

SDG3: Good health and well-being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



With 193 governments coming together to agree a common framework to tackle 17 major world issues by 2030, business engagement to achieve them is seen as critical. So how do you understand the implications of the SDGs and prioritise them? How do you quantify and minimise the potential risks, and explore the opportunities?

This is an extract from PwC's Navigating the SDGs: a business guide to engaging with the UN Global Goals 2016 on SDG 3 Good health and well-being. For more on the other 16 SDGs, go to www.pwc.com/globalgoals

What's the global challenge?

- Developed and developing countries alike are seeing a huge growth in the numbers of people suffering from chronic **non-communicable diseases (NCDs)** such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and respiratory disease – these are now the leading causes of death and illness worldwide.¹ In 2011, it was estimated that over the next 20 years, NCDs would cost more than US\$ 30 trillion, representing 48% of global GDP in 2010, and push millions of people below the poverty line.
- **Mental health disorders** such as depression are among the 20 leading causes of disability worldwide. Depression affects around 300 million people worldwide and this number is projected to increase. Fewer than half of those people affected have access to adequate treatment and health care.²
- **Infectious diseases** remain a challenge in many regions. Sub-Saharan Africa is the hardest hit, accounting for 90% of malaria deaths, more than 70% of all people living with HIV and nearly one-third of all TB cases.³
- Nearly 3500 people die from **road traffic crashes** every day. Road traffic injuries are projected to rise as vehicle ownership increases due to economic growth in developing countries.⁴

Why does it matter for business? And what can business do?

A healthy business depends on healthy, productive workers and thriving consumers.

- ▶ The growing number of people living long-term with, or dying from NCDs, represents a huge cost to economies and businesses in terms of **decreased workforce productivity, talent lost to disability, and avoidable health costs.**

? *Have you thought about how these costs could be affecting your business?*

- ▶ NCDs are **preventable** since they are largely caused by lifestyle health risk factors such as physical inactivity, unhealthy diets and smoking. Healthy behaviours not only prevent and control NCDs, but they also support **good mental health.** But it's not easy for any of us to change our behaviour.

? *Have you thought about how you can make it easier for your employees to adopt and sustain healthy behaviours? Can you work with your catering providers to offer healthier menus in staff restaurants? Can you increase levels of regular physical activity by incentivising staff to walk or cycle to work, signposting the stairs or encouraging walking meetings?*

- ▶ **Mental health** issues are estimated to cost developed countries between **3% and 4% of GNP** in lost productivity at work, benefit payments and health care expenditure.⁵

? *What programmes do you have in place to support mental resilience in your workforce? Do you equip line managers to spot the signs of mental health issues and respond appropriately? Do you provide free, confidential help lines that employees can access at all times or signpost them to such services provided by others?*

- ▶ **Infectious diseases** like HIV and TB often affect people in their most productive years. Businesses are losing their workers, either in their **direct operations or in their supply chains.** Company prevention and treatment programmes can make all the difference to workers and their families.

? *Do you know whether infectious diseases are an issue in your supply chain or in the communities you source from or operate in? If so, what is your company doing to address this?*

- ▶ A significant proportion of **road traffic accidents** take place while people are working.

? *Is your company working with suppliers and distributors to address road traffic safety? Have you extended your company's road safety work to include safety for your employees commuting to work?*

.....
You could also think about:

? *Extending your health and safety programmes or health services to your employees' families and/or local communities.*

? *Performing a cost benefit analysis of potential programmes to address the underlying issues of most relevance to your business and your local communities.*

? *Whether you could develop products or services that could help address health issues and deliver a new revenue stream. Products and services could, for example, help facilitate health treatments, promote access to health services or support people to adopt and sustain healthy behaviours.*

Key links to other SDGs:



Goal 2 – Zero hunger: there are 795 million undernourished people in the world today. That means one in nine people do not get enough food to be healthy and lead an active life.⁶

Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation: safe and sufficient drinking water, along with adequate sanitation and hygiene reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and combat infectious diseases.

Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth: there is strong evidence showing that work is good for physical and mental health and well-being; while worklessness is associated with poorer physical and mental health and well-being.⁷

Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities: increasing evidence indicates that poor health outcomes on indicators ranging from life expectancy to infant mortality and obesity, can all be linked to economic inequality.⁸

Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities: in wealthy and poor cities alike, unsustainable and unplanned development of urban housing, transport and food systems can lead to air pollution, poor diet and physical inactivity – all drivers in the epidemic of NCDs.⁹

Goal 13 – Climate action: climate change affects the social and environmental determinants of health – clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter.¹⁰

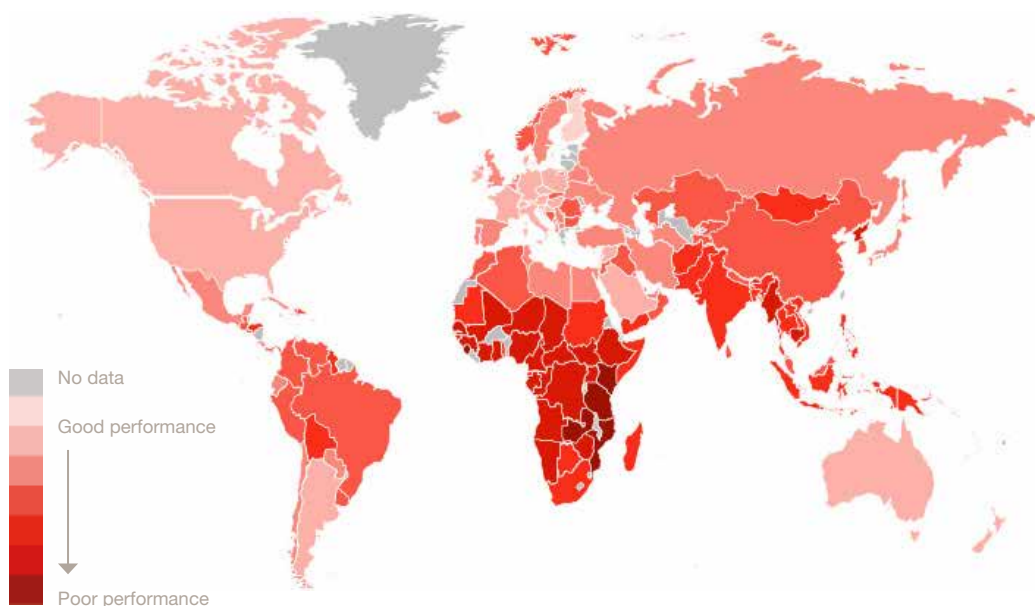
Goal 15 – Life on land: biodiversity underpins the ecosystems which we depend on for food and fresh water; aids in regulating climate, floods and disease; and provides recreational benefits and aesthetic and spiritual enrichment, all supporting good mental wellbeing.¹¹

Targets in focus

There are thirteen targets for this SDG. Target 3.1 is “By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births”. We’ve illustrated target 3.3 in the heat map - it is “By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases”. For details on the remaining targets, please see ‘Global Goals and targets’ on page 5.

The lie of the land – exploring the distance to cover to achieve

Target 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



Case Study

Company: Anglo American Plc

Sector: Mining

Region/country of impact:
South Africa

Aligns to: SDG 3



Anglo striving to “get to zero” vision

Global Challenge: Over the last thirty years, HIV/Aids has taken the lives of 34 million people around the world. In 2014 alone, AIDS killed 1.2 million people, 790,000 of whom were living in sub-Saharan Africa. Though life-saving antiretroviral treatment is available, millions of people still cannot access it: just over 40% of people who are HIV-positive are currently on treatment.

Business Response: Anglo American, employs around 73,000 in “high HIV-burden countries”; it is estimated that the “HIV prevalence rate” among its employees is about 16%. Anglo’s main mining operations are based in South Africa, a country with the highest number of HIV infections in the world and a prevalence rate of 17%. The implications of this pandemic are high for the people, the society and for the businesses which are operating there. In order to try to manage the impacts of this disease on its workforce the company has set up an extensive health programme. Anglo American runs the world’s largest private sector voluntary counselling, testing and treatment programme for HIV/Aids (and TB) for employees and their families, which is now also extended to its contract employees.

