# **JORDAN**

#### **Overall Performance**

# **Country Score Country Rank 71** /167 ● Regional Average = 65.6

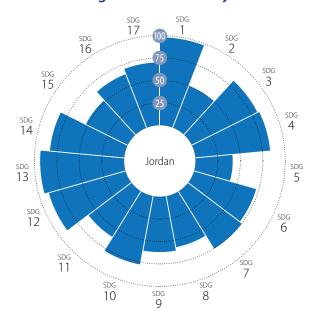
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 6.7

Missing data

3%

## **Average Performance by SDG**



### SDG Dashboard and Trends





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.8 2025 • 👈	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.1 2025
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.2 2025 • →	Population using the internet (%)	92.5 2023
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	67.5 2023
revalence of undernourishment (%)	17.9 2022 • 🔸	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2018 •
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.3 2023 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	42.0 2025
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3 2023 • •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	38.1 2019	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0 2023
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	38.5 2022 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2016
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 • 🔷	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	5.0 2023
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2 2022 • 👈	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018 • →	Gini coefficient	33.7 2010
sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7 2021 • •	Palma ratio	1.4 2010
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	30.8 2023 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	16.7 2022 •
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.6 2023 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	30.0 2023 •
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.2 2023 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.7 2022
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.4 2023 • 🛧	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	9.3 2020 •
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	11.6 2021 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2020 •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	6.0 2022 •
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	39.0 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.9 2024 •
	12.6 2021	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.8 2024 •
offic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.6 2021 • <b>↑</b> 77.8 2023 • <b>↑</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.2 2024 •
e expectancy at birth (years)		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	12.9 2024 •
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	17.0 2021	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2023 •
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2023	SDG13 – Climate Action	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0 2023 • ↑	${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.9 2023 •
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	64.9 2021 🍨 🕹	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.0 2024 •
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2024 • •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023 •
	4.5 2024	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	67.3 2023 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.2 2024
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.3 2023 • 1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	• • •
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.4 2023	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2019
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2023	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 2019
DG5 – Gender Equality	JJ.0 2023 • •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		SDG15 – Life on Land	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	57.0 2024 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.7 2023
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.9 2022 • 🔷	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.7 2023
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.8 2024 • •	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96 2023
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.6 2025 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	• • •
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	13.0 2023	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	7.5 2022
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0 2022 • 1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	7.5 2022
opulation using at least basic unliking water services (%)		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0 2023
DUIAHOH USHU AFRASI DASIC SAHIIAHOH SELVICES (70)	97.1 2022 • <del>→</del> 105.2 2022 • <del>→</del>	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	
		Cliffie is effectively controlled (worst 0=1 best)	0.85 2023
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		Uncontanged detaineds (0% of prison population)	20.0.2015
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	91.2 2017 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	39.0 2015
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0 2018 •
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  1. hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  2. arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  2. DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 •
seshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  opulation with access to electricity (%)	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)	98.0 2018 •
sshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 •
sshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 • 1.7 2016 • 0.8 2024 •
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulations from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7  100.0 2022 • ↑ 99.8 2022 • ↑ 0.9 2023 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 • 1.7 2016 • 0.8 2024 • 35.3 2025 •
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  puge emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7  100.0 2022 • ↑ 99.8 2022 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 • 1.7 2016 • 0.8 2024 • 35.3 2025 • 0.55 2023 •
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dg2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO₂/TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7  100.0 2022 • ↑ 99.8 2022 • ↑ 10.6 2021 • 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 • 1.7 2016 • 0.8 2024 • 35.3 2025 • 0.55 2023 • 0.55 2023 •
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Interpoperation arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  Interpoperation arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  Interpoperation arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  Interpoperation with access to electricity (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7  100.0 2022 • ↑ 99.8 2022 • ↑ 10.6 2021 • 7  45.2 2023 • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 • 1.7 2016 • 0.8 2024 • 35.3 2025 • 0.55 2023 •
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  harce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  D₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO₂/TWh)  herewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7  100.0 2022 • ↑ 99.8 2022 • ↑ 10.6 2021 • 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 • 1.7 2016 • 0.8 2024 • 35.3 2025 • 0.55 2023 • 0.55 2023 •
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Interpolation arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Interpolation with access to electricity (%)  Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7  100.0 2022 • ↑ 99.8 2022 • ↑ 10.6 2021 • 7  45.2 2023 • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 • 1.7 2016 • 0.8 2024 • 35.3 2025 • 0.55 2023 • 0.55 2023 •
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Interpoperation arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  Interpoperation with access to electricity (%)  Interpoperation with access to electricity (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpoperation with a cooking fuel combustion per total electricity output (%)  Interpoperation with a metal final energy consumption (%)  Interpoperation with a metal final energy consumption (%)  Interpoperation with a metal final energy consumption or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Interpoperation with a metal final energy consumption or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Interpoperation with a metal final energy consumption or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7  100.0 2022 • ↑ 99.8 2022 • ↑ 10.6 2021 • 7  45.2 2023 • • 10.0 2022 • • 10.0 2022 • • 10.0 2022 • • 10.0 2022 • • 10.0 2022 • • 10.0 2022 • • 10.0 2022 • • 10.0 2022 • • 10.0 2022 • • 10.0 2022 • • 10.0 2022 • • 10.0 2022 • 10	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 • 1.7 2016 • 0.8 2024 • 35.3 2025 • 0.55 2023 • 0.55 2023 • 0.55 2023 •
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  Itarace water consumption (%)  Itarace water consumption (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  Itarace	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7  100.0 2022 • ↑ 99.8 2022 • ↑ 10.6 2021 • 7  45.2 2023 • ↑ 10.0 2022 • • 47.1 2021 • 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 • 1.7 2016 • 0.8 2024 • 35.3 2025 • 0.55 2023 • 0.55 2023 • 0.55 2023 •
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7  100.0 2022 • ↑ 99.8 2022 • ↑ 10.6 2021 • 7  45.2 2023 • ↑ 10.0 2022 • • 47.1 2021 • 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 • 1.7 2016 • 0.8 2024 • 35.3 2025 • 0.55 2023 • 0.55 2023 • 5.7 2022 • • • • • • • •
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Interpoperation and Clean Energy  Interpoperation and Clean Energy  Interpolation with access to electricity (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Interpolation with a cooking fuel combustion per total electricity output (%)  Interpolation fuels combustion per total electricity output (%)  In	91.2 2017 • • 2,104.4 2024 • 7  100.0 2022 • ↑ 99.8 2022 • ↑ 10.6 2021 • 7  45.2 2023 • ↑ 10.0 2022 • • 47.1 2021 • 7  17.9 2025 • ↓ 0.54 2023 • 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	98.0 2018 • 49.0 2024 • 1.7 2016 • 0.8 2024 • 35.3 2025 • 0.55 2023 • 0.55 2023 • 5.7 2022 • • 23.5 2022 • 23.5 2022 •

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

