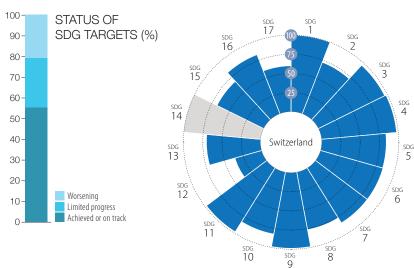
#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

**22**/167 **COUNTRY RANKING** 



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



#### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































Major challenges Decreasing



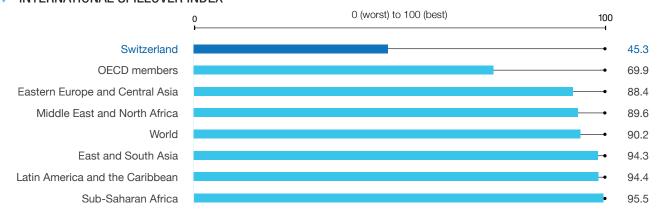




Information unavailable Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sdgs.un.org

#### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



#### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

# 0 (worst) to 100 (best) 8.88

#### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

9%

## SWITZERI AND

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\rm NA} = {\rm Data}$  not available

|  |                        |          |               | Performance by Indicator  |                                      |         |
|--|------------------------|----------|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------|
| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year R           | Rating 1 | [rend         | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rati                      | ting Ti |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)  | 0.2 2024               | •        | <b>→</b>      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0 2024                           | •       |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)   | 0.4 2024               |          |               | Population using the internet (%)   | 96.8 2022                            | •       |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 9.9 2020               | •        | <b>→</b>      | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 104.6 2022                           | •       |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                        |          |               | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.4 2023                             | •       |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2021               |          | 1             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 81.5 2024                            | •       |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *   | 2.6 2021               |          | •             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 5.9 2022                             |         |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *  | 0.7 2021               |          |               | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 3.4 2021                             | •       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 12.1 2022              |          | <del>う</del>  | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 10.2 2021                            | •       |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.5 2021               | -        | マ<br><b>→</b> | Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  | 151.5 2020                           | •       |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)<br>ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                           | 6.1 2022<br>0.9 2018   |          | <b>7</b>      | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 26.7 2014                            | •       |
| ield gap closure (% of potential yield)  |                        |          |               | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 22.3 2017                            | •       |
| end gap closure (70 or potential yield)  xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                                  | 0.1 2020               |          | •             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                                      |         |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 2020                   |          |               | Gini coefficient  | 33.1 2018                            | •       |
| Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 7.4 2020               | •        | <b>→</b>      | Palma ratio   | 1.2 2020                             | •       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.9 2022               |          | 1             | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 18.7 2020                            | •       |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.0 2022               |          | 1             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                                      |         |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 4.6 2022               | •        | 1             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 2020                             |         |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | NA NA                  | •        |               | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 10.2 2022                            |         |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 7.9 2019               | •        | <b>1</b>      | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 2022                           | •       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |                        |          |               | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 16.7 2020                            | •       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                    | 10 2019                | •        |               | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 99.4 2024 <b>9</b> 4.6 2020 <b>9</b> |         |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 2.4 2021               | •        | <b>1</b>      |   | 94.0 2020                            | _       |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 84.0 2021              | •        | <b>1</b>      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 22.4.2010.4                          |         |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 1.4 2022               | •        | <b>1</b>      | Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production based air pollution (DALVs per 1,000 population)   | 23.4 2019                            | •       |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | NA NA                  |          | •             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                 | 11.5 2024 <b>2</b> 1.9 2024          | •       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96 2022                | •        | 1             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 21.9 2024                            |         |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 86 2021                | •        | 1             | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 77.4 2024                            |         |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 7.0 2023               | •        | <b>→</b>      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 10.0 2023                            |         |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 2.0 2021               | •        | <b>→</b>      | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.9 2021                             |         |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 20.6 2021              | •        | Ψ             | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                                      |         |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 19.1 2017              | •        |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 4.1 2022                             | •       |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                        |          |               | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 11.3 2021                            | •       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 98.1 2021              | •        | <b>→</b>      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2023                             | •       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.7 2022              | •        | <b>→</b>      | Carbon Pricing score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 71.0 2021                            | •       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 96.1 2021              | •        | 1             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                                      |         |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | NA NA                  | •        |               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA                                | •       |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 51.3 2022              |          | T             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA                                | •       |
| ISA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 497.9 2022             |          | 7             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA                                | •       |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)             | 20.8 2022<br>19.5 2022 |          | Ψ.            | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | NA NA 🗨                              | •       |
|  | 19.5 2022              | _        | •             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA                                |         |
| DG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                        |          |               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.5 2018                             | •       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 88.7 2024              | •        | 1             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                                      |         |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 95.0 2022              | •        | 7             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 37.1 2023                            |         |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 85.7 2023              |          | 1             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 60.2 2023                            |         |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 38.5 2024              |          | <b>†</b>      | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.96 2024                            |         |
| iender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 15.2 2021              |          | 1             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2022                             |         |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                        |          |               | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 25.3 2022                            | •       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0 2022             | •        | 1             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 0.5.0000 4                           |         |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.9 2022              |          | 1             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.5 2022                             |         |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 6.5 2021               |          | 1             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 1071 1071                            | •       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 97.0 2020              | •        | •             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                             | 44.7 2022                            |         |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)   | 5,211.3 2024           | •        | <b>→</b>      |   | 100.0 2022                           |         |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 96.7 2022              | •        | 1             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)  *   | 82.0 2023<br>6 0.0 2020              |         |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 99.8 2022              | •        | 1             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |                                      |         |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                        |          |               | 100,000 population)   | 1.8 2023                             | •       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2021             | •        | 1             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 84.0 2024                            | •       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0 2021             |          | 1             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA                                | •       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                      | 0.6 2022               |          | 1             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA •                              | •       |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 26.4 2020              | •        | 7             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA                                |         |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                        |          |               | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 70.3 2021                            | •       |
| djusted GDP growth (%)   | 0.7 2022               | •        |               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                                      |         |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 0.5 2022               | •        | •             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.3 2021                             | •       |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 99.5 2021              |          | 1             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)     | 0.6 2023                             | **      |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA NA                  |          |               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |                                      | · K     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 5.1 2018               | -        | <b>→</b>      | Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)  | 89 2021                              |         |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 165.0 2018             |          | •             | Financial Secrecy score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 70.1 2022                            |         |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 80.6 2023              |          | 1             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | -111.9 2019 <b>6</b> 88.8 2022       |         |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)   |                        |          |               | Promotical Lettorillatice flings (MODS) A-100 DGS()   |                                      |         |