Anglo American’s guiding vision, “Getting to Zero”, reflects the UNAIDS Three Zeros strategy i.e. zero new infections; zero employees falling sick or dying from AIDS; zero babies born HIV positive in employees’ families. These targets must be achieved within a framework that allows zero tolerance of discrimination, stigmatisation or any breach of human rights.

Benefits: Anglo American’s response to the AIDS epidemic is a significant contribution to the sustainability of their business. The number of employees falling sick or dying of AIDS has fallen and absenteeism among HIV-positive employees has declined sharply. The retention of skilled employees and improved morale are further positive outcomes of the programme.

Anglo’s health programme is also extended to the families of their employees, this provides additional medical benefits to the broader community. Furthermore, employees receiving the antiretroviral therapy are more likely to continue to work which means they can carry on financially supporting their children and families.

Source:

<http://www.angloamerican.com/~media/Files/A/Anglo-American-PLC-V2/documents/approach-and-policies/safety-and-health/HIV-Aids-Policy-June-2015.pdf>

http://journals.lww.com/aidsonline/fulltext/2007/06003/business_and_hiv_aids_the_case_of_anglo_american.11.aspx

<https://www.one.org/international/issues/infectious-diseases/hiv-aids/>

<https://sharedvalue.org/groups/anglo-american-improves-lives-south-african-employees-through-hiv-prevention-and-treatment>

http://www.angloamerican.com/~media/Files/A/Anglo-American-Plc_v2/media/publication/optima/Optima_HIV_AIDS.pdf

Global Goals and targets

Please note 'Targets' are referenced as n.1 n.2 n.3 etc. 'The means of implementing the targets' are referenced as n.a n.b n.c etc.



Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
 - 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
 - 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
 - 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
 - 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
 - 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
 - 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
 - 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
 - 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
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- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
 - 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 flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
 - 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
 - 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

Sources

- 1 World Health Organisation, Global Status Report, 2014 http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/148114/1/9789241564854_eng.pdf
- 2 World Health Organisation, 10 Facts on the state of Global Health webpage http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/global_burden/facts/en/index9.html
- 3 ONE, Infectious Diseases webpage <http://www.one.org/international/issues/infectious-diseases/>
- 4 World Health Organisation, 10 Facts on the state of Global Health webpage http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/global_burden/facts/en/index9.html
- 5 World Health Organisation, Investing in Mental Health, 2003 http://www.who.int/mental_health/media/investing_mnh.pdf
- 6 World Food Programme, Hunger webpage <https://www.wfp.org/hunger>
- 7 Waddell, G., and Burton, A.K., Is work good for your health and well-being?, 2006 <http://bit.ly/1XzSlnW>
- 8 Inequality, Inequality and Health webpage <http://inequality.org/inequality-health/>
- 9 World Health Organisation, Health Indicators of sustainable cities, 2012 http://www.who.int/hia/green_economy/indicators_cities.pdf
- 10 World Health Organisation, Climate change and health webpage <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs266/en/>
- 11 Convention on Biological Diversity, Health and Biodiversity webpage <https://www.cbd.int/health/>

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 3 Indicator Profile: Under 5 mortality

(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)

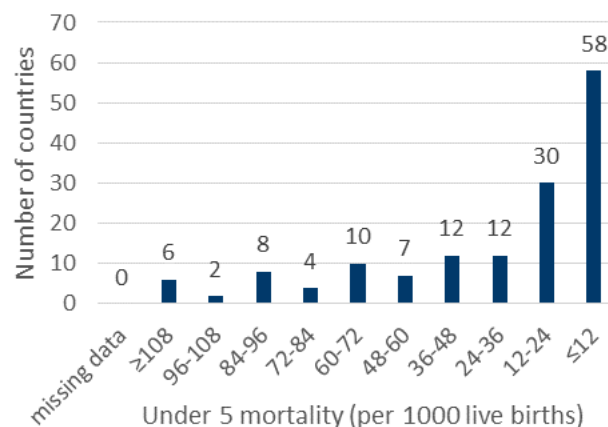


Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births)

Country	Value/Rating
Luxemb.	1.9 ●
Iceland	2 ●
Finland	2.3 ●
Slovenia	2.6 ●
Norway	2.6 ●
Japan	2.7 ●
Singapore	2.7 ●
Cyprus	2.7 ●
Estonia	2.9 ●
Sweden	3 ●
Czech Republic	3.4 ●
Korea, Rep.	3.4 ●
Austria	3.5 ●
Denmark	3.5 ●
Italy	3.5 ●
Ireland	3.6 ●
Portugal	3.6 ●
Germany	3.7 ●
Australia	3.8 ●
Netherlands	3.8 ●
Switzerland	3.9 ●
Israel	4 ●
Spain	4.1 ●
Belgium	4.1 ●
UK	4.2 ●
France	4.3 ●
Croatia	4.3 ●
Greece	4.6 ●
Belarus	4.6 ●
Montenegro	4.7 ●
Canada	4.9 ●
Lithuania	5.2 ●
Poland	5.2 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.4 ●
Macedonia	5.5 ●
New Zealand	5.7 ●
Hungary	5.9 ●
Malta	6.4 ●
USA	6.5 ●
Serbia	6.7 ●
UAE	6.8 ●
Malaysia	7 ●
Slovakia	7.3 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Latvia	7.9 ●
Qatar	8 ●
Chile	8.1 ●
Lebanon	8.3 ●
Kuwait	8.6 ●
Ukraine	9 ●
Russia	9.6 ●
Costa Rica	9.7 ●
Sri Lanka	9.8 ●
Uruguay	10.1 ●
Bulgaria	10.4 ●
China	10.7 ●
Romania	11.1 ●
Oman	11.6 ●
Georgia	11.9 ●
Thailand	12.3 ●
Argentina	12.5 ●
Mexico	13.2 ●
Turkey	13.5 ●
Mauritius	13.5 ●
Albania	14 ●
Tunisia	14 ●
Armenia	14.1 ●
Kazakhstan	14.1 ●
Saudi Arabia	14.5 ●
Venezuela	14.9 ●
Iran	15.5 ●
Jamaica	15.7 ●
Moldova	15.8 ●
Colombia	15.9 ●
Brazil	16.4 ●
El Salvador	16.8 ●
Peru	16.9 ●
Panama	17 ●
Jordan	17.9 ●
Honduras	20.4 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	20.4 ●
Paraguay	20.5 ●
Kyrgyzstan	21.3 ●
Suriname	21.3 ●
Ecuador	21.6 ●
Vietnam	21.7 ●
Nicaragua	22.1 ●
Mongolia	22.4 ●
Egypt	24 ●

Distribution of countries



Country	Value/Rating
Cabo Verde	24.5 ●
Algeria	25.5 ●
Indonesia	27.2 ●
Morocco	27.6 ●
Philippines	28 ●
Cambodia	28.7 ●
Guatemala	29.1 ●
Dominican Republic	30.9 ●
Azerbaijan	31.7 ●
Iraq	32 ●
Bhutan	32.9 ●
Nepal	35.8 ●
Bangladesh	37.6 ●
Bolivia	38.4 ●
Guyana	39.4 ●
South Africa	40.5 ●
Rwanda	41.7 ●
Yemen	41.9 ●
Botswana	43.6 ●
Tajikistan	44.8 ●
Congo, Rep.	45 ●
Namibia	45.4 ●
Senegal	47.2 ●
India	47.7 ●
Tanzania	48.7 ●
Kenya	49.4 ●
Madagascar	49.6 ●
Myanmar	50 ●
Gabon	50.8 ●
Uganda	54.6 ●
Ethiopia	59.2 ●
Swaziland	60.7 ●
Ghana	61.6 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Zambia	64 ●
Malawi	64 ●
Lao PDR	66.7 ●
Gambia	68.9 ●
Haiti	69 ●
Liberia	69.9 ●
Sudan	70.1 ●
Zimbabwe	70.7 ●
Togo	78.4 ●
Mozamb.	78.5 ●
Pakistan	81.1 ●
Burundi	81.7 ●
Mauritania	84.7 ●
Cameroon	87.9 ●
Burkina Faso	88.6 ●
Lesotho	90.2 ●
Afghanistan	91.1 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	92.6 ●
Guinea	93.7 ●
Niger	95.5 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	98.3 ●
Benin	99.5 ●
Nigeria	108.8 ●
Mali	114.7 ●
Sierra Leone	120.4 ●
CAR	130.1 ●
Chad	138.7 ●
Angola	156.9 ●

