OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

ARGENTINA

54/₁₆₃

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

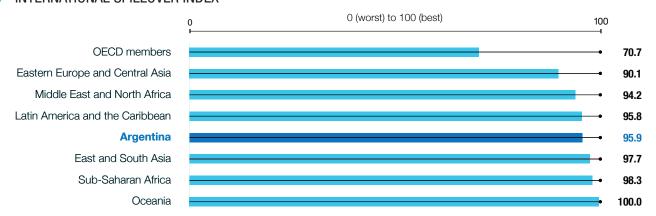


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

0 64.6 100

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%



| DG1 – No Poverty | Value Year Rating Tren | | Value | | | g Trei |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-------|------|---|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) | 0.7 2022 | Population using the internet (%) | 85.5 | | | 1 |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) | 3.0 2022 • → | | 72.0 | 2019 | • | 4 |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger | | Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| revalence of undernourishment (%) | 3.9 2019 • ↑ | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of | | | | |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.9 2019 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 19.2 | 2022 | • | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.6 2019 | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2020 | • | 4 |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 28.3 2016 • ↓ | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.5 | 2018 | • | 4 |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 2017 • → | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.7 2018 | Gini coefficient | 42.9 | 2019 | • | J |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 0.3 2015 | Palma ratio | | 2018 | | |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.1 2019 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | | | |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 14.7 | 2018 | • | , |
| Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) | 39 2017 ● ↑ | Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than | | | | |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.6 2020 • ↑ | 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) | 12.6 | 2019 | • | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 8.6 2020 • ↑ | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.9 | 2020 | • | - |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 31.0 2020 • → | Satisfaction with public transport (%) | 54.0 | 2021 | • | |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) | 0.1 2020 • ↑ | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | _ |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, | 15.7 2019 • 🛧 | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.7 | 2014 | | |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) | • | Electronic waste (kg/capita) | 10.3 | | | , |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 27 2016 • • | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 11.5 | | | |
| | 14.1 2019 • ↓ | SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) | | 2018 | | |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 76.6 2019 • • | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 36.1 | | | |
| fe expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 49.9 2018 | Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) | | 2015 | | |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 93.9 2017 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 2017 | | |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 74 2020 | | 0.1 | 2017 | | |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage | | SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | |
| (worst 0–100 best) | 73 2019 🔸 🕹 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 3.5 | 2020 | • | |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.9 2021 • 👃 | | 0.6 | 2018 | | |
| DG4 – Quality Education | • | CO ₂ emissions embodied in finipolis (iCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 204.5 | | | |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 99.3 2019 • 🛧 | | 204.3 | 2020 | | |
| et primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.6 2019 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| ower secondary completion rate (%) | 93.5 2019 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 42.3 | | | - |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.5 2018 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 82.2 | | | |
| | 99.3 2010 · | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 61.0 | | | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality | | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 34.4 | | | • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | NA NA • | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2018 | | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 103.7 2019 | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | • | (|
| , | | SDG15 – Life on Land | | | | |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 70.5 2020 • ↑ 40.9 2020 • ↑ | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 32.1 | 2020 | • | - |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%) | 40.9 2020 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 42.5 | 2020 | • | - |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2021 | • | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.0 2016 • • | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) | 0.4 | 2020 | • | į |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 95.4 2016 • • | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 0.5 | 2018 | • | |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 10.5 2018 | (per million population) | 0.5 | 2010 | | |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 5.9 2018 • • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | | |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) | 491.6 2018 • • | Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 5.1 | 2019 | • | • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 45.4 | 2018 | • | |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 2019 • 🛧 | Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where | 51 | 2021 | | |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.8 2019 • 🛧 | they live (%) | 31. | 2021 | | |
| O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.3 2019 • 🗷 | Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) | 3.4 | 2020 | • | |
| nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) | 8.6 2019 • → | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.5 | 2020 | • | |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38 | 2021 | • | |
| djusted GDP growth (%) | -7.5 2020 • • | Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) | NA | NA | | |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 1.3 2018 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD | 0.0 | 2020 | | |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a | | per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | 2020 | _ | |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 48.7 2017 • 🔱 | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 29.0 | 2021 | • | |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force) | 10.6 2022 • 🔱 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2020 | • | |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 2020 • 👃 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | | |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports | 0.3 2015 | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 10.7 | 2019 | • | |
| (per 100,000 population) | 0.3 2015 • ↑ | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA | NA | • | |
| | | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 18.5 | 2019 | • | |
| | | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | • 00 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| | | corporate tax riaveri score (best 0-100 Worst) | 0.0 | 2012 | | |

^{*} Imputed data point

