies for achieving greater equality, regulation and monitoring of global financial markets, strengthening the representation of developing countries in global economic and financial institutions, and migration and mobility. The implementation targets are about trade, development assistance and remittance costs.

The availability of data and statistics is good for goal 10. Most indicators can be reported either as the global indicator described or with approximations. The availability of income statistics is excellent and can be divided and cut in a variety of ways.

Disposable income is increasing in Sweden. At the same time, the growth rate is highest for those with high incomes and lowest for those with low incomes, which means that income differences are on the increase.



Goal 11 deals with sustainable cities and communities and includes targets for access to housing, transport systems, road safety and accessibility for all, including planning, conservation of cultural and natural heritage, reducing the impact of disasters and improving air quality, waste management, access to green areas and public places and, last but not least, targets aimed at reducing psychological, physical and sexual violence.

The first target, adequate and affordable housing, is a nationally relevant objective. Not in the global wording about how many people live in slums, but in a more local context. In 2015, the share of people who lived in overcrowded households in Sweden amounted to 16 percent of all people in the age group 16 years and older.

The amount of particles in urban areas is a matter of global and local interest alike. The same indicator has been proposed by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency as one of five indicators for monitoring the environmental objective of fresh air. Data for 19 agglomerations are reported to the EEA via the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and from there, the WHO retrieves data for global measurement. In order to achieve the environmental quality targets for fresh air, emissions of nitrogen oxides and particles needs to decrease. Air pollution causes several thousands of premature deaths per year. According to the follow-up on the national environmental quality objectives, Sweden does not meet the fresh air target. Access to urban green areas is relatively good in Sweden. 92 percent of the population in larger urban areas have access to a green area within 200 m from their homes.

The indicator of the share of the population that was exposed to psychological, physical or sexual violence in the last year has both local and global importance. The total share that was subjected to violent crime (assaults, threats and/or muggings) was 6.8 percent in 2015. The share subjected to an assault was 2.0 percent, the share subjected to a threat was 5.0 and the share subjected to a mugging was 0.9 percent. Sexual offenses are not included in the total of violent crime above. The proportion of victims of sexual offenses was 1.7 percent in 2015. Men are increasingly subjected to assault, robbery and fraud while women are more often subjected to sexual offenses, threats and harassment.



Goal 12 on responsible consumption and production has targets aimed at implementing a UN Framework on the same theme, the sustainable use of natural resources (the same indicators as reported in goal 8), reducing food waste, improving the treatment of chemicals and waste, promoting sustainable methods and reporting by companies and promoting sustainable public procurement, increasing people's knowledge of how sustainable development is achieved, supporting developing countries' ability to transition to sustainable production and consumption,

develop sustainable tourism and transform fossil fuels subsidies.

Sweden has worked on this topic for a long time, and it is relevant for national follow-up. The first indicator, if Sweden is a country that has a plan to apply the ten-year framework for sustainable consumption and production patterns, is thus met. The global indicators are partially the same as in goal 8 in terms of material flows. Statistics Sweden has written a report on goal 12 and on how it can be used to make some of the integrated analyses that can show how the economy and the environmental impact are linked. The environmental accounting system is a statistical system designed to highlight the environmental impact of production and consumption.

An important indicator is the follow-up on the subsidies of fossil fuels. This is an issue that has been pursued by Sweden within the scope of the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform group. Work on defining the global indicator is underway. Statistics Sweden has been active in the EU to obtain national measures on this at country level. Now the need is even more burning to follow up on the 2030 Agenda.

Sweden is a small country that is dependent imported goods and services. With changed energy sources for heating and electricity, greenhouse gas emissions in Sweden have dropped over the years. Greenhouse gas emissions associated with the imports from other countries are higher than our domestic emissions and are not declining. The majority of emissions from consumption concern the private consumption of food and transportation.



Goal 13 is about combating climate change and includes targets for climate adaptation of society for a better management of natural disasters through planning, education and funding.

The target is highly relevant, but the proposed global indicators are all at the planning stage and relate to the effects of a changing climate or planning issues, rather than emissions or responses such as decreasing the emissions. It is not easy to produce statistics for any of these areas. On the other hand, statistics are available on the use of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as measures such as environmental taxes and subsidies. The Environmental Objective System is a good starting point for understanding how the national measurement can be designed. The bill presented in the spring of 2017 proposes that Sweden should have zero net greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, which means an 85 percent reduction in Sweden. Today's emissions exceed the national targets and undertakings expressed in the Paris agreement.



Goal 14, live below water, has targets for reducing pollution such as nutrients and plastics at sea, restoring and managing ecosystems, remedying the impact of marine acidification through scientific cooperation, restoring fish stocks by regulating fishing and preventing destructive fishing practices, protecting at least 10 percent of coastal and sea areas, prohibiting certain fishing subsidies, ensuring access for small-scale fishing and ratifying and implementing the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

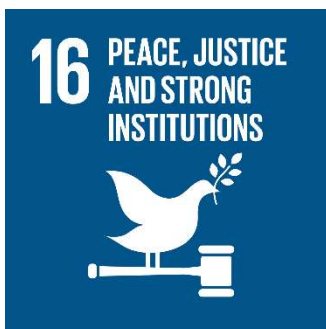
Most of the targets are relevant for Sweden. Protected areas are reported at the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Sweden is reported to have 8.2 percent protected marine areas. The target is 10 percent globally. The goal of approving the Convention on the Sea and its associated Implementation Agreements has been met. Moreover, there is the possibility of developing longer-term indicators, as access to basic data exists, but it has not been defined more precisely what should be included and how it should be presented.

The follow-up on the national environmental quality objectives states that Sweden does not meet the objectives for a sea in balance and that eutrophication, hazardous substances and partially weak fish stocks are challenges.



Life on land, goal 15, aims at restoring and preserving ecosystems on land and in freshwater, such as forests, wetlands and mountain ecosystems. In addition, targets are included aimed at combating soil destruction such as desertification, preventing eradication of endangered species, managing genetic resources, hunting and illegal trade in animals and plants, combating invasive species, integrating ecosystems and biodiversity into planning and environmental accounts and mobilising funding for these goals.

Goal 15 is an important goal that is part of the Swedish environmental quality objectives system and where there is good access to national data, but the question is what indicators are nationally relevant. The share of forest land as total land area amounts to 69 percent in 2015. This figure does not change much from year to year. According to the IUCN's estimates, 32 percent of key areas of biodiversity in Sweden are located in protected areas. According to the Red List Index, as published internationally, Sweden has an index of 0.93, and we will probably remain at this level. A similar indicator, which is divided by different species, is proposed in the environmental quality objective system. According to the follow-up on the national environmental quality objectives, Sweden does not meet the goals for living forests and a rich plant and wildlife.