Source :World Bank (2016). Years : 2013. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 3 Indicator Profile: Maternal mortality

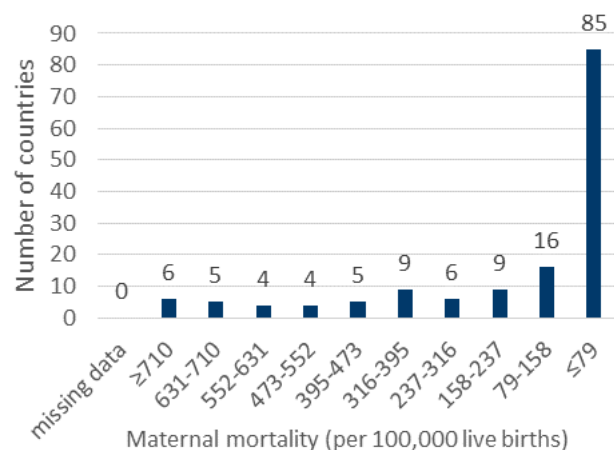
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)

Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Finland	3 ●	Saudi Arabia	12 ●
Greece	3 ●	Qatar	13 ●
Iceland	3 ●	USA	14 ●
Poland	3 ●	Lebanon	15 ●
Austria	4 ●	Uruguay	15 ●
Belarus	4 ●	Turkey	16 ●
Czech Republic	4 ●	Hungary	17 ●
Italy	4 ●	Oman	17 ●
Kuwait	4 ●	Serbia	17 ●
Sweden	4 ●	Latvia	18 ●
Israel	5 ●	Thailand	20 ●
Japan	5 ●	Chile	22 ●
Norway	5 ●	Moldova	23 ●
Spain	5 ●	Ukraine	24 ●
Switzerland	5 ●	Armenia	25 ●
Australia	6 ●	Azerbaijan	25 ●
Denmark	6 ●	Costa Rica	25 ●
Germany	6 ●	Iran	25 ●
Slovakia	6 ●	Russia	25 ●
UAE	6 ●	China	27 ●
Belgium	7 ●	Albania	29 ●
Canada	7 ●	Sri Lanka	30 ●
Cyprus	7 ●	Romania	31 ●
Montenegro	7 ●	Tajikistan	32 ●
Netherlands	7 ●	Egypt	33 ●
Croatia	8 ●	Georgia	36 ●
France	8 ●	Mexico	38 ●
Ireland	8 ●	Malaysia	40 ●
Macedonia	8 ●	Cabo Verde	42 ●
Estonia	9 ●	Brazil	44 ●
Malta	9 ●	Mongolia	44 ●
Slovenia	9 ●	Iraq	50 ●
UK	9 ●	Argentina	52 ●
Lithuania	10 ●	Mauritius	53 ●
Luxemb.	10 ●	El Salvador	54 ●
Portugal	10 ●	Vietnam	54 ●
Singapore	10 ●	Jordan	58 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 ●	Tunisia	62 ●
Bulgaria	11 ●	Trinidad and Tobago	63 ●
Korea, Rep.	11 ●	Colombia	64 ●
New Zealand	11 ●	Ecuador	64 ●
Kazakhstan	12 ●	Peru	68 ●
		Kyrgyzstan	76 ●
		Guatemala	88 ●

Distribution of countries



Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Jamaica	89 ●	Ethiopia	353 ●
Dominican Republic	92 ●	Madagascar	353 ●
Panama	94 ●	Haiti	359 ●
Venezuela	95 ●	Togo	368 ●
Philippines	114 ●	Burkina Faso	371 ●
Morocco	121 ●	Yemen	385 ●
Indonesia	126 ●	Swaziland	389 ●
Botswana	129 ●	Afghanistan	396 ●
Honduras	129 ●	Tanzania	398 ●
Paraguay	132 ●	Benin	405 ●
South Africa	138 ●	Congo, Rep.	442 ●
Algeria	140 ●	Zimbabwe	443 ●
Bhutan	148 ●	Angola	477 ●
Nicaragua	150 ●	Lesotho	487 ●
Suriname	155 ●	Mozamb.	489 ●
Cambodia	161 ●	Kenya	510 ●
India	174 ●	Niger	553 ●
Bangladesh	176 ●	Mali	587 ●
Myanmar	178 ●	Cameroon	596 ●
Pakistan	178 ●	Mauritania	602 ●
Lao PDR	197 ●	Malawi	634 ●
Bolivia	206 ●	Cote d'Ivoire	645 ●
Zambia	224 ●	Guinea	679 ●
Guyana	229 ●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	693 ●
Nepal	258 ●	Gambia	706 ●
Namibia	265 ●	Burundi	712 ●
Rwanda	290 ●	Liberia	725 ●
Gabon	291 ●	Nigeria	814 ●
Sudan	311 ●	Chad	856 ●
Senegal	315 ●	CAR	882 ●
Ghana	319 ●	Sierra Leone	1360 ●
Uganda	343 ●		

Source : WHO et al. (2015). Years : 2015. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 3 Indicator Profile: Neonatal mortality

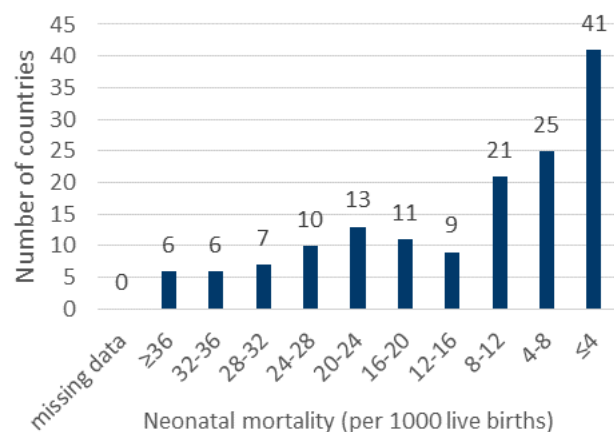
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Neonatal mortality (per 1000 live births)

Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Iceland	0.9 ●	Slovakia	4.2 ●
Japan	0.9 ●	Serbia	4.2 ●
Luxemb.	0.9 ●	Malta	4.4 ●
Singapore	1 ●	Lebanon	4.8 ●
Finland	1.3 ●	Chile	4.9 ●
Slovenia	1.4 ●	Russia	5 ●
Norway	1.5 ●	Uruguay	5.1 ●
Cyprus	1.5 ●	Oman	5.2 ●
Estonia	1.5 ●	Latvia	5.2 ●
Sweden	1.6 ●	Sri Lanka	5.4 ●
Korea, Rep.	1.6 ●	Ukraine	5.5 ●
Czech Republic	1.8 ●	China	5.5 ●
Belarus	1.9 ●	Bulgaria	5.6 ●
Portugal	2 ●	Costa Rica	6.2 ●
Austria	2.1 ●	Albania	6.2 ●
Italy	2.1 ●	Romania	6.3 ●
Israel	2.1 ●	Argentina	6.3 ●
Germany	2.1 ●	Thailand	6.7 ●
Australia	2.2 ●	Kazakhstan	7 ●
Belgium	2.2 ●	Mexico	7 ●
France	2.2 ●	Turkey	7.1 ●
Ireland	2.3 ●	Georgia	7.2 ●
Netherlands	2.4 ●	Armenia	7.4 ●
UK	2.4 ●	Saudi Arabia	7.9 ●
Denmark	2.5 ●	Tunisia	8.2 ●
Lithuania	2.5 ●	Peru	8.2 ●
Croatia	2.6 ●	El Salvador	8.3 ●
Switzerland	2.7 ●	Mauritius	8.4 ●
Spain	2.8 ●	Colombia	8.5 ●
Greece	2.9 ●	Brazil	8.9 ●
Poland	3.1 ●	Venezuela	8.9 ●
Montenegro	3.1 ●	Iran	9.5 ●
New Zealand	3.1 ●	Panama	9.6 ●
Kuwait	3.2 ●	Nicaragua	9.8 ●
Canada	3.2 ●	Jordan	10.6 ●
UAE	3.5 ●	Ecuador	10.8 ●
Macedonia	3.5 ●	Paraguay	10.9 ●
Hungary	3.5 ●	Honduras	11 ●
USA	3.6 ●	South Africa	11 ●
Qatar	3.8 ●	Mongolia	11.1 ●
Malaysia	3.9 ●	Vietnam	11.4 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4 ●	Kyrgyzstan	11.5 ●
		Suriname	11.5 ●
		Jamaica	11.6 ●
		Moldova	11.9 ●

