Progress against the Sustainable Development Goals
The Social Progress Index captures outcomes related to all 17 Sustainable Development Goals
Population-weighted world average progress towards the SDGs in 2015, when the SDGs were agreed.

A score of 100 represents achieving the SDGs. For more information on how the index was calibrated to the SDGs, please see the methodological note at socialprogress.org/about-us/sdgs.
Denmark is the closest to achieving the SDGs and is nearly there, while Central African Republic is farthest from reaching the goals.

All other countries fall somewhere in between.
Progress Against SDGs: 2018 progress
G7 plus Denmark

Denmark 98.82
Germany 98.21
Japan 96.38
Canada 96.23
France 96.20
United Kingdom 96.04
Italy 93.27
United States 92.76

SDG-calibrated Social Progress Index
Based on current trends, Denmark, Germany and Japan will all essentially achieve the goals by 2030.

But other G7 countries, notably the US, will fall short.
Progress Against SDGs: 2018 progress

11 most populous countries, excluding the US and Japan

- Mexico: 81.21
- Russia: 77.81
- China: 72.31
- Indonesia: 72.73
- Brazil: 82.41
- Philippines: 73.42
- India: 64.65
- Bangladesh: 59.66
- Pakistan: 56.84
- Nigeria: 56.77
- Ethiopia: 47.15

SDG-calibrated Social Progress Index
The world’s most populous countries are not on track to achieve the SDGs by 2030, if they maintain their current pace of progress.

All will fall more than 10 points short of achieving the goals, with Mexico coming closest.
Population-weighted world average progress towards the SDGs in 2015, when the SDGs were agreed.
Population-weighted world average progress towards the SDGs as of 2018.

On average, the world has only progressed 1.43 points since 2015.
Population-weighted world average progress towards the SDGs 2030 forecast.

Based on current trends, the world will fall far short of achieving the SDGs by 2030.
Progress Against SDGs 2 and 3: 2018

11 most populous countries, excluding the US and Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>99.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>98.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>96.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>87.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>85.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>83.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>79.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>72.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>72.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>68.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care
Progress Against SDGs 2 and 3: 2030 forecast

11 most populous countries, excluding the US and Japan

Based on current trends, Ethiopia and Bangladesh will make huge progress and nearly achieve these goals.
Based on current trends, the world will come close to eliminating hunger and basic medical problems by 2030.

And if we can accelerate progress in countries like India, Pakistan and Nigeria, the world will get even closer.
Progress Against SDG 6: 2018

11 most populous countries, excluding the US and Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Water and Sanitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>97.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>97.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>95.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>90.73</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>68.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>68.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>67.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>57.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>44.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>34.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Progress Against SDG 6: 2030 forecast

11 most populous countries, excluding the US and Japan

Based on current trends four countries, including China, will hit the 2030 target. But others from the Philippines to Nigeria will fall well short.
The world as a whole is projected to fall well short of the 2030 target.

But there are positives: Water and sanitation issues have already been solved in much of the world, and if those solutions can be scaled the world can come much closer to achieving SDG 6.
The world is struggling on rights and inclusiveness, and is currently a long way off reaching the related SDGs: 1, 5, 10, 11 and 16.
Rights are worsening in many countries, including Brazil, China and the US.
Many countries have become less inclusive, with the US, Bangladesh and Brazil among the biggest decliners.
World Progress Against SDGs 1, 5, 10, 11 and 16: 2018

While trends in these areas can change rapidly, both rights and inclusiveness are projected to decline by 2030.

Leaders across the world must pay attention to these critical aspects of the SDG agenda to ensure these declines are reversed.
Thank you