

# Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals

# 2018

From World Development Indicators



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# Foreword

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent the world's most ambitious plan to promote the sustainable development of our people and planet—and are fully aligned with the World Bank Group's twin goals to end extreme poverty and build shared prosperity in a sustainable manner.

Achieving the SDGs by 2030 will require more and better financing, a renewed focus on implementation to improve the lives of those hardest to reach, and significant improvements in data collection and analysis.

The World Bank Group's country-led processes have shown us that countries have a strong desire to meet the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, and as a result, our support for this work continues to grow. The professionals in our sectoral global practices already possess deep knowledge of and experience in regard to all 17 of the SDGs.

That expertise is reflected in this *Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018*, which presents a visual guide to key trends and the issues that surround them. It aims to help us better understand progress on the SDGs and to aid policy makers engaging with them in their everyday work.

This *Atlas* would not be possible without the efforts of statisticians and data scientists working in national and international agencies around the world. By quantifying our work,

they help shape development interventions and approaches so that we can all make better decisions about our lives and the resources we manage.

The *Atlas* draws on the World Bank Group's *World Development Indicators*, a database of more than 1,400 indicators for more than 220 economies, many going back over 50 years. It also explores new data from scientists and researchers where standards for measuring SDG targets are still being developed.

Data are critical for decision making and accountability. While analysis of big data is commonplace in the private sector, similar techniques can be adopted by development professionals to gain real-time insights into people's well-being and to better target aid interventions for vulnerable groups.

Ultimately, the purpose of managing data in this way is to produce measurable results—improved resilience to economic, environmental, and humanitarian shocks; more jobs and opportunities; and improved education, health, nutrition, and gender equality—while leaving no one behind.

The SDGs have energized our efforts to work with partners to reach these ambitious targets—and this *Atlas* provides the type of knowledge we need to most efficiently direct our efforts to achieve them.

Mahmoud Mohieldin  
Senior Vice President  
World Bank Group

# Acknowledgments

The *Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018* was produced by the Development Economics Data Group of the World Bank, in collaboration with the Global Practices and Cross-Cutting Solution Areas of the World Bank and the Office of the Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships.

The publication was prepared by a team led by Tariq Khokhar and Andrew Whitby, under the management of Umar Serajuddin and the overall direction of Haishan Fu. The maps and data visualizations were produced by Meera Desai, Tariq Khokhar, Karthik Ramanathan Dhanalakshmi Ramanathan, and Andrew Whitby.

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The authors are grateful to the communities behind the multiple open-source software packages used to develop this publication. In particular, the authors relied heavily on the R statistical computing environment, the ggplot2 data visualization library, and the QGIS geographic information system software.

# About the Atlas

The *Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018* presents maps, charts, and stories related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It discusses trends, comparisons, and measurement issues using accessible and shareable data visualizations.

The data draw on the World Development Indicators (WDI) database—the World Bank’s compilation of internationally comparable statistics about global development and the quality of people’s lives. For each of the SDGs, relevant indicators have been chosen to illustrate important ideas.

In some cases—for example, those in which country or temporal coverage is limited—supplementary data from other databases or published studies have been used. For some targets, there may be no reliable data to use for comparisons between countries or to measure progress.

The cutoff date for data included in this edition is March 30, 2018.

The 2018 *Atlas* uses two primary methods for classifying and aggregating countries and economies—by income (as defined for the World Bank’s 2018 fiscal year) and by region. These are presented in the maps on pages viii–xi.

For more information, including details on the structure of the coding scheme; the methodology, concepts, definitions, coverage, periodicity, and development relevance of all WDI indicators; and the methods used for classifying countries for analytical purposes, please refer to <http://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org>

All the figures in this *Atlas* are produced in R with ggplot2 or with QGIS. For a digital version of this publication and the source code for the majority of charts and maps, please refer to <http://data.worldbank.org/sdgatlas>

