

# Progress for child-related SDG indicators in Europe and Central Asia

Technical Note for Dashboard



## Table of Contents

1. Introduction .....	2
2. Methodology.....	3
Conceptual framework.....	4
Analytical approach.....	4
Data sources and coverage .....	5
Baseline, latest and target values .....	5
Progress status score .....	7
Progress status classification .....	7
3. User’s guide to dashboard .....	8
4. Limitations.....	10
ANNEX 1: Child-Related SDG Indicators by Custodian Agency .....	11
ANNEX 2: Child-Related SDG Indicators with Targets.....	12
ANNEX 3: Target Thresholds .....	18
ANNEX 4: Child-Related SDG Indicators by SDG Goal.....	19

### 1. Introduction

The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** provide a global framework to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. They offer a shared blueprint for achieving a more sustainable and equitable future, with a core principle of leaving no one behind—especially children.

The [Europe and Central Asia Child-Related SDG Progress Dashboard](#) monitors, classifies and visualizes progress on 47 child-related indicators across 12 SDGs in 55 countries and territories in the region. It helps governments, programme teams, and partners identify where countries are on track to meet targets for children, where

progress is lagging, and where data gaps remain. By translating complex SDG data into accessible visual formats, the dashboard supports evidence-based decision-making and advocacy.

Data in the dashboard is organized at the **series level**, meaning that each SDG indicator can be broken down into one or more series representing specific population groups, service components, or measurement contexts. For example, SDG Indicator 3.b.1 on immunization coverage includes separate series for different vaccines, allowing progress to be assessed in greater detail. Progress is calculated at the level of a country–series observation, meaning the change over time for a specific series within a specific country. These observations form the basis for all progress classifications and dashboard summaries across indicators, targets and goals.

By retaining series-level granularity, the dashboard avoids combining conceptually distinct measures and provides a more transparent view of variation in progress across different dimensions of child well-being.

Behind this dashboard is UNICEF’s broader role as a **global custodian for child-related SDG indicators**, supporting countries in collecting, validating, and using high-quality, disaggregated data. UNICEF is custodian for 8 of the 47 indicators included and co-custodian for 12 more, ensuring that progress for children is robustly measured and aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

The remainder of this technical note outlines the methodology used to assess progress, explains how the dashboard can be used and interpreted, and highlights important methodological limitations and data considerations. The annexes provide the full list of indicators and series included in the dashboard, along with associated target values.

## 2. Methodology

This section outlines the methodology used to assess progress on child-related SDG indicators in the ECA region. The approach is designed to be **standardized, transparent and replicable**, drawing on established global SDG monitoring frameworks while adapting to regional data realities and UNICEF’s focus on child outcomes.

The methodology follows the **UN-ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG progress framework**, with several adaptations related to the definition of baseline, latest and target values. These adjustments support more consistent and transparent assessment across countries with varying levels of data availability.

## Conceptual framework

Multiple approaches exist for assessing SDG progress, including the **Anchored Rank Distribution**<sup>1</sup> and the **SDG Index**<sup>2</sup>. UNICEF HQ team and UN-ESCAP have also developed guidance notes and technical reports on SDG monitoring and best practices.

For this assessment, ECARO adopted the **UN-ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG progress methodology**<sup>3</sup>, with modifications to:

- Define baseline and latest values based on available data;
- Avoid extrapolation where recent data are missing;
- Apply aspirational regional benchmarks for indicators without defined global targets.

This adapted framework provides a **transparent and comparable basis** for monitoring child-related SDG progress across countries and over time.

## Analytical approach

The primary unit of analysis in the dashboard is the series, as defined in the global SDG database. Each SDG indicator may include one or more series representing different measurements, service components or population groups.

In some cases, a series is only reported in disaggregated form, with no overall total available. Where this occurs, each disaggregation is treated as a separate analytical unit. For example, SDG indicator 4.1.1 on minimum proficiency is reported separately by level of education and subject area, and these are analysed as distinct series.

Progress is calculated at the level of a country–series observation, meaning the change over time for a specific series within a specific country. These observations form the basis for all progress classifications and dashboard summaries.

Rather than combining series into composite scores, the dashboard presents distributions of country–series observations across progress categories. This approach retains the granularity of the underlying data, avoids combining conceptually distinct measures, and supports more transparent interpretation of variation in progress and data availability across indicators, targets and goals.