The targets under goal 16 aims at reducing violence in society as it applies between individuals, between groups in society and between states. The targets concern violence, the rule of law, organised crime, institutions in society and corruption, and access to information.

Today, almost half of the indicators are fully or partially covered by existing statistics or other information. Proxy indicators are proposed for an additional five indicators. Four indicators are judged not relevant for Sweden. Quite a lot of the statistics for goal 16 are from sources outside of the Swedish system for official statistics and some originate from individual studies rather than from recurrent statistics.

The availability of official statistics in this area is poor on a global level. It is very difficult to make accurate international comparisons based on national statistics because of the poor harmonisation of statistical definitions. However, developments are underway internationally to increase the availability of internationally comparable statistics on crime as well as governance.

Several of the targets may be considered met in Sweden, for example in terms of efficient and transparent institutions with responsibility at all levels, providing a legal identity for all, including birth registration, and ensuring universal access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms in accordance with national and international agreements. On the other hand, there are national challenges in terms of people feeling safe and the exposure to violence.



Goal 17 concerns the mobilisation of financial resources and the strengthening of global partnerships. The targets that concern economic resources are mainly about supporting developing countries. For example, there are targets on improving the capacity to raise taxes, development aid from developed countries, help in achieving long-term sustainable debt, as well as adopting and implementing investment promotion regulations. The targets on global partnerships are primarily aimed at capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally friendly technologies, as well as promoting trade and increased macroeconomic stability. Part of this is aimed at supporting countries with the production of statistics so that they are able to follow up on their own developments.

From a national perspective, the support Sweden provides to developing countries is of most interest, as this is an important part of Sweden's foreign policy. For these indicators, the access to data is good. The data are mainly produced by the Swedish Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, which produces statistics on public development assistance.



## Challenges

Work on the follow-up has just begun. The follow-up involves many challenges. Two major challenges for all countries are making an integrated analysis and considering how the goals interact with each other, and finding methods that make marginalised groups visible in the follow-up.

The seventeen main goals affect all of Sweden. At present, there is no proposal for how the follow-up should be performed on an overarching level. The 169 targets are more specifically designed. A number of targets involve legislation and the implementation of international treaties. According to our assessment, Sweden has signed and implemented a great number of these. Some targets explicitly apply to other parts of the world.

In this report, we examined the access to data related to the total of 232 proposed unique indicators used to follow up on the targets. Part of the challenge is to obtain an overview of the system, how it can be understood and what you can learn from it.

Although Sweden is well positioned in comparison with other countries, a lot remains to be done before all national goals and international commitments have been met. By applying the sustainability agenda as an issue that is integrated into regular governance and policies, it can be used to provide a common terminology and a common follow-up that addresses many different policy areas in Sweden.

Not all policy areas have express national targets, but the environmental quality objectives are such targets, and they show that climate issues are central to achieving a sustainable society. This is concerns, for example, how fossil fuels can be phased out in the transport system. The investments made in the energy system, in the area of construction and in the traffic system, as well as the governance instruments used, determine the possibilities for change. Also, more efforts will be required to reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries in traffic in accordance with the 'zero vision'.

For social goals, there are challenges related to the prevention of mental ill health and the reduction of bullying, threats and violence. Reduced violence is key to improving the lives of all those who are vulnerable, and it is expected to reduce the number of victims and mean fewer people will have a hard time in school and at work. There are also many issues that are associated with taboos that cause many to suffer in silence and where different parts of society could do more to cooperate on preventative measures.

Large parts of the Agenda concern issues that have previously been discussed, such as unemployment, occupational injuries, reduced inequality, access to housing, fossil-free economy and consumption with good management of natural resources in accordance with environmental goals, well-functioning schools, health and social care, functioning judicial systems, participatory processes, and international cooperation.

For these, the Agenda and its follow-up may mean that they come into a broader context where there are opportunities to see links between different areas.

Some issues are clearly international. Work on preventing and managing multi-resistant bacteria is such an issue, where Sweden has a strategy for what can be done nationally but where other countries' actions are extremely important. In Sweden and the EU, the use of antibiotics for humans and animals is now being monitored. Such follow-up is also needed at the global level.

The 2030 Agenda highlights a number of challenges for countries to deal with. The follow-up on the Agenda makes it possible to follow developments and take stock of the outcome of the actions faced by the countries. The targets that have been negotiated and are now being followed up with indicators are expected to provide insights on key factors that are involved in describing and solving problems. The targets are a mix of descriptions of problems, such as the number of deaths in certain diseases, and descriptions of possible measures to solve problems, such as legislation and resources, but also of drivers that lead in the wrong direction, as fossil fuel subsidies.

Other types of follow-ups can be carried out by researchers and stakeholders in different parts of society. The matter of how different goals depend on each other is central, and how the integrated follow-up is to be carried out remains to be considered. There will be much to learn from this.

## The assignment

In September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution *Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development A/RES/70/1*. The resolution is an agenda for long-term sustainable economic, social and environmental development linked to the poverty reduction. The 2030 Agenda consists of a political declaration, 17 goals and 169 targets, as well as means for implementation, follow-up and review.

The processes for follow-up and review of the countries' implementation of Agenda 2030 will take place on the national, regional and global levels. The national follow-up will provide the basis for follow-up on the regional and global levels. To ensure that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda contribute to the achievement of human rights and gender equality, follow-up and review processes on all levels will be characterised by consideration of human rights and gender equality and by the poorest peoples' perspective on development.

The government assignment, which was sent to Statistics Sweden on 28 February 2017, consists of two parts, of which the present report is an executive summary of the first.

In this first part, Statistics Sweden is required to analyse how Sweden, as of today, meets the goals and targets in the 2030 Agenda on the basis of available data and results. During the implementation of the assignment, Statistics Sweden shall consult agencies that may in the future be responsible for the indicators. Statistics Sweden shall also consult with the Swedish Delegation for the 2030 Agenda.

In the second part of the assignment, Statistics Sweden shall, inter alia, investigate if it is possible to produce integrated indicators for some of the targets and propose reporting structures for the national and global follow-up. The second part of the assignment is to be reported no later than 15 October 2017.

## How we carried out the assignment

For this assignment, Statistics Sweden focused on developing a starting point for Sweden based primarily on the global indicators. Relevance and the availability of data were guiding principles in the work.