Distribution of countries



Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Cabo Verde	12.2 ●	Bangladesh	23.3 ●
Philippines	12.6 ●	Zimbabwe	23.5 ●
Egypt	12.8 ●	Liberia	24.1 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	13.2 ●	Haiti	25.4 ●
Guatemala	13.4 ●	Cameroon	25.7 ●
Indonesia	13.5 ●	Myanmar	26.4 ●
Swaziland	14.2 ●	Togo	26.7 ●
Cambodia	14.8 ●	Burkina Faso	26.7 ●
Algeria	15.5 ●	Niger	26.8 ●
Namibia	15.9 ●	Mozamb.	27.1 ●
Morocco	17.6 ●	India	27.7 ●
Congo, Rep.	18 ●	Ethiopia	27.7 ●
Azerbaijan	18.2 ●	Ghana	28.3 ●
Bhutan	18.3 ●	Burundi	28.6 ●
Iraq	18.4 ●	Sudan	29.8 ●
Rwanda	18.7 ●	Gambia	29.9 ●
Uganda	18.7 ●	Lao PDR	30.1 ●
Tanzania	18.8 ●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	30.1 ●
Bolivia	19.6 ●	Guinea	31.3 ●
Madagascar	19.7 ●	Benin	31.8 ●
Tajikistan	20.5 ●	Lesotho	32.7 ●
Senegal	20.8 ●	Nigeria	34.3 ●
Zambia	21.4 ●	Sierra Leone	34.9 ●
Dominican Republic	21.7 ●	Afghanistan	35.5 ●
Malawi	21.8 ●	Mauritania	35.7 ●
Botswana	21.9 ●	Mali	37.8 ●
Yemen	22.1 ●	Cote d'Ivoire	37.9 ●
Nepal	22.2 ●	Chad	39.3 ●
Kenya	22.2 ●	CAR	42.6 ●
Guyana	22.8 ●	Pakistan	45.5 ●
Gabon	23.2 ●	Angola	48.7 ●

Source : WHO et al. (2015). Years : 2015. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 3 Indicator Profile: Physician density

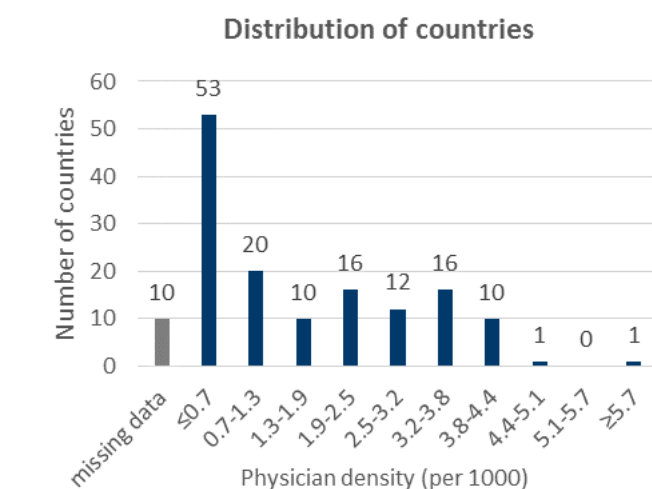
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Physician density (per 1000)

Country	Value/Rating
Qatar	7.7 ●
Spain	4.9 ●
Georgia	4.3 ●
Norway	4.3 ●
Lithuania	4.1 ●
Portugal	4.1 ●
Switzerland	4 ●
Argentina	3.9 ●
Belarus	3.9 ●
Bulgaria	3.9 ●
Germany	3.9 ●
Sweden	3.9 ●
Belgium	3.8 ●
Italy	3.8 ●
Uruguay	3.7 ●
Kazakhstan	3.6 ●
Latvia	3.6 ●
Denmark	3.5 ●
Iceland	3.5 ●
Malta	3.5 ●
Ukraine	3.5 ●
Azerbaijan	3.4 ●
Australia	3.3 ●
Israel	3.3 ●
Slovakia	3.3 ●
Estonia	3.2 ●
France	3.2 ●
Lebanon	3.2 ●
Hungary	3.1 ●
Moldova	3 ●
Finland	2.9 ●
Luxemb.	2.9 ●
Egypt	2.8 ●
Mongolia	2.8 ●
UK	2.8 ●
Armenia	2.7 ●
Ireland	2.7 ●
New Zealand	2.7 ●
Jordan	2.6 ●
Macedonia	2.6 ●
Saudi Arabia	2.5 ●
UAE	2.5 ●
USA	2.5 ●
Oman	2.4 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Romania	2.4 ●
Cyprus	2.3 ●
Japan	2.3 ●
Poland	2.2 ●
Canada	2.1 ●
Korea, Rep.	2.1 ●
Mexico	2.1 ●
Montenegro	2.1 ●
Serbia	2.1 ●
Kyrgyzstan	2 ●
Singapore	2 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.9 ●
Brazil	1.9 ●
Tajikistan	1.9 ●
Kuwait	1.8 ●
Ecuador	1.7 ●
Panama	1.7 ●
Turkey	1.7 ●
El Salvador	1.6 ●
China	1.5 ●
Colombia	1.5 ●
Dominican Republic	1.5 ●
Algeria	1.2 ●
Malaysia	1.2 ●
Paraguay	1.2 ●
Philippines	1.2 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	1.2 ●
Tunisia	1.2 ●
Vietnam	1.2 ●
Albania	1.1 ●
Costa Rica	1.1 ●
Mauritius	1.1 ●
Peru	1.1 ●
Chile	1 ●
Guatemala	0.9 ●
Iran	0.9 ●
Nicaragua	0.9 ●
Suriname	0.9 ●
Pakistan	0.8 ●
South Africa	0.8 ●
India	0.7 ●
Sri Lanka	0.7 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Iraq	0.6 ●
Morocco	0.6 ●
Myanmar	0.6 ●
Bolivia	0.5 ●
Bangladesh	0.4 ●
Botswana	0.4 ●
Honduras	0.4 ●
Jamaica	0.4 ●
Namibia	0.4 ●
Nigeria	0.4 ●
Thailand	0.4 ●
Afghanistan	0.3 ●
Bhutan	0.3 ●
Cabo Verde	0.3 ●
Gabon	0.3 ●
Sudan	0.3 ●
Angola	0.2 ●
Cambodia	0.2 ●
Guyana	0.2 ●
Indonesia	0.2 ●
Kenya	0.2 ●
Lao PDR	0.2 ●
Madagascar	0.2 ●
Nepal	0.2 ●
Swaziland	0.2 ●
Yemen	0.2 ●
Zambia	0.2 ●
Benin	0.1 ●
Cameroon	0.1 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.1 ●
Congo, Rep.	0.1 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	0.1 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Gambia	0.1 ●
Ghana	0.1 ●
Guinea	0.1 ●
Mali	0.1 ●
Mauritania	0.1 ●
Rwanda	0.1 ●
Senegal	0.1 ●
Togo	0.1 ●
Uganda	0.1 ●
Zimbabwe	0.1 ●
Burkina Faso	0 ●
Burundi	0 ●
CAR	0 ●
Chad	0 ●
Ethiopia	0 ●
Liberia	0 ●
Malawi	0 ●
Mozamb.	0 ●
Niger	0 ●
Sierra Leone	0 ●
Tanzania	0 ●
Austria	n/a ●
Croatia	n/a ●
Czech Republic	n/a ●
Greece	n/a ●
Haiti	n/a ●
Lesotho	n/a ●
Netherlands	n/a ●
Russia	n/a ●
Slovenia	n/a ●
Venezuela	n/a ●