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<sup>1</sup> [Progress on Children's Well-being: Centring child rights in the 2030 Agenda - UNICEF DATA](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Sustainable Development Report 2024](#)

<sup>3</sup> Annex 1(Technical Note) of [Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2025 : engaging communities to close the evidence gap | ESCAP](#).

## Data sources and coverage

Progress assessment relies on data from the **Global SDG Indicators Database**<sup>4</sup>, maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division (UN DESA). This is the **primary global repository** for SDG monitoring, compiling data from national statistical offices and international agencies.

To be included in progress measurement, **country-series observation** must meet two criteria:

1. **Data availability** – At least two data points: a baseline value (2015–2019) and a recent value from the last five years.
2. **Defined target value** – Either an explicit SDG target or a derived aspirational regional benchmark.

Country-series observations that do not meet these criteria are excluded from progress calculations but are flagged accordingly:

- **Insufficient Data** (either the baseline value or latest value is not available)
- **No Data** (no data is available in the SDG database)

In cases where only one data point is available, an observation may still be classified as On-Track if the target has already been achieved. Otherwise, it is classified as Insufficient Data.

## Baseline, latest and target values

Accurate progress assessment depends on three key reference points for each country-series observation: the **baseline value**, the **latest value**, and the **target value**. These are defined as follows:

### **Baseline Value**

- The baseline value is ideally taken from **2015**, the launch year of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- In practice, due to gaps in consistent time-series data, the baseline for this assessment is taken as the **first available data point from 2015 to 2019**.
  - Example: If a country's first data point is in 2017, that value becomes the baseline.

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<sup>4</sup> SDG database [UNSDG](#)

- This approach **deviates from UN-ESCAP's methodology**, which fixes the baseline at 2015 regardless of data availability.

### **Latest Value**

- The latest value represents the **most recent observed data point**, up to **2024**, with the following order of preference: **2024** → **2023** → **2022** → **2021** → **2020**.
- Unlike the UN-ESCAP methodology, **no extrapolation** is used when recent data are missing. This ensures that scores are based only on verified data, providing a **consistent and transparent approach** across countries with varying data coverage.

### **Target Value**

Progress for each indicators series is measured against a **Target Value (TV)**, representing the level of achievement expected by 2030.

- About 80% (91 of 113 indicator series) **have explicit or implicit targets based on [Global SDG Targets](#)**, either as absolute values or relative improvements from the baseline.
- The remaining 20% use **aspirational regional targets**, calculated as the average of the top five performers in the ECA region (55 countries and territories) and updated annually to reflect the most current benchmark.

### **Types of Target Values**

1. **Absolute targets** – Fixed numerical goals by 2030.

*Examples:*

- 0%: Eradicate extreme poverty for all people
- 100%: Ensure all girls and boys complete free, quality primary and secondary education
- <70 per 100,000 births: Reduce maternal mortality below 70 per 100,000 live births

2. **Relative targets** – Measured by proportional improvement from a baseline year.

*Examples:*

- Reduce by at least half the proportion of people living in poverty
- Reduce anaemia in women of reproductive age by 50% by 2025

3. **Aspirational targets** – Used when no global target exists, based on the **average of the top five regional performers**. As these targets reflect the level achieved by top-

performing countries, they represent a relatively high benchmark. Countries may therefore show clear improvement without being classified as On-Track.

## Progress status score

The **progress status score** is adapted from the **UN-ESCAP Current Status Index (CSI)** methodology, which measures how far a country has progressed from its baseline towards the target for a given **indicator series**.