### Analysis of the current status

To the extent possible, this report presents data for 2015 that can form a baseline for the 2030 Agenda. How well Sweden lives up to the goals and targets of the Agenda can be analysed in a variety of ways. In some cases, there is a clear target level specified that we can measure against. However, the global target level is often low, seen from a Swedish perspective. In order to state something relevant at the global level, we should perhaps measure both against the global goal and against results from other rich countries, as well as against specific Swedish goals and targets. By making comparisons with other countries – globally and regionally – existing challenges and opportunities can be clarified. Some targets are expressed as ‘significantly reducing’ or ‘increasing’ or similar. In previous follow-ups of sustainable development in the EU, such goals have been followed up by setting guidelines for what is to be considered as a significant increase or decrease, but no such guidelines have been adopted here.

To the extent possible, Sweden’s compliance with the targets and indicators has been assessed. However, an overall assessment has not been possible within the scope of this assignment. In some cases, Sweden has data that could be used to follow up on the actual target formulation in a more complete way than indicated by the global indicator. This applies, for example, to the number of people killed or injured in traffic. The global indicator mentions only killed in traffic, whereas statistics for both killed and injured are available in Sweden. This also applies to the follow-up on the learning environment for students, where the global indicator measures to access to restrooms and washing facilities, which is not considered relevant for Sweden. However, Sweden has data on the psychosocial environment for students that fit well with the target. Sweden also has access to better indicators than those proposed in the global follow-up on the goal related to responsible consumption and production.

### Different types of indicators

Several indicators will not become statistics until the information from several countries is added up. This is often the case with assessments of legislation or policy, where the indicator of the individual country in principle involves responding yes or no to a set of questions. In this report, we have indicated where it is clear that Sweden fulfils meets the requirement that the indicator aims to indicate, but we did collect any information to verify this.

Some indicators have been deemed not relevant for follow-up in Sweden. The justification for this is provided in the full report<sup>4</sup> (in Swedish). This is primarily related to indicators that clearly refer to conditions in developing countries.

For some targets, 'proxy indicators' have been proposed. This means that data is not available that exactly matches the global indicator but that we have data for an indicator that measures roughly the same aspect. Some indicators only provide a partial measurement of the aspects that are supposed to be measured by the global indicator.

On 1 September 2016, Statistics Sweden was commissioned by the government to propose indicators that will result in a framework to measure welfare as a supplement to the GDP. The framework will be included in the Swedish government's Spring Fiscal Policy Bill and highlight the long-term sustainability of the economy and people's quality of life, based on economic, social and ecological aspects. The work will take into account the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The assignment was reported on in January 2017. These indicators have, as appropriate, been included in the follow-up.

### **On the available statistics on all**

In the Agenda, the signatories undertake to leave no one behind. In the goals and targets, there are references like: *...for all* and *all men and women*. Then, who is *all*? Swedish official statistics are often based on records comprising the registered population in Sweden. This entails both over- and undercoverage in relation to the population residing in the country. The overcoverage primarily refers to persons who have emigrated from Sweden without notifying the population registration. Recent estimates indicate that the overcoverage is about 0.6 percent of the registered population, with a slightly higher proportion of foreign-born than domestic-born. The largest group not included in the registered population is persons seeking asylum in Sweden. Before they have had their application reviewed, they are not entered into the population register, and the address details available to the Migration Agency are of poor quality. At the end of the year 2016, the group comprised more than 100 000 people, which corresponds to approximately 1 percent of the registered population. At present, we have no possibility of identifying this group of persons in public records. There are plans to register unique coordination numbers for all asylum seekers, which would increase the possibility of identifying this group in various records.

Despite all the advantages of using register-based statistics, there are nevertheless limitations as to who is included in the data – those who are the most excluded in society, the homeless or undocumented, are not always visible in the statistics. Including these can be very difficult, even using surveys. The most plausible way to mitigate this shortfall would be to carry out special studies for these groups.

---

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.scb.se/contentassets/39be43c18d9c4087b63e9b1601b6021f/agenda-2030.pdf>

## On comparability

This report focuses on the indicators proposed at the global level. Given the timeframes, it has been a major challenge to determine which statistics are available nationally and, as far as possible, reflects each indicator. Many people from different government agencies have contributed thoughts, ideas, statistics and texts.

In most cases, it is not possible to describe the extent to which Sweden meets the goals based on the indicators. This is because many of the goals are very comprehensive, while few target levels have been defined.

## Gender equality

In many cases, the indicators specifically refer to women and/or girls. However, in this report, all statistics referring to individuals are gender-disaggregated whenever possible. Gender equality is a separate goal in the 2030 Agenda, but many targets and indicators in other goals are also highly relevant from a gender equality perspective. In the texts, gender distribution is sometimes described as even or uneven. In this context, an even gender distribution means that the group consists of at least 40 percent women and at least 40 percent men.

## The work process

The present report was developed by a Statistics Sweden project group with knowledge of many different statistical areas. The first step in the process was to map data availability for the various indicators within each goal. This was partly achieved by reviewing the statistics found within Statistics Sweden and partly by contacting all other statistical agencies responsible for official and European statistics and other agencies and organisations that may have statistics or data that could be relevant for the follow-up (see Appendix 2 for a list of those who were contacted). Using the results from this survey, an overview of data availability was compiled for each goal. However, the short timeframe and the comprehensive indicator proposals have made it difficult for the consulted agencies and organisations to respond to the request in a comprehensive manner.

In the second step, data was collected and compiled. The data was collected from many different sources, primarily from Statistics Sweden and other statistical agencies (SAM). During the course of the work, the members of the project group were in close contact with experts at Statistics Sweden as well as external experts.

If data are currently missing for the indicators related to a target, this is noted. Alternative national indicators have sometimes been reported as complementary to the global indicator and sometimes as a replacement for them.

## Available data and results

The 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda will be followed-up through 232 unique global indicators. Some of them are used for more than one target, which is why the number 244 is used in the following.

The first review of the data availability that was carried out as part of the assignment indicates that 74 percent of the indicators that are considered relevant to Sweden (in a very wide perspective) and are statistically measurable at the national level can be measured at the present time. As some of these indicators would require time and resources and involve a large number of authorities, only 50 percent of the indicators have been reported here. Of the indicators that have not been reported here, some are not relevant for follow-up at the national level, such as indicator 1.1.1 on extreme poverty or 7.1.1 on the population's access to electricity. However, these have not been sorted out of the calculation as irrelevant, because they are still deemed relevant from a global follow-up perspective.

Just over 120 indicators are presented in the report, some of which are disaggregated in different ways. 100 of them are exactly, partly or approximately the equivalent of the global indicator. Others are alternative national indicators that are reported in the table in annex 1.