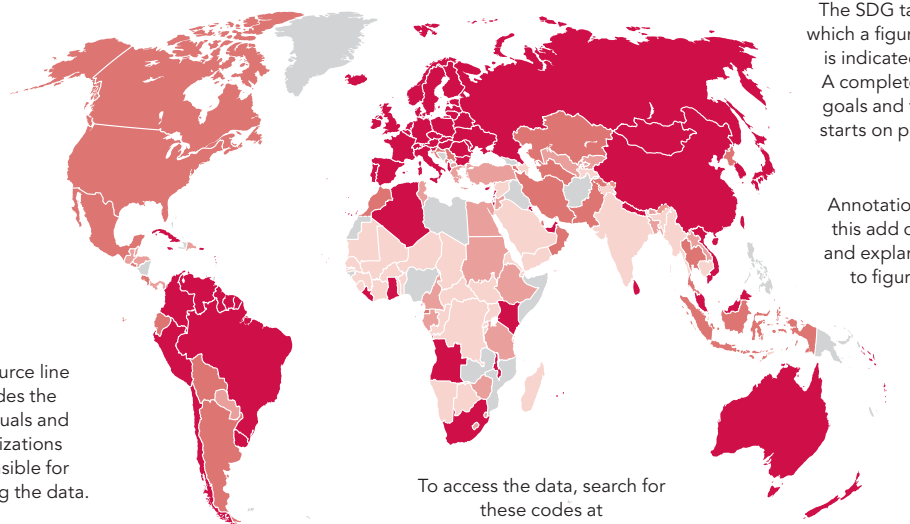
## Example: Despite its importance, enrollment in pre-primary education is not universal.

Gross pre-primary enrollment ratio, most recent value in 2011–16 (%)

SDG 4.2

0–25 25–50 50–75 75 and over No data

In figures the title tells the story; the subtitle contains the name of the indicator shown, its units, and the years the data presented cover.



The SDG target to which a figure relates is indicated here. A complete list of goals and targets starts on page 70.

Annotations like this add details and explanations to figures.<sup>a</sup>

The source line includes the individuals and organizations responsible for producing the data.

To access the data, search for these codes at <http://datacatalog.worldbank.org>

Note: Explanations about data selection, calculations, and definitions appear in notes. a. Footnotes appear like this.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. World Development Indicators (SE.PRE.ENRR).

# Introduction

The World Bank is one of the world's largest producers of development data and research. But our responsibility does not stop with making these global public goods available; we need to make them understandable to a general audience. When both the public and policy makers share an evidence-based view of the world, real advances in social and economic development, such as achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), become possible.

This *Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018* is a visual guide to the data on each of the 17 SDGs. With more than 180 annotated charts and maps, it presents this information in a way that is easy to browse, share, teach, and understand.

You'll see both progress and possibility. Life expectancy has risen around the world since the 1960s, but even today, in low-income countries a third of all deaths are among children under age 5. New data show that only 69 percent of the world's adults have an account with a financial institution or mobile money provider, and they're even less likely to have an account if they're women, younger, poorer, or less educated.

The *Atlas* draws on *World Development Indicators* but also incorporates data from other sources. For example, research by Global Fishing Watch analyzes radio transmissions used by industrial fishing vessels for collision detection to show the most heavily fished regions of

the ocean and the impact humans are having on those ecosystems. The *Atlas* moves beyond averages and features local and disaggregated data. For instance, the discussion of air pollution presents national estimates for most countries, a subnational view showing variations within large countries such as China and India, and a year-long view showing a city's seasonal variation in pollution picked up by one sensor at Delhi Technological University.

Given the breadth and scope of the SDGs, the *Atlas* is selective, emphasizing issues considered important by subject experts, data scientists, and statisticians at the World Bank.

The foundation for any evidence is trust: trust that data have been collected, managed, and analyzed responsibly and trust that they have been faithfully presented. The *Atlas* is the first World Bank publication that sets out to be computationally reproducible—the majority of its charts and maps are produced with published code, directly from public data sources such as the World Bank's Open Data platform.

The *Atlas* distills the World Bank's knowledge of data related to the SDGs. I hope it inspires you to explore these issues further so that we can collectively accelerate progress toward achieving the SDGs.