Scores range from **0 (no progress)** to **10 (target achieved or surpassed)**, with **negative values indicating regression**.

$$\text{Progress status score} = \frac{\text{Latest Value} - \text{Baseline Value}}{|\text{Target Value} - \text{Baseline Value}|} * D$$

Where:

- D = 10 if an **increase** represents progress (e.g., school attendance)
- D = -10 if a **decrease** represents progress (e.g., child mortality)
- |Target - Baseline| ensures the denominator is always positive regardless of direction

### Key assumptions include:

- Target thresholds are applied when assessing whether a country has reached or exceeded a target value. This recognizes that some targets are extremely difficult, or even impossible, to fully achieve, and countries may be very close to meeting them. For example, a target of 0% of the population living below the poverty line is considered achieved if the latest value is 2% or less. More details are provided in [Annex 3](#).
- If the latest value **reaches or exceeds** the set target value based on the direction of the target, the **score does not need to be calculated and is automatically set to 10**.
- If a country has regressed instead of progressed, the value will be negative and fall below the progress scale of 0 to 10. This negative value indicates the size of the regression.
- Series with only one data point: if it meets the target value, it is classified as '**On-Track**', or else the indicator is classified as having '**Insufficient Trend Data**'.

## Progress status classification

For ease of interpretation, progress status scores are grouped into seven categories representing varying levels of progress and data availability.

## Classification Progress Status Score

- **On-Track** 9 to 10 (max)
- **Moderate Progress** 5 to < 9
- **Marginal Progress** 2 to < 5
  - **Stagnation** 0 to < 2
  - **Regression** Below zero
- **Insufficient Data\*** Incomplete baseline or recent data to compute progress
  - **No Data** No available data in SDG database

*\* Includes cases where there is no data from the baseline period or from the last five years.*

### 3. User's guide to dashboard

The dashboard is designed to help users explore progress across child-related SDG indicators in Europe and Central Asia. It provides several interactive views, accessible through the **Regional View** and **Country View** tabs, allowing users to filter, compare and analyse data in multiple ways.

#### *Regional View*

The **Regional View** focuses on comparing countries and monitoring overall progress across the region. It contains three main views:

##### I. **Overview**

- Provides a summary of progress across all available country-series observations.
- Shows a stacked bar chart displaying the number of country-series observations in each progress category for each country.
- A doughnut chart summarizes the distribution of country-series observations across progress categories.
- Users can filter the 113 unique series by **SDG Goal**, **SDG Target**, or **SDG Indicator**.
- Users can also filter results for specific countries or country groupings.

##### II. **Track progress by series**

- Allows users to focus on a specific indicator series.

- Displays a map showing the progress classification for each country for the selected series, along with a bar chart indicating how many countries fall into each progress category.
- This view is helpful for identifying regional patterns and country-level disparities for a single SDG series.

### III. Explore data trends

- Enables deeper analysis of country-level trends over time for any selected indicator series.
- Offers two modes:
  - **Single country view** – shows a line chart of the country’s progress toward the SDG target alongside the baseline and target values.
  - **Multi-country view** – allows selecting multiple countries (using CTRL/Command for multi-selection) to compare trends on the same chart.
- A data table displays baseline and latest values for all countries, with the latest year of data clearly marked.

Together, these views allow users to filter by SDG goal, target and country grouping, and navigate from regional summaries to detailed country-level time series.

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## 2. Country View

The **Country View** provides a detailed, country-specific snapshot of progress towards child-related SDG targets. It contains two views:

### I. Overview

- Shows the progress status of each series for the selected country (use the country filter to select a different country).
- The stacked bar chart is colour-coded by progress status, and users can choose to group the series by SDG Indicator, Target or Goal.
- A doughnut chart summarizes the distribution of series across progress categories.
- Users can filter the 113 unique series by **SDG Goal** or **SDG Target**.

### II. Explore data trends

- Allows users to explore all the data available for a particular country (use the country filter to select a different country).
- The table shows the indicator number, the series name, the baseline and latest values (with the year in parentheses), and the target value for that series.

- By selecting a series in the table, the user can view the trend data for that series in the graph, as well as the target value and the average of the top five performing countries.
  - The series in the table can be filtered by **SDG Goal** or **SDG Target**.
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### 3. About the Dashboard

The **About** section provides:

- A full list of the indicator series used in the dashboard
- Key methodological notes
- A link to the **technical documentation**

### 4. Limitations

While the methodology closely aligns with the UN ESCAP SDG Progress Assessment approach, several limitations should be considered when interpreting the dashboard results and drawing policy implications:

- **Variability in national data reporting timelines** – Differences in the timing and frequency of reporting reduce comparability across countries. Baseline and latest values may reflect different time intervals depending on data availability, and some countries rely on older datasets than others.
- **Fixed baseline and latest periods** – The assessment uses the first available baseline value between 2015 and 2019 and the most recent available value between 2020 and 2024. As a result, the methodology may not capture very recent changes or longer-term trends outside these periods.
- **Equal weighting of country-series observations** – All country-series observations are weighted equally in dashboard summaries and distributions. Indicators containing many series or disaggregated observations may therefore have a greater influence on goal-level patterns than indicators with fewer series.
- **Pace of change is not considered** – The methodology assesses overall progress between the baseline and latest values but does not account for the speed of progress. Countries with shorter or longer observation periods are therefore assessed using the same framework.
- **Data gaps and missing series** – Some indicators lack sufficient data across countries or time periods, limiting the robustness of progress assessments and cross-country comparisons. In some areas, particularly those relying on household surveys or perception-based indicators, data availability remains very limited.
- **Assumptions in target setting** – Some target values are based on aspirational regional benchmarks or operational assumptions where no globally defined SDG

target exists. These targets may not fully reflect national priorities, trajectories or contextual realities.

- **Small changes may affect classifications** – Small negative changes in indicator values may result in a country–series observation being classified as regressing, even where differences are minimal. Similarly, countries already close to target thresholds may be classified as regressing despite maintaining relatively high levels of performance.
- **Exclusion of qualitative and contextual factors** – The methodology is quantitative and does not account for policy changes, institutional reforms, conflicts, service disruptions or other contextual drivers that may influence SDG outcomes.
- **Challenges in cross-country comparison** – Despite efforts to standardize data and methodology, differences in definitions, measurement approaches and data collection practices may limit direct comparability across countries.
- **Automatic “On-Track” classification** – When a country’s latest value meets or exceeds the target value, it is automatically assigned a score of 10 regardless of recent trends. This means a country experiencing declining performance may still be classified as On-Track if the target threshold has already been reached.

Acknowledging these limitations is important for interpreting the SDG Progress Dashboard results and for guiding future improvements in data collection, methodology and reporting.

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## ANNEX 1: Child-Related SDG Indicators by Custodian Agency

UNICEF as Custodian	UNICEF as Co-Custodian	Other Agencies		
2.2.4	1.4.1	1.1.1	4.1.1	16.1.1
3.2.1	1.b.1	1.2.1	4.1.2	16.1.3
3.2.2	2.2.1	1.2.2	4.a.1	16.2.2
4.2.1	2.2.2(a)&(b)	1.3.1	4.2.2	17.8.1
5.3.1	3.1.2	1.a.2	5.1.1	17.19.2
16.2.1	3.b.1	2.2.3	5.4.1	
16.2.3	5.2.1	3.1.1	5.6.1	
16.9.1	5.2.2	3.3.1	7.1.2	
	6.1.1	3.7.2	8.6.1	
	6.2.1	3.8.1	10.3.1	
	8.7.1	3.9.1	13.1.1	
<b>8 Indicators</b>	<b>12 Indicators</b>	<b>27 Indicators</b>		

## ANNEX 2: Child-Related SDG Indicators with Targets

Goal	Target	Indicator	Series	Series description	Direction	Target Category	Target value
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_DAY1	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)	Negative	Absolute	0%
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_EMP1	Employed population below international poverty line (%)	Negative	Absolute	0%
1	1.2	1.2.1	SI_POV_NAHC	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%)	Negative	Relative	Reduce to half of the country's baseline value
1	1.2	1.2.2	SD_MDP_CSMP	Proportion of children living in child-specific multidimensional poverty (%)	Negative	Relative	Reduce to half of the country's baseline value
1	1.2	1.2.2	SD_MDP_MUHC	Proportion of population living in multidimensional poverty (%)	Negative	Relative	Reduce to half of the country's baseline value
1	1.2	1.2.2	SD_MDP_MUHC	Proportion of households living in multidimensional poverty (%)	Negative	Relative	Reduce to half of the country's baseline value
1	1.3	1.3.1	SI_COV_BENFTS	Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.3	1.3.1	SI_COV_CHLD	Proportion of children/households receiving child/family cash benefit (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.3	1.3.1	SI_COV_DISAB	Proportion of population with severe disabilities receiving disability cash benefit (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.3	1.3.1	SI_COV_LMKT	Proportion of population covered by labour market programs (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.3	1.3.1	SI_COV_MATNL	Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving maternity cash benefit (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.3	1.3.1	SI_COV_PENSN	Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.3	1.3.1	SI_COV_POOR	Proportion of poor population receiving social assistance cash benefit (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.3	1.3.1	SI_COV_SOCASST	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.3	1.3.1	SI_COV_SOCINS	Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.3	1.3.1	SI_COV_UEMP	Proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefit (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.3	1.3.1	SI_COV_VULN	Proportion of vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.3	1.3.1	SI_COV_WKINJRY	Proportion of employed population covered in the event of work injury (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.4	1.4.1	SP_ACS_BSRVH2O	Proportion of population using basic drinking water services (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
1	1.4	1.4.1	SP_ACS_BSRVSA	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%