Of the 244 global indicators, 34 (14 percent) are measured at the global level, for example by collecting assessments of compliance with policies or plans. They are referred to as non-statistical indicators, although they will, of course, become statistical when information from several countries are aggregated.

49 indicators (20 percent) are considered as fully met for Sweden. These include indicators not deemed relevant for national follow-up, such as the availability of soap and water for handwashing or, as mentioned above, access to electricity.

The 12 indicators that are not considered relevant at all are indicators that clearly concern only conditions in developing countries.

SDG	Number of global indicators (list adopted in March 2017)	Non-statistical indicators (on the national level)	The indicator realises or almost realises the target to which it refers	Indicator not relevant for Sweden*	Can be measured as defined in the global indicator list	Can be measured as part of, or as an approximation of, the global indicator (or with a national indicator)	Indicator presented in this report **
1. No poverty	14	1	2	2	0	7	1
2. Zero hunger	13	0	3	0	4	3	8
3. Good health and well-being	27	1	11	0	17	6	13
4. Quality education	11	1	2	0	3	5	8
5. Gender equality	14	4	3	1	3	5	7
6. Clean water and sanitation	11	2	6	0	3	2	3
7. Affordable and clean energy	6	0	2	0	2	1	3
8. Decent work and economic growth	17	2	3	0	8	5	13
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	12	0	1	1	11	1	11
10. Reduced inequalities	11	1	0	0	3	4	6
11. Sustainable cities and communities	15	1	4	1	3	6	4
12. Responsible consumption and production	13	5	2	0	2	1	3
13. Climate action	8	4	0	1	1	1	0
14. Life below water	10	1	1	0	1	5	1
15. Life on land	14	2	0	0	6	3	3
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	23	2	3	2	5	8	8
17. Partnerships	25	7	5	4	7	4	8
TOTALT, absolute	<b>244</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100</b>
TOTALT, relative	100%	14%	20%	5%	32%	27%	41%

\* To be classified as not relevant for Sweden, Statistics Sweden has ensured that the indicator is not relevant even on a global level (for example, refers only to countries receiving development assistance)

\*\* The table include only the global indicators presented. Additional alternative indicators may be found in the report. May include international estimates.



## No exclusion – divisions of statistics

A key component of the 2030 Agenda is that the follow-up should provide an opportunity to see how developments affect different groups in the population. It concerns gender, age groups, income and origin, which possible distributions for register-based statistics. But other groupings are also highlighted in the Agenda and pose a greater challenge to the follow-up. More work, acquisition of knowledge and inventiveness will be needed to gather better data. The indicators are presented disaggregated for disability, but this is not a classification that can be found in the statistics used. Other characteristics sought relate to religion or ethnicity, which are variables that some countries, including Sweden, are not allowed to collect for statistical production. The reason is past experience where such information was used for political purposes that did not benefit these groups. It is necessary to investigate further how such data can be gathered in order to capture nationally relevant issues.

Social statistics are divided by gender in this report, but other distributions have not been possible to present as general breakdowns. We have tried to indicate where it would be possible to make other breakdowns. A working group within the UN statistical cooperation is reviewing the possibilities for breakdowns in statistics for different groups with the aim to advise on how the Agenda can be followed up. Globally, this is a big issue, because large parts of the world base their national statistics on household surveys rather than registers.

## Integrated follow-up

Another key issue in the Agenda is whether sustainable development can be followed up in a broader sense, so that developments in social, economic and environmental goals and targets can support rather than counteract each other. It is not currently clear how this will be achieved. In the second part of the assignment, to be reported in October 2017, Statistics Sweden will investigate how statistics can support such integrated analyses. Examples of integrated analyses include how the environment and the economy are connected, by influencing fossil fuels used for energy and transport systems, and through the management of other natural resources through, for example, metallurgy and forestry, fisheries and agriculture. Means such as taxes and subsidies control the price of fossil fuels in relation to renewable fuels. Are you investing in cheap fuels that are expensive in the long run if you count the effects on health and the environment? What investments are made also plays a major role in social and environmental developments.

Other integrated analyses may apply to understanding how various diseases, accidents and other social factors addressed in the indicator system affect life expectancy and how preventive interventions may help improving the situation in several of the goals or targets. These types of analyses do not necessarily have to be made within the Agenda's follow-up system itself, but may be made as separate in-depth analyses. As the indicators fall into place, it will also be possible to see which ones are meaningful and which ones need to be developed further.

## Annex 2

*List of government agencies and organisations contacted in connection with the preparation of the report*

Swedish Work Environment Authority  
Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention  
Swedish Board for Study Support  
National Courts Administration  
Swedish National Financial Management Authority  
Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority  
Swedish Social Insurance Agency  
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management  
Swedish Chemicals Agency  
National Institute of Economic Research  
National Library of Sweden  
National Mediation Office  
Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis  
The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis  
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency  
Swedish Pensions Agency  
Swedish National Debt Office  
Swedish Forest Agency  
National Board of Health and Welfare

Swedish Energy Agency  
Swedish Board of Agriculture  
National Agency for Education  
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences  
The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth  
Transport Analysis  
Swedish Higher Education Authority  
The Police  
The Migration Agency  
The Public Health Agency  
The Swedish Post and Telecom Authority  
Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency  
Swedish Customs  
The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida  
The National Food Agency  
The Swedish Species Information Centre  
The Health and Social Care Inspectorate  
The SOM Institute  
The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society  
The Swedish Consumer Agency

**NOTER**

- [a] The value refers to the global indicator as defined in the global indicator list
- [b] The value refers to a proxy-indicator
- [c] The value refers to a part of the global indicator
- [d] The value refers to an alternative indicator
- [1] The indicator realises or almost realises the target to which it refers
- [2] Should be possible to produce eventually. Possibly with some difficulty; it could be difficult to quantify.
- [3] The indicator is not relevant/not meant for Sweden
- [4] Plans exist to collect data that could be used to produce the indicator
- [5] The indicator is not statistical on a country level

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>1. NO POVERTY</b>					
<b>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.</b>					
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	[1]				
<b>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</b>					
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age <i>(Proportion of population with a disposable income of less than 60% of the median income)</i>	[b]	Proportion (%) of population	14.8	15.7	13.8
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	[2]				
<b>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</b>					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	[2]				
<b>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</b>					
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	[1]/[2]				
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	[3]				
<b>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</b>					
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	[2]				
1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	[2]				
1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the	[5]				