Source : WHO (2016a). Years : 2004-2013. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 3 Indicator Profile: Incidence of tuberculosis

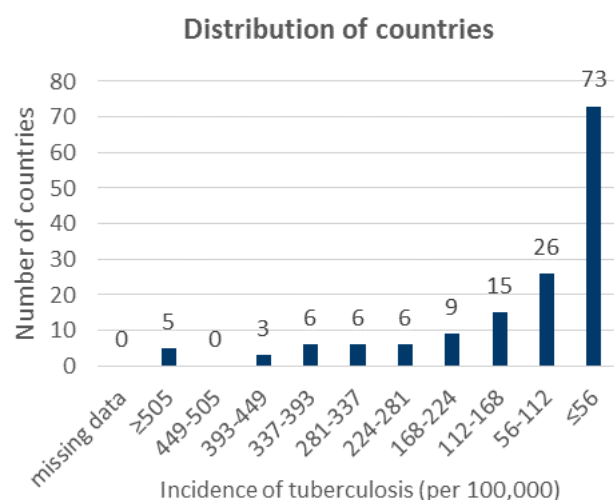
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000)

Country	Value/Rating
UAE	1.6 ●
USA	3.1 ●
Iceland	3.3 ●
Czech Republic	4.6 ●
Jamaica	4.7 ●
Greece	4.8 ●
Canada	5.2 ●
Cyprus	5.3 ●
Jordan	5.5 ●
Finland	5.6 ●
Netherlands	5.8 ●
Israel	5.8 ●
Italy	6 ●
Germany	6.2 ●
Switzerland	6.3 ●
Australia	6.4 ●
Luxemb.	6.6 ●
Slovakia	6.7 ●
Denmark	7.1 ●
New Zealand	7.4 ●
Ireland	7.4 ●
Sweden	7.5 ●
Slovenia	7.7 ●
Austria	7.8 ●
Norway	8.1 ●
France	8.7 ●
Belgium	9 ●
Oman	9.6 ●
Costa Rica	11 ●
UK	12 ●
Saudi Arabia	12 ●
Malta	12 ●
Spain	12 ●
Croatia	12 ●
Hungary	12 ●
Macedonia	15 ●
Egypt	15 ●
Chile	16 ●
Lebanon	16 ●
Japan	18 ●
Turkey	18 ●
Albania	19 ●
Estonia	20 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Mexico	21 ●
Kuwait	21 ●
Poland	21 ●
Montenegro	21 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	22 ●
Mauritius	22 ●
Iran	22 ●
Venezuela	24 ●
Argentina	24 ●
Serbia	24 ●
Portugal	25 ●
Bulgaria	27 ●
Qatar	29 ●
Uruguay	30 ●
Colombia	33 ●
Tunisia	33 ●
Suriname	38 ●
El Salvador	41 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42 ●
Paraguay	43 ●
Honduras	43 ●
Iraq	43 ●
Brazil	44 ●
Armenia	45 ●
Panama	46 ●
Yemen	48 ●
Singapore	49 ●
Latvia	49 ●
Ecuador	54 ●
Burkina Faso	54 ●
Guatemala	57 ●
Belarus	58 ●
Nicaragua	58 ●
Mali	58 ●
Togo	58 ●
Dominican Republic	60 ●
Benin	61 ●
Lithuania	62 ●
Rwanda	63 ●
Sri Lanka	65 ●
China	68 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Azerbaijan	77 ●
Algeria	78 ●
Romania	81 ●
Russia	84 ●
Korea, Rep.	86 ●
Tajikistan	91 ●
Ukraine	94 ●
Sudan	94 ●
Niger	98 ●
Kazakhstan	99 ●
Guyana	103 ●
Malaysia	103 ●
Morocco	106 ●
Georgia	106 ●
Mauritania	111 ●
Bolivia	120 ●
Peru	120 ●
Burundi	126 ●
Cabo Verde	138 ●
Senegal	138 ●
Vietnam	140 ●
Kyrgyzstan	142 ●
Moldova	153 ●
Nepal	158 ●
Chad	159 ●
Uganda	161 ●
Bhutan	164 ●
Ghana	165 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	165 ●
India	167 ●
Mongolia	170 ●
Thailand	171 ●
Gambia	174 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Guinea	177 ●
Lao PDR	189 ●
Afghanistan	189 ●
Haiti	200 ●
Ethiopia	207 ●
Cameroon	220 ●
Bangladesh	227 ●
Malawi	227 ●
Madagascar	235 ●
Kenya	246 ●
Pakistan	270 ●
Zimbabwe	278 ●
Philippines	288 ●
Liberia	308 ●
Sierra Leone	310 ●
Nigeria	322 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	325 ●
Tanzania	327 ●
Myanmar	369 ●
Angola	370 ●
CAR	375 ●
Congo, Rep.	381 ●
Botswana	385 ●
Cambodia	390 ●
Indonesia	399 ●
Zambia	406 ●
Gabon	444 ●
Mozamb.	551 ●
Namibia	561 ●
Swaziland	733 ●
South Africa	834 ●
Lesotho	852 ●

Source : WHO (2016a). Years : 2014. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 3 Indicator Profile: Traffic deaths

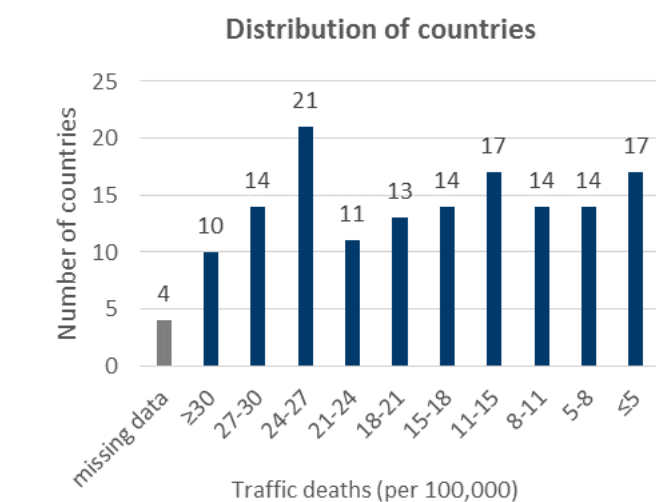
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Traffic deaths (per 100,000)

