Guatemala

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

* The proportion of the population living below the extreme poverty line declined from 9.2% in 2000 to 8.7% in 2014.
* In 2014, 5.6% of the country's workers and their families were living on less than 1.90 US dollars per person per day.
* The proportion of population living below the national poverty line increased from 56% in 2000 to 59% in 2014.

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

* The proportion of the population suffering from hunger was 16% in 2015.
* In 2015, 47% of children under age 5 had stunted growth, a decline from 50% in 2000.
* The share of overweight children under age 5 decreased from 8.5% in 2000 to 4.7% in 2015.

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

* The maternal mortality ratio decreased from 178 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 88 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.
* The mortality rate of children under age 5 fell from 52 per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 28 per 1,000 live births in 2017.
* In 2016, there were about 18 people in every 100,000 uninfected population that became newly infected with HIV.
* 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 - was 15% in 2016.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

* In 2016, 78% of children participated in pre-primary or primary education in the year prior to the official entrance age for primary school.
* Gender parity index for achievement in mathematics at the end of primary education was 0.94 in 2013, meaning 94 girls per 100 boys achieved at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics.
* Gender parity index for achievement in reading at the end of primary education was 1.00 in 2013, meaning 100 girls per 100 boys achieved at least a minimum proficiency level in reading.

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

* In 2015, 30% of women aged 20 to 24 reported that they were married before their eighteenth birthday.
* The proportion of seats held by women in single or lower houses of parliament increased from 7.1% in 2000 to 13% in 2018.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

* In 2015, 61% of the population used a "safely managed" drinking water service - an improved source located on premises, available when needed and free from contamination.

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

* The proportion of the population with access to electricity increased from 73% in 2000 to 92% in 2016.
* In 2016, 45% 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 was 1.0% in 2016.
* The total unemployment rate increased from 1.4% in 2000 to 2.8% in 2016.

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

* The carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP were approximately 0.13 kilograms in 2015.
* In 2015, investment in research and development (R&D) stood at 0.03% of GDP.
* In 2016, 100% of the population was in range of at least a second-generation (2G) cellular signal, up from 54% in 2000.

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

* The proportion of the urban population living in slums declined from 48% in 2000 to 39% in 2014.
* 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 24 micrograms per cubic metre. This is above the maximum level for safety set by WHO of 10 micrograms per cubic metre.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

* As of 2015, Guatemala has developed national and local disaster reduction strategies.

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

* In 2017, 0.81% 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 39% in 2000 to 33% in 2015.
* The average proportion of freshwater key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 50% in 2018.
* The average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 31% 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 2016, the intentional homicide rate was 32 per 100,000 population.
* In 2015, there were about 96% of children under age 5 whose births were registered with a civil authority.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

* In 2016, the inflow of personal remittances was 11% of GDP, up from 3.1% in 2000.
* Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services declined from 7.5% in 2000 to 5.1% in 2016.
* In 2016, fixed-broadband internet penetration reached 3.1% of the population, up from 0.21% in 2005.

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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.