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<p>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	[2]				
<p><b>1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</b></p>					
<p>1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes-</p>	[2]				
<p>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p>	[2]				
<p>1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP</p>	[3]				
<p><b>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions</b></p>					
<p>1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</p>	[1]				
<b>2. NO HUNGER</b>					
<p><b>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including</b></p>					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</b>						
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	[a]	Proportion (%) of population	2014	<5		
<b>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</b>						
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	[1]/[a]	Proportion (%) of population	2014-2015	4.5	4.4	4.7
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	[1]					
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)						
Prevalence of wasting or overweight 16-29 years	[d]	Proportion (%) of population aged 16-29 years	2016	29	25	32
<b>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</b>						
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of	[c]	SEK million/1000 annual work units	2015	844		

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size						
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	[2]					
<b>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</b>						
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	[b]	Proportion (%) of agricultural area	2015	17		
<b>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</b>						
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	[c]	Number of seed plants	2017	13 697		
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction						
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	[a]	Proportion (%) of local breeds	2014	63		
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as not-at-risk of extinction	[a]	Proportion (%) of local breeds	2014	24		

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as unknown level of risk of extinction	[a]	Proportion (%) of local breeds	2014	12		
<b>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</b>						
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	[a]	Index	2015	0.15		
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	[a]	SEK million	2015	802.6		
<b>2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</b>						
2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	[1]					
<b>2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility</b>						
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	[2]					
<b>3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</b>						
<b>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</b>						
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	[1]/[a]	Per 100,000 live births	2015	0.87	0.87	



Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	[1]					
<b>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</b>						
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	[1]/[a]	Per 1,000 live births	2015	2.9	2.5	3.3
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	[1]/[a]	Per 1,000 live births	2015	1.7		
<b>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</b>						
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	[a]	Number of new diagnoses per 1,000 population	2015	0.05	0.04	0.06
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population-	[a]	Incidence per 100,000 population	2016	7.3	4.8	9.8
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	[1]					
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	[a]	Number of new diagnoses per 100,000 population	2015	21.49		
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	[1]					
<b>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing</b>						
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	[a]	Per 100,000 population	2015	227	195	259
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	[a]	Per 100,000 population	2015	12	7	17
<b>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	[2]					
3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	[a]	Litres per capita	2015	9.2		
<b>3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</b>						
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	[a]	Per 100,000 population		2.63	1.18	4.08
<b>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</b>						
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	[2]					
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	[2]/[c]	Per 1,000 population aged 15-19 years			5.7	
<b>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</b>						
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-	[1]					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)						
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	[2]					
<b>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</b>						
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	[1]					
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to -unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	[1]					
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	[a]	Per 100,000 population	2015	2.04	0.88	3.2
<b>3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</b>						
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	[b]	Proportion (%) of population aged 16 years and older	2015		11.17	9.43
<b>3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</b>						
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	[2]					
3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	[a]	SEK million	2015	537.6		
3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	[1]					
<b>3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</b>						
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	[1]/[2]					
<b>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</b>						
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	[5]/[a]	Share (%) fulfilled	2015	91.5		
Consumption of antibacterials for systemic use (ATC group J01) in the community (primary care sector) and the hospital sector	[d]	DDD per 1,000 population and day	2015	13.9		
<b>4. QUALITY EDUCATION</b>						
<b>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</b>						
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end	[1]					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex						
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (b) <b>at the end of primary</b> achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (ii) <b>mathematics</b> , by sex	[b]	Proportion (%) of students in grade 4	2015	95		
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (c) at the <b>end of lower secondary</b> achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading by sex	[a]	Proportion (%) of students 15 years old	2015	81.6	87.7	75.5
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (c) at the <b>end of lower secondary</b> achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (ii) mathematics by sex	[a]	Proportion (%) of students 15 years old	2015	79.2	80.4	78
Completion rate (lower secondary) ( <i>Thematic indicator</i> )	[d]	Proportion (%) of population aged 18–20 years	2015	99	99	99
Completion rate (upper secondary) ( <i>Thematic indicator</i> )	[d]	Proportion (%) of population aged 21–23 years	2015	77	80	74
<b>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</b>						
4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	-					
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	[1]/[a]	Proportion (%) of population aged 6 years	2014	98.1	98	98.2
<b>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</b>						
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal	[1]/[c]					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex						
4.3.1 Participation rate of <b>adults</b> in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	[c]	Proportion (%) of the population aged 25–64 years	2011/2012	71.8	74.4	69.2
4.3.1 Participation rate of <b>youth</b> in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	[c]	Proportion (%) of the population aged 16–24 years	2011/2012	90	90	90
First-time entry rates by tertiary level ( <i>Thematic indicator</i> )	[d]	Proportion (%) of the population	2014	56		
<b>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</b>						
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	[c]					
Have moved/copied a file or folder	[c]	Proportion (%) of the population aged 16–74 years	2014	65	62	71
Have connected or installed new devices (modem, printer)	[c]	Proportion (%) of the population aged 16–74 years	2014	64	50	77
Have created electronic presentations with presentation software	[c]	Proportion (%) of the population aged 16–74 years	2014	56	54	59
Have written a computer program using a specialised programming language	[c]	Proportion (%) of the population aged 16–74 years	2014	22	13	31
Persons aged 16–65 years, by proficiency levels in problem solving with the help of IT and/or computer. Proportion with sufficient proficiency in problem solving with the help of computer/IT (level 1 or above)	[d]	Proportion (%) of the population aged 16–65 years	2011/2012	75	74	75

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<p><b>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</b></p>					
<p>4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.</p>	[c]	Parity indices created through dividing the value for women by the value for men			
<p>4.1.1 15-year old students at proficiency level two or above in literacy, 2015</p>			1.16		
<p>4.1.1 15-year old students at proficiency level two or above in mathematics, 2015</p>			1.03		
<p>4.1.4 Proportion of persons aged 21–23 years who have completed at least upper secondary education, 2015</p>			1.08		
<p>4.2.2 Proportion of 6-year-olds who participates in pre-primary or primary education, 2014</p>			1		
<p>4.3.1 Participation rate of adults (aged 25–64 years) in formal and non-formal education and training, 2011</p>			1.08		
<p>4.4.1 Persons (aged 25–64 years) who have copied or moved a file or folder, 2014</p>			0.87		
<p>4.4.1 Persons (aged 25–64 years) who have connected or installed new devices, 2014</p>			0.65		
<p>4.4.1 Persons (aged 25–64 years) who have created electronic presentations with presentation software, 2014</p>			0.88		