Country	Value/Rating
Sweden	2.8 ●
UK	2.9 ●
Switzerland	3.3 ●
Netherlands	3.4 ●
Denmark	3.5 ●
Israel	3.6 ●
Singapore	3.6 ●
Spain	3.7 ●
Norway	3.8 ●
Ireland	4.1 ●
Germany	4.3 ●
Iceland	4.6 ●
Japan	4.7 ●
Finland	4.8 ●
France	5.1 ●
Malta	5.1 ●
Cyprus	5.2 ●
Australia	5.4 ●
Austria	5.4 ●
Canada	6 ●
New Zealand	6 ●
Czech Republic	6.1 ●
Italy	6.1 ●
Slovenia	6.4 ●
Slovakia	6.6 ●
Belgium	6.7 ●
Estonia	7 ●
Hungary	7.7 ●
Serbia	7.7 ●
Portugal	7.8 ●
Bulgaria	8.3 ●
Luxemb.	8.7 ●
Romania	8.7 ●
Turkey	8.9 ●
Greece	9.1 ●
Croatia	9.2 ●
Macedonia	9.4 ●
Panama	10 ●
Latvia	10 ●
Azerbaijan	10 ●
Poland	10.3 ●
Philippines	10.5 ●
USA	10.6 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Lithuania	10.6 ●
UAE	10.9 ●
Jamaica	11.5 ●
Georgia	11.8 ●
Montenegro	11.9 ●
Korea, Rep.	12 ●
Mauritius	12.2 ●
Mexico	12.3 ●
Chile	12.4 ●
Moldova	12.5 ●
Egypt	12.8 ●
Argentina	13.6 ●
Bangladesh	13.6 ●
Belarus	13.7 ●
Costa Rica	13.9 ●
Peru	13.9 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	14.1 ●
Pakistan	14.2 ●
Lao PDR	14.3 ●
Albania	15.1 ●
Bhutan	15.1 ●
Qatar	15.2 ●
Nicaragua	15.3 ●
Indonesia	15.3 ●
Afghanistan	15.5 ●
Uruguay	16.6 ●
India	16.6 ●
Colombia	16.8 ●
Nepal	17 ●
Guyana	17.3 ●
Honduras	17.4 ●
Sri Lanka	17.4 ●
Cambodia	17.4 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.7 ●
Armenia	18.3 ●
Kuwait	18.7 ●
China	18.8 ●
Tajikistan	18.8 ●
Russia	18.9 ●
Guatemala	19 ●
Suriname	19.1 ●
Ecuador	20.1 ●
Iraq	20.2 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Myanmar	20.3 ●
Nigeria	20.5 ●
Paraguay	20.7 ●
Morocco	20.8 ●
Mongolia	21 ●
El Salvador	21.1 ●
Yemen	21.5 ●
Kyrgyzstan	22 ●
Lebanon	22.6 ●
Gabon	22.9 ●
Bolivia	23.2 ●
Brazil	23.4 ●
Botswana	23.6 ●
Algeria	23.8 ●
Namibia	23.9 ●
Malaysia	24 ●
Chad	24.1 ●
Kazakhstan	24.2 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	24.2 ●
Swaziland	24.2 ●
Sudan	24.3 ●
Tunisia	24.4 ●
Mauritania	24.5 ●
Vietnam	24.5 ●
Zambia	24.7 ●
South Africa	25.1 ●
Ethiopia	25.3 ●
Oman	25.4 ●
Mali	25.6 ●
Cabo Verde	26.1 ●
Ghana	26.2 ●
Jordan	26.3 ●
Niger	26.4 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Congo, Rep.	26.4 ●
Angola	26.9 ●
Senegal	27.2 ●
Guinea	27.3 ●
Sierra Leone	27.3 ●
Saudi Arabia	27.4 ●
Uganda	27.4 ●
Cameroon	27.6 ●
Benin	27.7 ●
Zimbabwe	28.2 ●
Lesotho	28.2 ●
Madagascar	28.4 ●
Kenya	29.1 ●
Dominican Republic	29.3 ●
Gambia	29.4 ●
Burkina Faso	30 ●
Togo	31.1 ●
Mozamb.	31.6 ●
Iran	32.1 ●
Rwanda	32.1 ●
CAR	32.4 ●
Tanzania	32.9 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	33.2 ●
Liberia	33.7 ●
Malawi	35 ●
Thailand	36.2 ●
Venezuela	n/a ●
Ukraine	n/a ●
Burundi	n/a ●
Haiti	n/a ●

Source : WHO (2016a). Years : 2013. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 3 Indicator Profile: Adolescent fertility

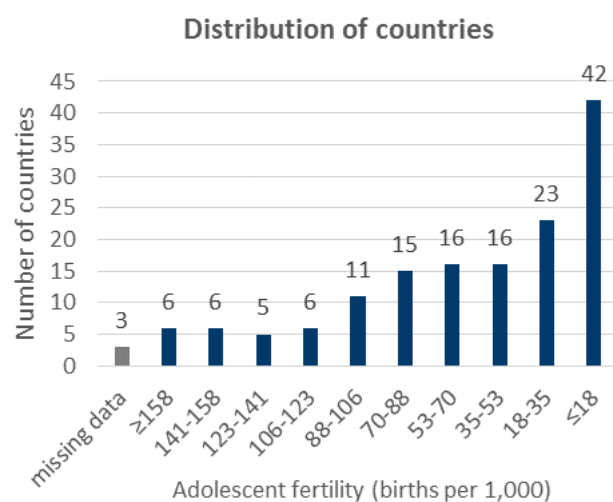
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Adolescent fertility (births per 1,000)

Country	Value/Rating
Korea, Rep.	1.7 ●
Switzerland	2 ●
Denmark	2.4 ●
Singapore	2.7 ●
Cyprus	4.2 ●
Japan	4.4 ●
Netherlands	4.5 ●
Slovenia	4.6 ●
Norway	5 ●
Sweden	5.1 ●
Italy	5.8 ●
France	6.2 ●
China	6.2 ●
Luxemb.	6.4 ●
Tunisia	6.7 ●
Iceland	7.1 ●
Kuwait	7.1 ●
Belgium	7.2 ●
Finland	7.3 ●
Germany	7.8 ●
Austria	7.9 ●
Greece	8.3 ●
Spain	8.4 ●
Ireland	9.2 ●
Israel	10.2 ●
Portugal	10.5 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 ●
Czech Republic	11.1 ●
Croatia	11.8 ●
Algeria	12.4 ●
Canada	12.6 ●
Malaysia	12.7 ●
Malta	13.1 ●
Montenegro	13.4 ●
Qatar	13.4 ●
Oman	13.5 ●
Lithuania	13.9 ●
Poland	14 ●
Australia	14.2 ●
Latvia	15.3 ●
Estonia	15.6 ●
Saudi Arabia	17.6 ●
Macedonia	18.7 ●

Country	Value/Rating
New Zealand	19.1 ●
UK	19.3 ●
Albania	19.7 ●
Hungary	19.8 ●
Sri Lanka	20.3 ●
Slovakia	21.2 ●
Belarus	21.6 ●
Serbia	22 ●
Armenia	22.7 ●
Jordan	26 ●
USA	26.6 ●
Russia	26.6 ●
Moldova	26.7 ●
Mongolia	26.7 ●
Ukraine	27.2 ●
India	28.1 ●
Bhutan	28.4 ●
Turkey	29 ●
Mauritius	29.4 ●
Myanmar	30.3 ●
Morocco	32 ●
UAE	34.2 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	35.5 ●
Vietnam	36 ●
Kazakhstan	36.4 ●
Iran	37.7 ●
Romania	38.9 ●
Botswana	39 ●
Bulgaria	40.8 ●
Georgia	41.5 ●
Kyrgyzstan	42.1 ●
Pakistan	44 ●
Rwanda	45 ●
Jamaica	45.7 ●
Indonesia	47 ●
Azerbaijan	47.2 ●
Chile	51.5 ●
Afghanistan	51.9 ●
South Africa	54 ●
Tajikistan	54 ●
Egypt	56 ●
Philippines	57 ●
Cambodia	57 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Thailand	60 ●
Costa Rica	61.2 ●
Paraguay	63 ●
Uruguay	63.5 ●
Brazil	64.8 ●
Peru	65 ●
Ghana	65 ●
Suriname	65.3 ●
Haiti	66 ●
Yemen	67 ●
Argentina	68.1 ●
Mexico	70.9 ●
Nepal	71 ●
Mauritania	71 ●
Ethiopia	71.2 ●
El Salvador	72 ●
Tanzania	72.1 ●
Senegal	80 ●
Iraq	82 ●
Namibia	82 ●
Colombia	84 ●
Togo	85 ●
Burundi	85 ●
Swaziland	87 ●
Sudan	87 ●
Gambia	88 ●
Dominican Republic	90 ●
Guatemala	91 ●
Panama	91.1 ●
Nicaragua	92 ●
Lao PDR	94 ●
Lesotho	94 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Benin	94 ●
Venezuela	94.5 ●
Kenya	96 ●
Honduras	101 ●
Guyana	101 ●
Bangladesh	113 ●
Gabon	115 ●
Bolivia	115.6 ●
Cameroon	119 ●
Zimbabwe	120 ●
Nigeria	122 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	125 ●
Sierra Leone	125 ●
Burkina Faso	130 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	138 ●
Uganda	140 ●
Malawi	143 ●
Zambia	145 ●
Guinea	146 ●
Congo, Rep.	147 ●
Liberia	147 ●
Madagascar	148 ●
Mozamb.	167 ●
Mali	172 ●
Angola	190.9 ●
Chad	203.4 ●
Niger	206 ●
CAR	229 ●
Lebanon	n/a ●
Ecuador	n/a ●
Cabo Verde	n/a ●

