Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

* In 2005, 56% of the country's workers and their families were living on less than 1.90 US dollars per person per day.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

* The proportion of the population suffering from hunger was 41% in 2015.
* In 2012, 28% of children under age 5 had stunted growth.
* The share of overweight children under age 5 was 0.9% in 2002.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

* The maternal mortality ratio decreased from 128 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 82 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.
* The mortality rate of children under age 5 fell from 60 per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 19 per 1,000 live births in 2017.
* The risk of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 from one of four main non-communicable diseases (NCDs) - cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease - increased from 24% in 2000 to 26% in 2016.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

* The proportion of seats held by women in single or lower houses of parliament declined from 20% in 2000 to 16% in 2018.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

* The proportion of the population with access to electricity increased from 12% in 2000 to 39% in 2016.
* In 2016, 11% of the population relied primarily on clean fuels and technology.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

* The annual growth rate of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita increased from -0.5% in 2000 to 3.4% in 2016.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

* The carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP decreased from 0.63 kilograms in 2000 to 0.22 kilograms in 2015.
* In 2007, 0% of the population was in range of at least a second-generation (2G) cellular signal.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

* In 2016, the annual population-weighted average mean concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) was about 30 micrograms per cubic metre. This is above the maximum level for safety set by WHO of 10 micrograms per cubic metre.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

* In 2017, 0.02% of the marine environment under national jurisdiction (up to 200 nautical miles from shore) was under protection.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

* Land area covered by forest declined from 58% in 2000 to 42% in 2015.
* The average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 10% in 2018.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

* In 2015, the intentional homicide rate was 4.4 per 100,000 population.
* In 2009, there were about 100% of children under age 5 whose births were registered with a civil authority.

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Note (1): This fact sheet was prepared by the UN Statistics Division on selected indicators. More data and information are available in the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Database (http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/).

Note (2): Some Goals may have been omitted from this profile due to a lack of data availability.