1	1.a	1.a.2	SG_XPD_ESSRV	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (%)	Positive	Aspirational	Average of top 5 countries
1	1.a	1.a.2	SG_XPD_HLTH	Proportion of total government spending on health	Positive	Aspirational	Average of top 5 countries
1	1.a	1.a.2	SG_XPD_PROT	Proportion of total government spending on social protection	Positive	Aspirational	Average of top 5 countries
1	1.a	1.a.2	SD_XPD_ESED	Proportion of total government spending on essential services, education [UIS methodology] (%)	Positive	Aspirational	Average of top 5 countries
1	1.b	1.b.1	SG_XPD_PR	Proportion of government spending which benefits the poorest 20 percent (%)	Positive	Aspirational	Average of top 5 countries
1	1.b	1.b.1	SG_XPD_PR_SOC	Proportion of government spending on social transfers which benefits the poorest 20 percent (%)	Positive	Aspirational	Average of top 5 countries
1	1.b	1.b.1	SG_XPD_PR_HLTH	Proportion of government spending on health benefits the poorest 20 percent (%)	Positive	Aspirational	Average of top 5 countries
1	1.b	1.b.1	SG_XPD_PR_EDUC	Proportion of government spending on education which benefits the poorest 20 percent (%)	Positive	Aspirational	Average of top 5 countries
2	2.2	2.2.1	SH_STA_STNT	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are moderately or severely stunted (%)	Negative	Relative	40% reduction of the country's baseline value
2	2.2	2.2.2	SH_STA_WAST	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are moderately or severely wasted (%)	Negative	Absolute	5%
2	2.2	2.2.2	SN_STA_OVWGT	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are moderately or severely overweight (%)	Negative	Absolute	5%
2	2.2	2.2.3	SH_STA_ANEM	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with anaemia (%)	Negative	Relative	Reduce to half of the country's baseline value
2	2.2	2.2.4	SH_MDD_CHLD	Minimum dietary diversity (6-23 months) - SDG 2.2.4	Positive	Aspirational	Average of top 5 countries
3	3.1	3.1.1	SH_STA_MORT	Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	Negative	Absolute	70 deaths per 100,000 live births
3	3.1	3.1.2	SH_STA_BRTC	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
3	3.2	3.2.1	SH_DYN_IMRT	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Negative	Absolute	25 deaths per 1,000 live births
3	3.2	3.2.1	SH_DYN_MORT	Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Negative	Absolute	25 deaths per 1,000 live births
3	3.2	3.2.2	SH_DYN_NMRT	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Negative	Absolute	12 deaths per 1,000 live births
3	3.3	3.3.1	SH_HIV_I_NCD	Number of new HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	Negative	Absolute	0 new infections per 1,000 uninfected population
3	3.7	3.7.2	SP_DYN_ADKL	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years)	Negative	Absolute	0 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 year
3	3.8	3.8.1	SH_ACS_UNHC	Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index	Positive	Absolute	100%
3	3.9	3.9.1	SH_AAP_ASMORT	Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to ambient air pollution (deaths per 100,000 population)	Negative	Aspirational	Average of bottom 5 countries