Source : WHO (2016a). Years : 2005-2015. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 3 Indicator Profile: Subjective wellbeing

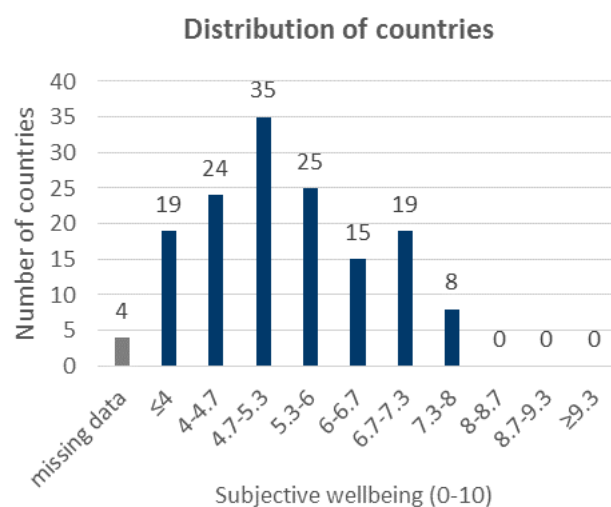
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Subjective wellbeing (0-10)

Country	Value/Rating	
Iceland	7.6	●
Switzerland	7.6	●
Denmark	7.5	●
Norway	7.5	●
Canada	7.4	●
Finland	7.4	●
Netherlands	7.4	●
Sweden	7.4	●
Australia	7.3	●
Israel	7.3	●
New Zealand	7.3	●
Austria	7.2	●
Costa Rica	7.2	●
Mexico	7.2	●
USA	7.1	●
Brazil	7	●
Belgium	6.9	●
Ireland	6.9	●
Luxemb.	6.9	●
Oman	6.9	●
UAE	6.9	●
UK	6.9	●
Germany	6.8	●
Panama	6.8	●
Singapore	6.8	●
Venezuela	6.8	●
Chile	6.7	●
Argentina	6.6	●
France	6.6	●
Qatar	6.6	●
Colombia	6.5	●
Czech Republic	6.5	●
Thailand	6.5	●
Uruguay	6.5	●
Saudi Arabia	6.4	●
Kuwait	6.3	●
Malta	6.3	●
Spain	6.3	●
Suriname	6.3	●
Trinidad and Tobago	6.2	●
El Salvador	6.1	●
Guatemala	6.1	●
Ecuador	6	●

Country	Value/Rating	
Japan	6	●
Korea, Rep.	6	●
Slovakia	6	●
Bolivia	5.9	●
Italy	5.9	●
Kazakhstan	5.9	●
Moldova	5.9	●
Paraguay	5.9	●
Belarus	5.8	●
Croatia	5.8	●
Lithuania	5.8	●
Malaysia	5.8	●
Nicaragua	5.8	●
Peru	5.8	●
Poland	5.8	●
Slovenia	5.8	●
Cyprus	5.7	●
Jamaica	5.7	●
Russia	5.7	●
Algeria	5.6	●
Mauritius	5.5	●
Estonia	5.4	●
Indonesia	5.4	●
Vietnam	5.4	●
Bhutan	5.3	●
Kyrgyzstan	5.3	●
Nigeria	5.3	●
Turkey	5.3	●
Azerbaijan	5.2	●
Jordan	5.2	●
Montenegro	5.2	●
Pakistan	5.2	●
China	5.1	●
Latvia	5.1	●
Philippines	5.1	●
Portugal	5.1	●
Romania	5.1	●
Serbia	5.1	●
Zambia	5.1	●
Macedonia	5	●
Morocco	5	●
Albania	5	●
Mozamb.	5	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.9	●



Country	Value/Rating	
Dominican Republic	4.9	●
Greece	4.9	●
Lao PDR	4.9	●
Lesotho	4.9	●
Mongolia	4.9	●
Swaziland	4.9	●
Honduras	4.8	●
Hungary	4.8	●
Lebanon	4.8	●
Tajikistan	4.8	●
Bangladesh	4.7	●
Iran	4.7	●
Iraq	4.7	●
Tunisia	4.7	●
Ukraine	4.7	●
Ghana	4.6	●
India	4.6	●
Liberia	4.6	●
South Africa	4.6	●
Sudan	4.6	●
Zimbabwe	4.6	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.5	●
Ethiopia	4.5	●
Haiti	4.5	●
Nepal	4.5	●
Sierra Leone	4.5	●
Kenya	4.4	●
Mauritania	4.4	●
Armenia	4.3	●
Botswana	4.3	●
Cameroon	4.3	●
Georgia	4.3	●

Country	Value/Rating	
Malawi	4.3	●
Myanmar	4.3	●
Sri Lanka	4.3	●
Bulgaria	4.2	●
Egypt	4.2	●
Yemen	4.1	●
Angola	4	●
Congo, Rep.	4	●
Mali	4	●
Gabon	3.9	●
Senegal	3.9	●
Uganda	3.9	●
Cambodia	3.8	●
Niger	3.8	●
Tanzania	3.8	●
CAR	3.7	●
Chad	3.7	●
Cote d'Ivoire	3.7	●
Guinea	3.7	●
Madagascar	3.7	●
Afghanistan	3.6	●
Burkina Faso	3.6	●
Rwanda	3.5	●
Benin	3.3	●
Burundi	2.9	●
Togo	2.8	●
Cabo Verde	n/a	●
Gambia	n/a	●
Guyana	n/a	●
Namibia	n/a	●

Source : Helliwel et al. (2015). Years : 2014. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 3 Indicator Profile: Healthy life expectancy at birth

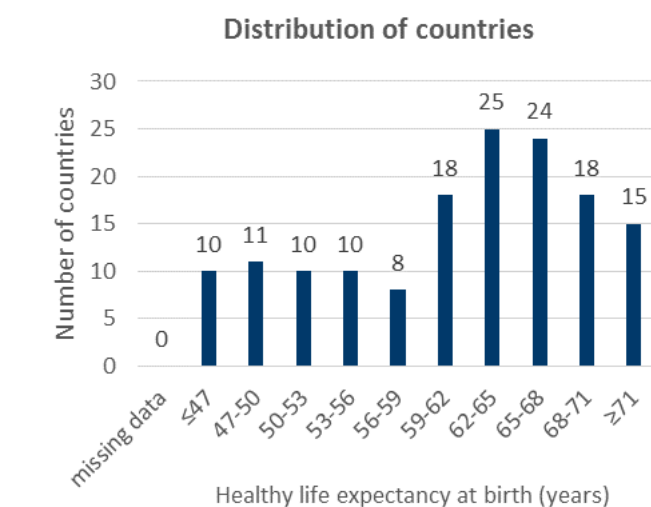
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)