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
4.4.1 Persons (aged 25-65 years) on proficiency level 1, 2 or 3 in problem solving with the help of IT/computer, 2011/2012			0.99		
4.6.1 Persons (aged 16-65 years) on proficiency level 2, 3, 4 or 5 in literacy, 2011/2012			0.99		
4.6.1 Persons (aged 16-65 years) on proficiency level 2, 3, 4 or 5 in numeracy, 2011/2012			0.94		
4.a.1 Proportion of students in grades 4-6 who uses a computer/laptop/tablet in school work, 2015			1.05		
4.a.2 Proportion of students in grades 4-6 who have never felt bullied by other students, 2015			0.95		
4.a.2 Proportion of students in grades 7-9 who have never felt bullied by other students, 2015			0.93		
4.a.2 Proportion of students in upper secondary school who have never felt bullied by other students, 2015			0.95		
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in lower secondary school and primary school who have a tertiary degree in pedagogy, 2016/2017			1.21		
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in upper secondary school who have a tertiary degree in pedagogy, 2016/2017			1.19		
<b>4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</b>					
4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy skills, by sex	[a] Percentage (%) of the population aged 16-65 years	2011/2012	87	86	87



Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (b) numeracy skills, by sex	[a]	Percentage (%) of the population aged 16–65 years	2011/2012	85	83	88
<p><b>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development</b></p> <p>4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment</p>	[1]/[5]					
<p><b>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</b></p> <p>4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)</p>	[1]					
<p>Students in grades 4, 5 and 6 who use a computer/tablet in school work at least once a month</p>	[d]	Proportion (%) of students in grades 4, 5 and 6	2015	63	65	62

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
Students in grades 7–9 who often or always use a computer/tablet in school work to search for information	[d]	Proportion (%) of students in grades 7–9	2015	82	85	79
Adapted infrastructure for students with disabilities	[2]					
Proportion of students in grades 4, 5 and 6 who think the restrooms in school are good or neither bad nor good.	[d]	Proportion (%) of students in grades 4, 5 and 6	2015	51	53	50
Proportion of students in grades 7–9 who think the restrooms in school are good, pretty good or neither good nor bad	[d]	Proportion (%) of students in grades 7–9	2015	64	66	63
Proportion of students in upper secondary school who think the restrooms in school are good, pretty good or neither good nor bad	[d]	Proportion (%) of students in upper secondary school	2015	86	84	87
Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse <i>(Thematic indicator – experiencing bullying by other students at least once a month)</i>	[d]	Percentage (%) of students in grades 4–6	2015	9	10	8
Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse <i>(Thematic indicator – experiencing bullying by other students at least once a month)</i>	[d]	Percentage (%) of students in grades 7–9	2015	3	3	3
Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse <i>(Thematic indicator – experiencing bullying by other students at least once a month)</i>	[d]	Percentage (%) of students in upper secondary school	2015	2	4	1
<b>4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</b>						
4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	[a]	USD million	2015	36.862		
<b>4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</b>						
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) <b>primary</b> ; (c) <b>lower secondary</b> ; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	[c]	Proportion (%) of teachers in compulsory school with a tertiary degree in pedagogy	2016/ 2017	79.6	83.3	68.1
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) <b>upper secondary education</b> who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	[a]	Proportion (%) of teachers in upper secondary school with a tertiary degree in pedagogy	2016/2017	75.9	82.2	69.1
<b>5. GENDER EQUALITY</b>						
<b>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</b>						
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	[5]					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</b>						
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	[b]	Proportion (%)	2012		7.0	6.7
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence <i>(Refers to persons aged 16-79 who were subjected to sexual crimes in 2015)</i>	[c]	Proportion (%)	2015		3.0	0.4
<b>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</b>						
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 <i>(Refers to data from register-based population and household statistics.)</i>	[c]	Number			151	19
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	[b]/[4]	Number of women and girls that may have undergone FGM (before migrating to Sweden)	2015	38000	38000	
<b>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</b>						
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	[a]	Proportion (%) of 24 hours	2010/2011		16.0	12.6

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</b>						
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	[a]					
Parliament	[a]	Sex distribution (%)	2014		44	56
Municipal executive committees	[a]	Sex distribution (%)	2015		41	59
County council executive committees	[a]	Sex distribution (%)	2015		49	51
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	[a]	Sex distribution (%)	2015		38	62
<b>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</b>						
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	[4]					
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information- and education	[1]/[5]					
<b>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</b>						
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure	[3]					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure						
Women's net income as a percentage of men's net income	[d]	Percentage (%)	2014	80		
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	[5]/[1]					
<b>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</b>						
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	[1]/[b]					
Mobile phone payed for by individual/household	[d]	Proportion (%)	2015		87.1	75
Mobile phone payed for by the employer, for example	[d]	Proportion (%)	2015		8.6	20.5
<b>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</b>						
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	[5]					
<b>6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</b>						
<b>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</b>						
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	[1]					
<b>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</b>						
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	[1]					
<b>6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</b>						
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	[1]					
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality						
Proportion of groundwater bodies with at least good quantitative status	[d]	Proportion (%)	2015	99.7		
Proportion of lakes with at least good ecological status	[d]	Proportion (%)	2015	48.9		
Proportion of rivers with at least good ecological status	[d]	Proportion (%)	2015	31.8		
<b>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</b>						
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	[2]					
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	[a]	Proportion (%)	2010	1.4		
<b>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	[5]/[1]					
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	[5]/[1]					
<b>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</b>						
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	[2]					
<b>6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</b>						
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	[c]	SEK million	2015	790		
<b>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</b>						
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	[1]					
<b>7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</b>						
<b>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</b>						
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	[1]					



Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	[1]					
<b>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</b>						
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	[a]	Share (%) of total final energy consumption	2014	53		
<b>7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</b>						
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	[a]	TWh/SEK billion	2014	0.14		
<b>7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</b>						
7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	[b]					
ODA to energy sector in combination with climate change as principal objective	[b]	SEK million	2015	128.9		
ODA to energy sector in combination with climate change as significant objective	[b]	SEK million	2015	494.7		
<b>7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services-	[2]					
<b>8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>						
<b>8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries</b>						
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	[a]	Percent (%)	2015	3		
<b>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</b>						
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	[a]	Percent (%)	2015	2.5		
<b>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</b>						
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	[b]	Informal income as a proportion (%) of total salaries in non-agricultural employment	2014	3.9		
<b>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead</b>						
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	[a]					
material footprint	[a]	Million tonnes	2010	221.1		
material footprint per capita	[a]	Tonnes per capita	2010	24		
material footprint per GDP	[a]	Kg per USD	2010	0.52		
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	[a]					
domestic material consumption	[a]	Million tonnes	2015	220.95		
domestic material consumption per capita	[a]	Tonnes per capita	2015	22.5		
domestic material consumption per GDP	[a]	Tonnes/SEK million (fixed prices)	2015	56.71		
<b>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</b>						
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	[b]	SEK/hour	2015		171.68	196.24
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	[a]	Percent (%)	2016	7	6.5	7.4
<b>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</b>						
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	[a]	Proportion (%) of population aged 15-24 years	2016	6.5		
<b>8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</b>						
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	[1]					
<b>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</b>						
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	[a]					
Fatal	[a]	Number of occupational injuries	2015	34	2	32
Non-fatal	[a]	Number of occupational injuries	2015	31773	13 531	18 242
8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization - (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	[1]/[5]					
<b>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</b>						
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	[a]	Proportion (%) of GDP	2014	2.53		
8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	[2]					
<b>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</b>						
8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b)	[c]	Total number of commercial bank branches	2015	1644		