Shanta Devarajan  
Senior Director, Development Economics and  
Acting Chief Economist  
World Bank Group

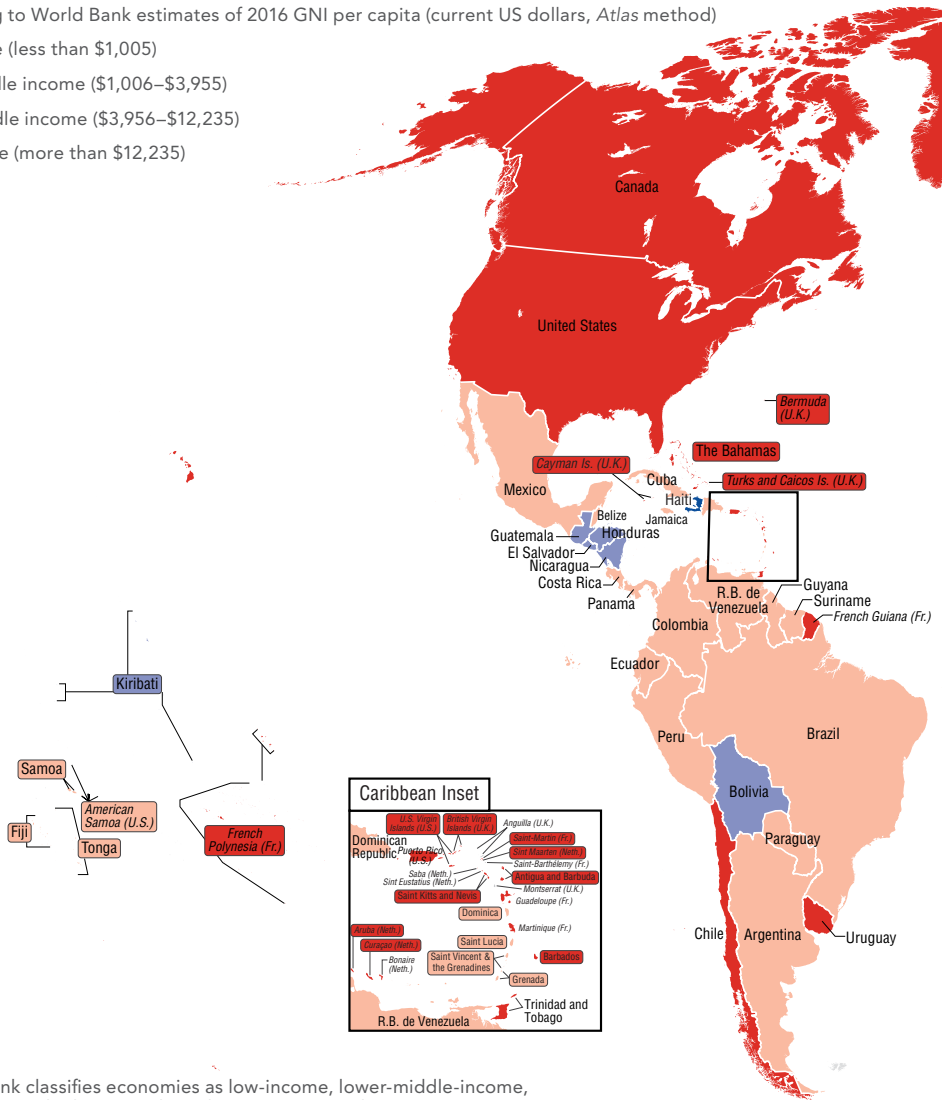
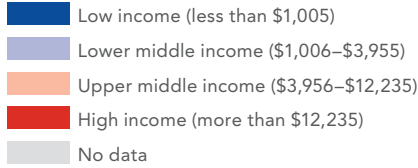
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## The world by income

Classified according to World Bank estimates of 2016 GNI per capita (current US dollars, Atlas method)



Note: The World Bank classifies economies as low-income, lower-middle-income, upper-middle-income or high-income based on gross national income (GNI) per capita. For more information see <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>.