Country	Value/Rating
Singapore	76 ●
Japan	75 ●
Cyprus	74 ●
Australia	73 ●
Italy	73 ●
Korea, Rep.	73 ●
Spain	73 ●
Canada	72 ●
France	72 ●
Iceland	72 ●
Israel	72 ●
Luxemb.	72 ●
New Zealand	72 ●
Sweden	72 ●
Switzerland	72 ●
Austria	71 ●
Belgium	71 ●
Finland	71 ●
Germany	71 ●
Greece	71 ●
Ireland	71 ●
Malta	71 ●
Netherlands	71 ●
Norway	71 ●
Portugal	71 ●
UK	71 ●
Chile	70 ●
Denmark	70 ●
Lebanon	70 ●
Costa Rica	69 ●
Czech Republic	69 ●
Slovenia	69 ●
USA	69 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	68 ●
China	68 ●
Croatia	68 ●
Kuwait	68 ●
Qatar	68 ●
Uruguay	68 ●
Argentina	67 ●
Colombia	67 ●
Estonia	67 ●
Mexico	67 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Panama	67 ●
Peru	67 ●
Poland	67 ●
Slovakia	67 ●
UAE	67 ●
Ecuador	66 ●
Macedonia	66 ●
Montenegro	66 ●
Oman	66 ●
Romania	66 ●
Thailand	66 ●
Tunisia	66 ●
Venezuela	66 ●
Vietnam	66 ●
Albania	65 ●
Brazil	65 ●
Bulgaria	65 ●
Georgia	65 ●
Hungary	65 ●
Latvia	65 ●
Lithuania	65 ●
Malaysia	65 ●
Mauritius	65 ●
Paraguay	65 ●
Saudi Arabia	65 ●
Serbia	65 ●
Sri Lanka	65 ●
Suriname	65 ●
Turkey	65 ●
Cabo Verde	64 ●
Honduras	64 ●
Iran	64 ●
Jordan	64 ●
Nicaragua	64 ●
Azerbaijan	63 ●
Dominican Republic	63 ●
El Salvador	63 ●
Jamaica	63 ●
Ukraine	63 ●
Algeria	62 ●
Armenia	62 ●
Belarus	62 ●
Cambodia	62 ●
Egypt	62 ●
Guatemala	62 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Indonesia	62 ●
Moldova	62 ●
Bangladesh	61 ●
Iraq	61 ●
Kyrgyzstan	61 ●
Morocco	61 ●
Russia	61 ●
Kazakhstan	60 ●
Mongolia	60 ●
Philippines	60 ●
Tajikistan	60 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	60 ●
Bhutan	59 ●
Bolivia	59 ●
Nepal	59 ●
India	58 ●
Namibia	58 ●
Lao PDR	57 ●
Myanmar	57 ●
Pakistan	57 ●
Ethiopia	56 ●
Rwanda	56 ●
Madagascar	55 ●
Senegal	55 ●
Yemen	55 ●
Botswana	54 ●
Gabon	54 ●
Ghana	54 ●
Guyana	54 ●
Mauritania	54 ●
Gambia	53 ●
Kenya	53 ●
Sudan	53 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Tanzania	53 ●
Haiti	52 ●
Liberia	52 ●
South Africa	52 ●
Burkina Faso	51 ●
Malawi	51 ●
Niger	51 ●
Afghanistan	50 ●
Benin	50 ●
Congo, Rep.	50 ●
Guinea	50 ●
Togo	50 ●
Uganda	50 ●
Zambia	50 ●
Zimbabwe	50 ●
ameroon	49 ●
Mali	49 ●
Burundi	48 ●
Nigeria	47 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	46 ●
Mozamb.	46 ●
Swaziland	45 ●
Angola	44 ●
CAR	44 ●
Chad	44 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	44 ●
Lesotho	43 ●
Sierra Leone	39 ●

Source : WHO (2016a). Years : 2015. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

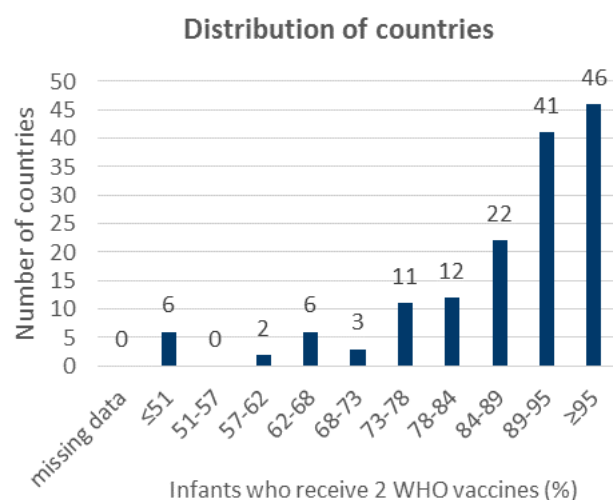
SDG 3 Indicator Profile: Infants who receive 2 WHO vaccines
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Infants who receive 2 WHO vaccines (%)

Country	Value/Rating
China	99 ●
Czech Republic	99 ●
Hungary	99 ●
Iran	99 ●
Korea, Rep.	99 ●
Luxemb.	99 ●
Morocco	99 ●
Oman	99 ●
Qatar	99 ●
Sri Lanka	99 ●
Thailand	99 ●
Albania	98 ●
Guyana	98 ●
Japan	98 ●
Jordan	98 ●
Malta	98 ●
Mongolia	98 ●
Nicaragua	98 ●
Poland	98 ●
Portugal	98 ●
Rwanda	98 ●
Saudi Arabia	98 ●
Tunisia	98 ●
Belarus	97 ●
Bhutan	97 ●
Finland	97 ●
Greece	97 ●
Mauritius	97 ●
Russia	97 ●
Slovakia	97 ●
Sweden	97 ●
Tajikistan	97 ●
Tanzania	97 ●
Belgium	96 ●
Gambia	96 ●
Germany	96 ●
Kyrgyzstan	96 ●
Netherlands	96 ●
Spain	96 ●
Algeria	95 ●
Botswana	95 ●
Canada	95 ●
Kazakhstan	95 ●
Singapore	95 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Uruguay	95 ●
Vietnam	95 ●
Argentina	94 ●
Azerbaijan	94 ●
Bolivia	94 ●
Burundi	94 ●
Cambodia	94 ●
Croatia	94 ●
Israel	94 ●
Kuwait	94 ●
Malaysia	94 ●
Slovenia	94 ●
Turkey	94 ●
UAE	94 ●
Armenia	93 ●
Brazil	93 ●
Cabo Verde	93 ●
Egypt	93 ●
El Salvador	93 ●
Estonia	93 ●
Ireland	93 ●
Lithuania	93 ●
Macedonia	93 ●
New Zealand	93 ●
Norway	93 ●
Switzerland	93 ●
UK	93 ●
Australia	92 ●
Chile	92 ●
Ghana	92 ●
Jamaica	92 ●
Latvia	92 ●
Lesotho	92 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	92 ●
Costa Rica	91 ●
Georgia	91 ●
USA	91 ●
Zimbabwe	91 ●
Colombia	90 ●
Denmark	90 ●
France	90 ●
Iceland	90 ●
Moldova	90 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Bangladesh	89 ●
Romania	89 ●
Bulgaria	88 ●
Burkina Faso	88 ●
Dominican Republic	88 ●
Montenegro	88 ●
Nepal	88 ●
Peru	88 ●
Lao PDR	87 ●
Mexico	87 ●
Paraguay	87 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	86 ●
Cyprus	86 ●
Italy	86 ●
Serbia	86 ●
Sudan	86 ●
Swaziland	86 ●
Honduras	85 ●
Malawi	85 ●
Suriname	85 ●
Zambia	85 ●
Mauritania	84 ●
Ecuador	83 ●
India	83 ●
Namibia	83 ●
Togo	82 ●
Angola	80 ●
Cameroon	80 ●
Congo, Rep.	80 ●
Panama	80 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Senegal	80 ●
Kenya	79 ●
Lebanon	79 ●
Philippines	79 ●
Mozamb.	78 ●
Sierra Leone	78 ●
Uganda	78 ●
Venezuela	78 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	77 ●
Indonesia	77 ●
Mali	77 ●
Austria	76 ●
Ukraine	76 ●
Myanmar	75 ●
Yemen	75 ●
Ethiopia	70 ●
South Africa	70 ●
Niger	68 ●
Guatemala	67 ●
Afghanistan	66 ●
Madagascar	64 ●
Benin	63 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	63 ●
Pakistan	63 ●
Gabon	61 ●
Iraq	57 ●
Guinea	51 ●
Nigeria	51 ●
Liberia	50 ●
Haiti	48 ●
CAR	47 ●
Chad	46 ●

Source : WHO and UNICEF (2016). Years : 2014. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

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