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults						
8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	[c]	Total number of ATMs	2015	3285		
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	[b]	Proportion (%) of population aged 15 years and older with a debit card	2016	97		
<b>8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries</b>						
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	[a]					
Disbursements	[a]	SEK million	2015	2774		
Commitments	[a]	SEK million	2015	2402		
<b>8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization</b>						
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	[1]/[5]					
<b>9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>						
<b>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	[1]					
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport (refers to air traffic)						
Passenger volume	[a]	Number of passengers	2015	34.442 463		
Freight volumes	[a]	Tonnes	2015	127018		
<b>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</b>						
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	[a]	Proportion (%) of GDP	2015	14.8		
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added per capita	[a]	SEK/capita	2015	58951		
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	[a]	Proportion (%)	2016	10.1		
<b>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</b>						
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (small scale def. 51–250 employees)	[a]	Proportion (%) of total industry value added	2015	60.5		
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (small scale def. 51–250 employees)	[a]	Proportion (%) of small-scale industries	2015	79.6		
<b>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</b>						
9.4.1 CO <sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added	[a]	Thousand tonnes/MSEK (current prices)	2014	15.5		
<b>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</b>						
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	[a]	Proportion (%) of GDP	2015	3.28		
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	[a]	Number per million population	2015	6971		
<b>9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</b>						
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	[a]	SEK million	2015	1430		
<b>9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</b>						
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	[a]	Proportion (%) of total value added	2015	36.3		
<b>9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</b>						
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	[3]					
<b>10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES</b>						
<b>10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</b>						
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (2015 prices)	[a]	Growth rate (%) of disposable income per capita				
Growth rates of income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population	[a]	<b>Mean</b> growth rate (%)	2014 -	3.3	3.2	3.1
		<b>Median</b> growth rate (%)	2015	3.2	3.2	3.0
Growth rates of income per capita among the total population	[a]	<b>Mean</b> growth rate (%)	2014 -	5.4	5.4	5.3
		<b>Median</b> growth rate (%)	2015	3.4	3.1	3.3
<b>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</b>						
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (equalised disposable income)	[a]	Proportion (%) of population	2015	8.0	8.1	7.9
<b>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</b>						
10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	[b]	Mean proportion (%) of population aged 16–84 years	2013–2016	19	24	15



Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</b>						
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	[a]	Share (%) of GDP	2015	47		
<b>10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations</b>						
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators <i>(in accordance with IMF's indicators)</i>	[b]					
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	[b]	Percent (%)	2015	21.1		
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets	[b]	Percent (%)	2015	4.8		
Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital	[b]	Percent (%)	2015	7		
Nonperforming loans to total gross loans	[b]	Percent (%)	2015	1.2		
Return on assets	[b]	Percent (%)	2015	0.7		
Liquid assets to short-term liabilities	[b]	Percent (%)	2015	140.3		
Residential real estate prices	[b]	Percent (%)	2015	14.1		
<b>10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions</b>						
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	[3]					
<b>10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination						
10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	[5]					
<b>10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements</b>						
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff						
<b>10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes</b>						
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	[c]	ODA in million USD	2015	4.908 107		
<b>10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</b>						
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	[b]					
Cost of sending SEK 1,000 as a proportion of the amount sent.	[b]	Share (%) of amount sent	2014-2015	17		
Cost of sending SEK 3,000 as a proportion of the amount sent	[b]	Share (%) of amount sent	2014-2015	8		

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</b>					
<b>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</b>					
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	[1]				
Overcrowding rate according to norm 3	[d]	Proportion of population (%) aged 16 years or over	2014-2015	16.2	15.9
<b>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</b>					
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	[2]				
<b>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</b>					
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	[b]				
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	[5]/[1]				
<b>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</b>					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	[2]				
<b>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</b>					
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	[2]				
11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	[2]				
<b>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</b>					
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	[1]				
Total quantity of household waste	[d]	kg/capita	2015	478	

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
Proportion of household waste incinerated with energy recovery	[d]	Proportion (%) of household waste	2015	48.6		
Proportion of household waste biologically treated	[d]	Proportion (%) of household waste	2015	15.5		
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	[2]					
<b>11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</b>						
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	[2]					
Proportion of urban population with access to public green areas within 200 meters from place of residence (in localities with >30 000	[d]	Proportion (%) of urban population (localities with >30 000 inhabitants.)	2010	92	92	92
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	[c]	Proportion (%) of population aged 16–79 years	2015	6.8	[2]	[2]
<b>11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</b>						
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	[1]					
<b>11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</b>					
11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	[2]				
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	[4]				
<b>11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials</b>					
11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	[a]	SEK million	2015	35.1	
<b>12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</b>					
<b>12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</b>					
12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	[5]/[1]				
Consumption-based greenhouse gas emissions in Sweden	[d]	million tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	2013	38	

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
Consumption-based greenhouse gas emissions in other countries	[d]	million tonnes CO2e	2013	67		
<b>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</b>						
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	[a]					
Material footprint	[a]	million tonnes	2010	221.1		
Material footprint per capita	[a]	tonnes per capita	2010	24		
Material footprint per GDP	[a]	kilo per USD	2010	0.52		
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	[a]					
domestic material consumption		million tonnes	2015	220.95		
domestic material consumption per capita		tonnes per capita	2015	22.5		
domestic material consumption per GDP		tonnes/SEK million (fixed prices)	2015	56.71		
<b>12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</b>						
12.3.1 Global food loss index						
Food waste generated per person	[d]	kilo per capita	2014	98		
<b>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</b>						
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other	[5]/[1]					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement						
Chemical use per GDP	[d]	tonnes per SEK million	2014	3.6		
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	[b]					
Hazardous waste generated per capita	[a]	kilo per capita	2014	264		
<b>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</b>						
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	[a]	tonnes	2014	11 588 280		
<b>12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</b>						
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	[2]					
<b>12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</b>						
12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	[5]					
Greenhouse gas emissions from public consumption expenditure	[d]	million tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	2013	98		
<b>12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</b>						
12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education	[5]					



Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment					
<b>12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</b>					
12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies			[2]		
<b>12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</b>					
12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools			[5]		
<b>12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</b>					
12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels			[2]		
<b>13. CLIMATE ACTION</b>					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</b>						
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	[c]	Total number of deaths	2013	8		
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	[5]					
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	[2]					
<b>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</b>						
13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	[5]					
<b>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</b>						
13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	[5]					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<p>13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions</p>	[5]				
<p><b>13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</b></p>					
<p>13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment</p>	[5]				
<p><b>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</b></p>					
<p>13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>	[3]				
<p><b>14. LITE BELOW WATER</b></p>					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</b>					
14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	[2]				
<b>14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</b>					
14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	[2]				
<b>14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</b>					
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	[2]				
<b>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</b>					
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	[2]				
<b>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</b>					
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	[a]	Proportion (%) of marine areas	2015	8.2	

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<p><b>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</b></p>					
<p>14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p>	[2]				
<p><b>14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</b></p>					
<p>14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</p>	[2]				
<p><b>14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</b></p>					
<p>14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</p>	[2]				

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</b>						
14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	[2]					
<b>14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”</b>						
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	[1]/[5]					
<b>15. LIFE ON LAND</b>						
<b>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</b>						
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	[a]	Proportion (%) of total land area	2016	69		
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	[a]	Proportion (%)		32		

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</b>						
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	[2]					
Annual felling in key habitats <i>(the target is a 50% decrease)</i>	[d]					
<b>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</b>						
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	[2]					
<b>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</b>						
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	[a]	Proportion (%) of important sites for mountain biodiversity		12.5		
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	[2]					
<b>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</b>						
15.5.1 Red List Index	[a]			0.93		
<b>15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</b>						
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and	[5]					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits						
<b>15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</b>						
15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	[2]					
<b>15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</b>						
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	[5]					
<b>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</b>						
15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	[2]					
<b>15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</b>						
15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	[b]/[c]	ODA in SEK million	2015	210.6		
15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	[b]/[c]	ODA in SEK million	2015	2035		
<b>15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide</b>						



Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</b>						
15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	[c]	ODA SEK million	2015	53.2		
<b>15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</b>						
15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	[2]					
<b>16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</b>						
<b>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</b>						
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	[c]	Victims per 100,000 population	2016	1.1	0.3	0.8
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	[3]					
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	[c]	Proportion (%) of population aged 16–79 years that have been victims of violent crime in the last 3 months	2015	6.8	[2]	[2]
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	[a]	Proportion (%) of population	2016	81	69	91
<b>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</b>						
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological	[b]	Proportion (%) of students in 9 <sup>th</sup> grade who have been victims of physical or	2011	20	23	19

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
aggression by caregivers in the past month		psychological abuse in the home in their lifetime				
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	[2]					
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	[b]	Proportion (%) of population aged 18-74 years	2012	37	54	20
<b>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</b>						
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	[a]	Proportion (%) of victims	2015	26	24	28
16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	[a]	Proportion (%) of prison population	2015	23	29	23
<b>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</b>						
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	[2]					
16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	[b]	in numbers	2016	925		
<b>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</b>						
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	[a]	Proportion (%) of persons who had at least one contact with a public official	2015	0.8	0.4	1.1

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	[2]					
<b>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</b>						
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	[a]	Proportion (%) of original approved budget	2015	100		
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	[2]					
<b>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels</b>						
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	[a]	Proportion (%) of positions	2015	na	70	30
Ministers	[a]	Proportion (%) of positions	2014	na	50	50
Judges	[a]	Proportion (%) of positions	2015	na	50	50
Public employee	[a]	Proportion (%) of positions	2015	na	70	30
Riksdagen (the Swedish Parliament)	[a]	Proportion (%) of positions	2014	na	44	56
County council	[a]	Proportion (%) of positions	2014	na	48	52
Municipal council	[a]	Proportion (%) of positions	2014	na	44	56
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	[b]	Proportion (%) of population	2015	69	71	66

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</b>					
16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	[3]				
<b>16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</b>					
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	[1]				
<b>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</b>					
16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	[1]				
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	[5]/[1]				
<b>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</b>					
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	[5]/[a]	2017		B - not fully compliant	
<b>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</b>					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	[b]	Mean proportion (%)	2013-2016	19	24	15
<b>17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</b>						
<b>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</b>						
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	[a]	Proportion (%) of GDP	2015	43.3		
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	[a]	Proportion (%) of domestic budget	2015	90		
<b>17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</b>						
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, <b>total</b> and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	[1]/[a]	Proportion (%) of GNI	2015	1.4		
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and <b>to least developed countries</b> , as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	[a]	Proportion (%) of GNI	2015	0.17		

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)					
<b>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</b>					
17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	[3]				
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP - Inward flow	[a]	Proportion (%) of GDP (SEK)	2016	0.064	
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP - Outward flow	[a]	Proportion (%) of GDP (SEK)	2016	0.053	
<b>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</b>					
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	[3]				
<b>17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</b>					
17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	[5]				
<b>17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level,</b>					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</b>						
17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	[5]					
17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (256 kbit/s - 2 Mbit/s )	[a]	number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (%)	2016	0.16		
17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (2 - 10 Mbit/s)	[a]	number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (%)	2016	4.9		
17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (> 10 Mbit/s)	[a]	number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (%)	2016	30.36		
<b>17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</b>						
17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	[2]					
<b>17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</b>						
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	[a]	Proportion (%) of population aged 16–85 years	2016	90		
<b>17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals,</b>						

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators		Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</b>						
17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	[a]	SEK	2015	2 064 887 926		
<b>17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda</b>						
17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	[5]					
<b>17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020</b>						
17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	[3]					
<b>17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</b>						
17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	[3]					
<b>17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence</b>						
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard						



Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</b>					
17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	[5]/[1]				
<b>17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</b>					
17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	[2]				
<b>17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</b>					
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	[2]				
<b>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</b>					
17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	[2]				
<b>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data</b>					

Goals and targets, global indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men
<b>disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</b>					
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics					
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	[5]/[1]				
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	[5]/[1]				
<b>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</b>					
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	[b]	SEK million	2015	112.5	
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	[5]/[1]				