### East Asia and Pacific

<b>American Samoa</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Australia</b>	High income
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	High income
<b>Cambodia</b>	Lower middle income
<b>China</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Fiji</b>	Upper middle income
<b>French Polynesia</b>	High income
<b>Guam</b>	High income
<b>Hong Kong SAR, China</b>	High income
<b>Indonesia</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Japan</b>	High income
<b>Kiribati</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Korea, Dem.</b>	
<b>People's Rep.</b>	Low income
<b>Korea, Rep.</b>	High income
<b>Lao PDR</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Macao SAR, China</b>	High income
<b>Malaysia</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	Upper middle income

### Micronesia, Fed. Sts.

<b>Mongolia</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Myanmar</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Nauru</b>	Upper middle income
<b>New Caledonia</b>	High income
<b>New Zealand</b>	High income
<b>Northern Mariana Islands</b>	
<b>Palau</b>	High income
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Philippines</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Samoa</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Singapore</b>	High income
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Thailand</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Tonga</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Tuvalu</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Vanuatu</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Vietnam</b>	Lower middle income

### Europe and Central Asia

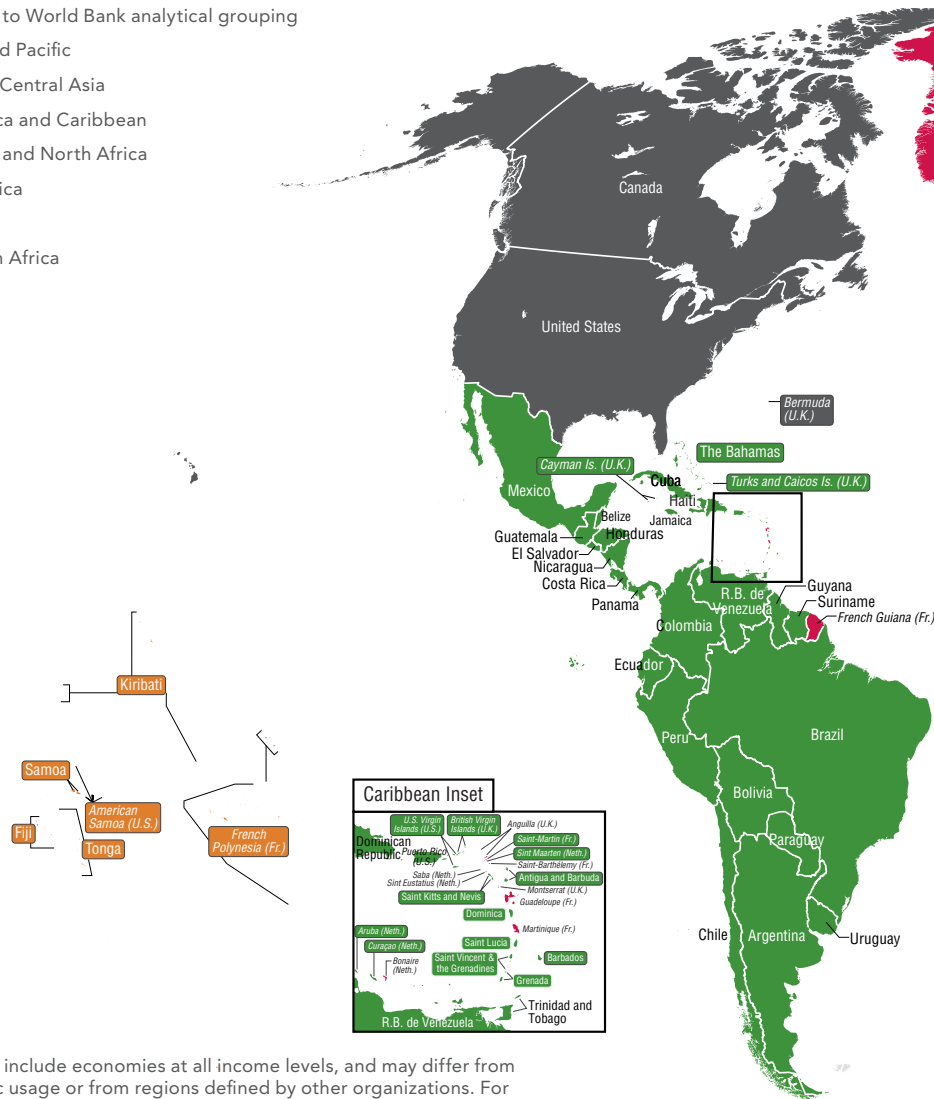
<b>Albania</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Andorra</b>	High income
<b>Armenia</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Austria</b>	High income
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Belarus</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Belgium</b>	High income
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	
<b>Herzegovina</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Channel Islands</b>	High income
<b>Croatia</b>	Upper middle income
<b>Cyprus</b>	High income
<b>Czech Republic</b>	High income
<b>Denmark</b>	High income
<b>Estonia</b>	High income
<b>Faroe Islands</b>	High income
<b>Finland</b>	High income
<b>France</b>	High income