3	3.9	3.9.1	SH_HAP_ASMORT	Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household air pollution (deaths per 100,000 population)	Negative	Aspirational	Average of bottom 5 countries
3	3.9	3.9.1	SH_STA_ASAIRP	Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (deaths per 100,000 population)	Negative	Aspirational	Average of bottom 5 countries
3	3.b	3.b.1	SH_ACS_DTP3	Proportion of the target population with access to 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
3	3.b	3.b.1	SH_ACS_HPV	Proportion of the target population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis, human papillomavirus (HPV) (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
3	3.b	3.b.1	SH_ACS_MCV2	Proportion of the target population with access to measles-containing-vaccine second-dose (MCV2) (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
3	3.b	3.b.1	SH_ACS_PCV3	Proportion of the target population with access to pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose (PCV3) (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.1	4.1.1	SE_TOT_PRFL&IS CED11_2 &SKILL_READ	Proportion of students at the end of lower secondary education achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.1	4.1.1	SE_TOT_PRFL&IS CED11_2 &SKILL_MATH	Proportion of students at the end of lower secondary education achieving a minimum proficiency level in mathematics (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.1	4.1.1	SE_TOT_PRFL&IS CED11_1 &SKILL_READ	Proportion of students at the end of primary education achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.1	4.1.1	SE_TOT_PRFL&IS CED11_1 &SKILL_MATH	Proportion of students at the end of primary education achieving a minimum proficiency level in mathematics (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.1	4.1.2	SE_TOT_CPLR&IS CED11_1	Primary education completion rate (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.1	4.1.2	SE_TOT_CPLR&IS CED11_2	Lower secondary education completion rate (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.1	4.1.2	SE_TOT_CPLR&IS CED11_3	Upper secondary education completion rate (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.2	4.2.1	SE_DEV_ONTRK	Proportion of children aged 36–59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development, and learning (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%

4	4.2	4.2.2	SE_PRE_P ARTN	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACC_ HNDWS H&ISCED 11_1	Proportion of primary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACC_ HNDWS H&ISCED 11_2	Proportion of lower secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACC_ HNDWS H&ISCED 11_3	Proportion of upper secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_ CMPTR& ISCED11_ 1	Proportion of primary schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_ CMPTR& ISCED11_ 2	Proportion of lower secondary schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_ CMPTR& ISCED11_ 3	Proportion upper secondary schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_E LECT&IS CED11_1	Proportion of primary schools with access to electricity (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_E LECT&IS CED11_2	Proportion of lower secondary schools with access to electricity (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_E LECT&IS CED11_3	Proportion of upper secondary schools with access to electricity (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_ H2O&ISC ED11_1	Proportion of primary schools with access to basic drinking water (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_ H2O&ISC ED11_2	Proportion of lower secondary schools with access to basic drinking water (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_ H2O&ISC ED11_3	Proportion of upper secondary schools with access to basic drinking water (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_I NTNT&IS CED11_1	Proportion of primary schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_I NTNT&IS CED11_2	Proportion of lower secondary schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_I NTNT&IS CED11_3	Proportion of upper secondary schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_S ANIT&IS CED11_1	Proportion of primary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_S ANIT&IS CED11_2	Proportion of lower secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%

4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_ACS_S ANIT&IS CED11_3	Proportion of upper secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_INF_D SBL&ISC ED11_1	Proportion of primary schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_INF_D SBL&ISC ED11_2	Proportion of lower secondary schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
4	4.a	4.a.1	SE_INF_D SBL&ISC ED11_3	Proportion of upper secondary schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
5	5.1	5.1.1	SG_LGL_ GENEQE MP	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) -- Area 3: employment and economic benefits	Positive	Absolute	100%
5	5.1	5.1.1	SG_LGL_ GENEQL FP	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) -- Area 1: overarching legal frameworks and public life	Positive	Absolute	100%
5	5.1	5.1.1	SG_LGL_ GENEQM AR	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) -- Area 4: marriage and family	Positive	Absolute	100%
5	5.1	5.1.1	SG_LGL_ GENEQV AW	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) -- Area 2: violence against women	Positive	Absolute	100%
5	5.2	5.2.1	VC_VAW_ MARR	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (%)	Negative	Absolute	0%
5	5.2	5.2.2	Series is currently not available in SDG database	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 (%)	Negative	Absolute	0%
5	5.3	5.3.1	SP_DYN_ MRBF15	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 (%)	Negative	Absolute	0%
5	5.3	5.3.1	SP_DYN_ MRBF18	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	Negative	Absolute	0%
5	5.4	5.4.1	SL_DOM_ TSPD	Proportion of time spent by women on unpaid domestic chores and care work (%)	Negative	Aspirational	Average of bottom 5 countries
5	5.6	5.6.1	SH_FPL_I NFM	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding	Positive	Absolute	100%

				sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (%)			
6	6.1	6.1.1	SH_H2O_SAFE	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
6	6.2	6.2.1	SH_SAN_HNDWSH	Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
6	6.2	6.2.1	SH_SAN_SAFE	Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
7	7.1	7.1.2	EG_EGY_CLEAN	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
8	8.6	8.6.1	SL_TLF_NEET	Proportion of youth aged 15-24 years not in education, employment or training (%)	Negative	Aspirational	Average of bottom 5 countries
8	8.7	8.7.1	SL_TLF_CHLDEA	Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activity (%)	Negative	Absolute	0%
8	8.7	8.7.1	SL_TLF_CHLDEC	Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activity and household chores (%)	Negative	Absolute	0%
10	10.3	10.3.1	VC_VOV_GSDSD	Proportion of population reporting having felt discriminated against, by grounds of discrimination, sex and disability (%)	Negative	Aspirational	Average of bottom 5 countries
13	13.1	13.1.1	VC_DSR_DAFF	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population)	Negative	Absolute	0 persons per 100,000 population
13	13.1	13.1.1	VC_DSR_MTMP	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population)	Negative	Absolute	0 persons per 100,000 population
16	16.1	16.1.1	VC_IHR_PSRCN	Number of victims of intentional homicide (per 100,000 population)	Negative	Absolute	0 victims per 100,000 population
16	16.1	16.1.3	VC_VOV_PHYL	Proportion of population subjected to physical violence in the previous 12 months (%)	Negative	Aspirational	Average of bottom 5 countries
16	16.1	16.1.3	VC_VOV_ROBB	Proportion of population subjected to robbery in the previous 12 months (%)	Negative	Aspirational	Average of bottom 5 countries
16	16.1	16.1.3	VC_VOV_SEXL	Proportion of population subjected to sexual violence in the previous 12 months (%)	Negative	Aspirational	Average of bottom 5 countries
16	16.1	16.1.3	VC_VOV_PSYCHL	Proportion of population subjected to psychological violence in the previous 12 months (%)	Negative	Aspirational	Average of bottom 5 countries
16	16.1	16.1.3	VC_VOV_PHY_ASLT	Proportion of population subjected to physical assault in the previous 12 months (%)	Negative	Aspirational	Average of bottom 5 countries
16	16.1	16.1.3	VC_VOV_SEX_ASLT	Proportion of population subjected to sexual assault in the previous 12 months (%)	Negative	Aspirational	Average of bottom 5 countries
16	16.2	16.2.1	VC_VAW_PHYPPYV	Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in last month (%)	Negative	Absolute	0%

16	16.2	16.2.2	VC_HTF_DETVR	Detected victims of human trafficking (per 100,000 population)	Negative	Absolute	0 victims per 100,000 population
16	16.2	16.2.3	VC_VAW_SXVLN	Proportion of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	Negative	Absolute	0%
16	16.9	16.9.1	SG_REG_BRTH	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
17	17.8	17.8.1	IT_USE_II_99	Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%)	Positive	Absolute	100%
17	17.19	17.19.2	SG_REG_BRTH90_N	Countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 percent complete (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	Positive	Absolute	1
17	17.19	17.19.2	SG_REG_CENSUS_N	Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	Positive	Absolute	1
17	17.19	17.19.2	SG_REG_DETH75_N	Countries with death registration data that are at least 75 percent complete (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	Positive	Absolute	1

### ANNEX 3: Target Thresholds

Some targets are extremely difficult, or even impossible, to fully reach, and countries may be very close to achievement. To ensure progress is assessed in a practical and meaningful way, threshold values are applied based on the type of indicator. The table below summarizes the thresholds and provides examples.