## The world by region

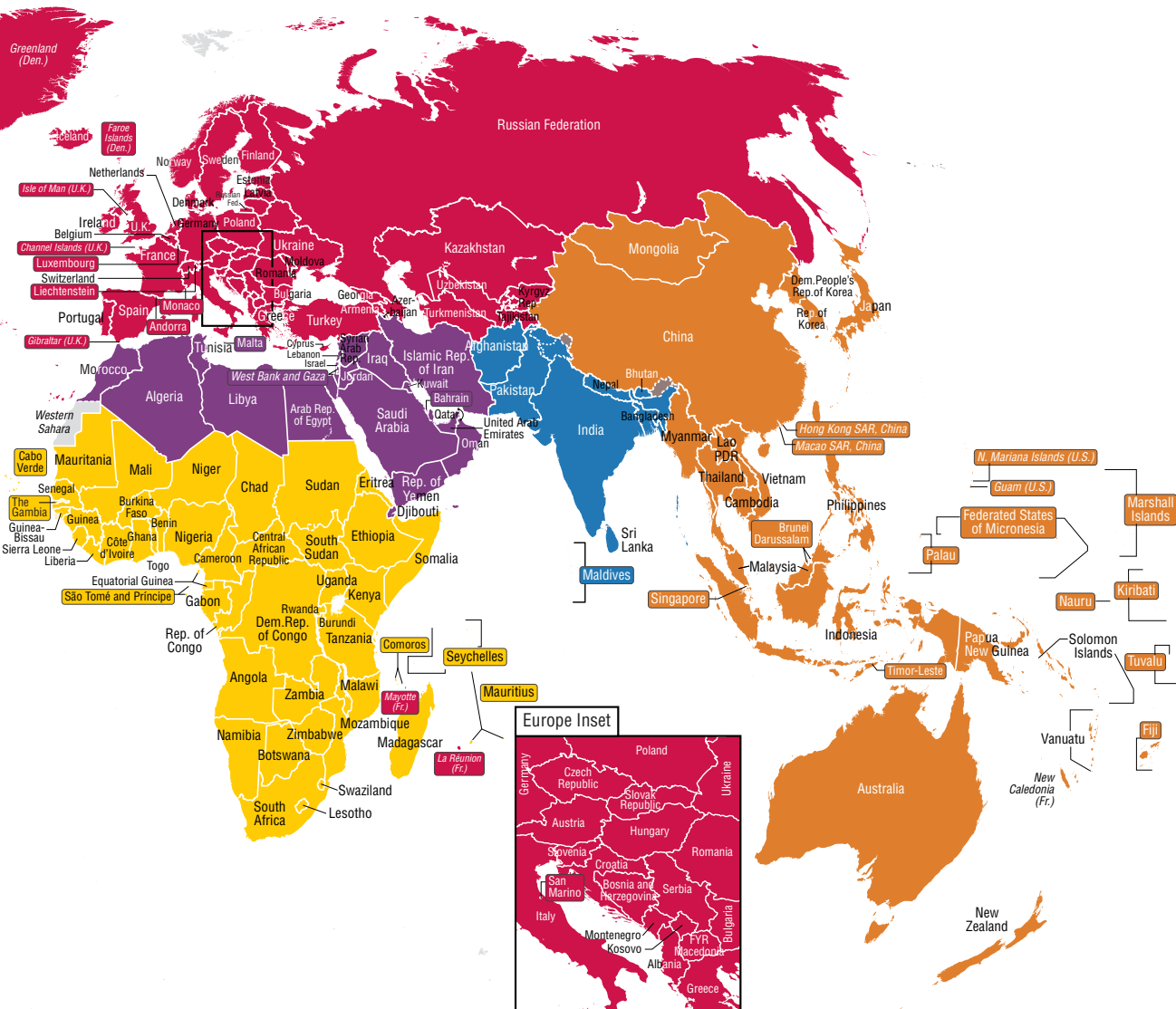
Classified according to World Bank analytical grouping

- East Asia and Pacific
- Europe and Central Asia
- Latin America and Caribbean
- Middle East and North Africa
- North America
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa



Note: These regions include economies at all income levels, and may differ from common geographic usage or from regions defined by other organizations. For more information see <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>.

<b>Grenada</b>	Upper middle income	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	High income	<b>Malta</b>	High income
<b>Guatemala</b>	Lower middle income	<b>Turks and Caicos Islands</b>	High income	<b>Morocco</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Guyana</b>	Upper middle income	<b>Uruguay</b>	High income	<b>Oman</b>	High income
<b>Haiti</b>	Low income	<b>Venezuela, RB</b>	Upper middle income	<b>Qatar</b>	High income
<b>Honduras</b>	Lower middle income	<b>Virgin Islands (U.S.)</b>	High income	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	High income
<b>Jamaica</b>	Upper middle income			<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Mexico</b>	Upper middle income			<b>Tunisia</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Nicaragua</b>	Lower middle income			<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	High income
<b>Panama</b>	Upper middle income			<b>West Bank and Gaza</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Paraguay</b>	Upper middle income			<b>Yemen, Rep.</b>	Lower middle income
<b>Peru</b>	Upper middle income				
<b>Puerto Rico</b>	High income			<b>North America</b>	
<b>Sint Maarten</b>	High income			<b>Bermuda</b>	High income
<b>St. Kitts and Nevis</b>	High income			<b>Canada</b>	High income
<b>St. Lucia</b>	Upper middle income			<b>United States</b>	High income
<b>St. Martin</b>	High income				
<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	Upper middle income			<b>South Asia</b>	
<b>Suriname</b>	Upper middle income			<b>Afghanistan</b>	Low income
				<b>Bangladesh</b>	Lower middle income



**Bhutan** Lower middle income  
**India** Lower middle income  
**Maldives** Upper middle income  
**Nepal** Low income  
**Pakistan** Lower middle income  
**Sri Lanka** Lower middle income

**Sub-Saharan Africa**

**Angola** Lower middle income  
**Benin** Low income  
**Botswana** Upper middle income  
**Burkina Faso** Low income  
**Burundi** Low income  
**Cabo Verde** Lower middle income  
**Cameroon** Lower middle income  
**Central African Republic** Low income  
**Chad** Low income  
**Comoros** Low income

**Congo, Dem. Rep.** Low income  
**Congo, Rep.** Lower middle income  
**Côte d'Ivoire** Lower middle income  
**Equatorial Guinea** Upper middle income  
**Eritrea** Low income  
**Ethiopia** Low income  
**Gabon** Upper middle income  
**Gambia, The** Low income  
**Ghana** Lower middle income  
**Guinea** Low income  
**Guinea-Bissau** Low income  
**Kenya** Lower middle income  
**Lesotho** Lower middle income  
**Liberia** Low income  
**Madagascar** Low income  
**Malawi** Low income  
**Mali** Low income  
**Mauritania** Lower middle income  
**Mauritius** Upper middle income

**Mozambique** Low income  
**Namibia** Upper middle income  
**Niger** Low income  
**Nigeria** Lower middle income  
**Rwanda** Low income  
**São Tomé and Príncipe** Lower middle income  
**Senegal** Low income  
**Seychelles** High income  
**Sierra Leone** Low income  
**Somalia** Low income  
**South Africa** Upper middle income  
**South Sudan** Low income  
**Sudan** Lower middle income  
**Swaziland** Lower middle income  
**Tanzania** Low income  
**Togo** Low income  
**Uganda** Low income  
**Zambia** Lower middle income  
**Zimbabwe** Low income