Target Type	Target Format	Threshold Applied	Example
<b>Absolute targets that are 100% or 0% (bounded percentage indicators)</b>	0% or 100%	±2 percentage points	Target: 100% using basic drinking water → Achieved if <b>≥ 98%</b>  Target: 0% below poverty line → Achieved if <b>≤ 2%</b>
<b>Absolute targets that are percentages (but not 0% or 100%)</b>	Percentages <100% and >0%	±2% relative	Target: <5% of children moderately/severely wasted → Achieved if <b>≤ 5.1%</b>
<b>Absolute targets that are rates with a goal of zero</b>	0 per 1,000 or 100,000	Fixed value based on indicator	Target: 0 per 1,000 HIV incidence → Achieved if <b>≤ 0.1 per 1,000</b>  Target: 0 per 100,000 homicide rate → Achieved if <b>≤ 0.5 or 1 per 100,000</b>

<b>Absolute targets that are rates (but not zero)</b>	Per 1,000 or 100,000	±2% relative	Target: <25 deaths per 1,000 live births → Achieved if ≤ <b>25.5</b>
<b>Relative targets (e.g. % reduction from baseline)</b>	Reduction from baseline (e.g. - 40%)	±2% relative to the calculated target	Baseline: 30%, Target: 40% reduction = 18% → Achieved if ≤ <b>18.36%</b>

## ANNEX 4: Child-Related SDG Indicators by SDG Goal

Goal	Target	Indicator	Number of Series
<b>Goal 1: No poverty<sup>5</sup></b>	1.1	1.1.1	2
	1.2	1.2.1	1
		1.2.2	3
	1.3	1.3.1	12
	1.4	1.4.1	2
	1.a	1.a.2	4
1.b	1.b.1	4	
<b>Goal 2: Zero hunger<sup>6</sup></b>	2.2	2.2.1	1
		2.2.2 <sup>a,b</sup>	2
		2.2.3	1
		2.2.4	1
<b>Goal 3: Good health and well-being<sup>7</sup></b>	3.1	3.1.1	1
		3.1.2	1
	3.2	3.2.1	2
		3.2.2	1
	3.3	3.3.1	1
	3.7	3.7.2	1
	3.8	3.8.1	1
	3.9	3.9.1	3
3.b	3.b.1	4	
<b>Goal 4: Quality education<sup>8</sup></b>	4.1	4.1.1	4
		4.1.2	3
	4.2	4.2.1	1
		4.2.2	1
4.a	4.a.1	21	
<b>Goal 5: Gender equality<sup>9</sup></b>	5.1	5.1.1	4
	5.2	5.2.1	1
		5.2.2	1
	5.3	5.3.1	2
	5.4	5.4.1	1
5.6	5.6.1	1	
<b>Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation<sup>10</sup></b>	6.1	6.1.1	1
	6.2	6.2.1	2

<sup>5</sup> [SDG Goal 1: No Poverty - UNICEF DATA](#)

<sup>6</sup> [SDG Goal 2: Zero Hunger - UNICEF DATA](#)

<sup>7</sup> [SDG Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being - UNICEF DATA](#)

<sup>8</sup> [SDG Goal 4: Quality Education - UNICEF DATA](#)

<sup>9</sup> [SDG Goal 5: Gender Equality - UNICEF DATA](#)

<sup>10</sup> [SDG Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation - UNICEF DATA](#)

<b>Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy<sup>11</sup></b>	7.1	7.1.2	1
<b>Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth<sup>12</sup></b>	8.6	8.6.1	1
	8.7	8.7.1	2
<b>Goal 10: Reduced inequalities<sup>13</sup></b>	10.3	10.3.1	1
<b>Goal 13: Climate action<sup>14</sup></b>	13.1	13.1.1	2
<b>Goal 16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions<sup>15</sup></b>	16.1	16.1.1	1
		16.1.3	6
	16.2	16.2.1	1
		16.2.2	1
		16.2.3	1
16.9	16.9.1	1	
<b>Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals<sup>16</sup></b>	17.19	17.19.2	3
	17.8	17.8.1	1

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<sup>11</sup> [SDG Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy - UNICEF DATA](#)

<sup>12</sup> [SDG Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth - UNICEF DATA](#)

<sup>13</sup> [SDG Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities - UNICEF DATA](#)

<sup>14</sup> [SDG Goal 13: Climate Action - UNICEF DATA](#)

<sup>15</sup> [SDG Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions - UNICEF DATA](#)

<sup>16</sup> [SDG Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals - UNICEF DATA](#)