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State Statistical Office



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals represent a global policy framework that leads to the eradication of all forms of poverty, inequality, environmental preservation, ensuring prosperity and peace.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015 at the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development, is universal. The 17 goals to be achieved by 2030 will be implemented by all countries in the world.

The State Statistical Office continuously makes efforts to produce and integrate a set of indicators that provide statistical support for monitoring the degree of implementation of the concept of sustainable development.

In this publication, the indicators are defined in accordance with the European Sustainable Development Strategy and are calculated according to the standards of European Statistics which ensure their international comparability.

We hope that this publication will achieve its purpose - to present our data users with a visual representation of the progress that North Macedonia is making on the way to achieving its global sustainable development goals.

Skopje, November 2019

Director general
Apostol Simovski

Contents

1 NO POVERTY	6
2 ZERO HUNGER	8
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	10
4 QUALITY EDUCATION.....	12
5 GENDER EQUALITY	14
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION.....	16
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	18
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	20
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	22

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	24
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES.....	26
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION.....	28
13 CLIMATE ACTION.....	30
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	32
15 LIFE ON LAND	34
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS.....	36
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	38

1 NO POVERTY

SDG 1 calls for an end to poverty in all its forms, including extreme poverty. It envisions shared prosperity and at least a basic standard of living and social protection benefits for all people, including the poorest and most vulnerable. In order to empower people to raise themselves out of poverty, SDG 1 seeks to ensure equal rights and access to economic and natural resources as well as technology, property and basic and financial services. It also calls for supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters and emphasises policy commitment and mobilisation of resources as essential levers for accelerating poverty eradication.



MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

In 2017



Risk of poverty or social exclusion
41.6% of population
-8.7pp since 2012



In work at-risk-of-poverty rate
9% of employees
-2.1pp since 2012



Income poverty
22.2% of population
-4.0pp since 2012



Material deprivation
31.1% of population
-9.8pp since 2012



Low work intensity
16.9% of population aged less than 60
-3.0pp since 2012

BASIC NEEDS

In 2017



Poor dwelling conditions
14.3% of population
-0.1pp since 2012



Lack of sanitary facilities
2.0% of population
-4.8pp since 2012



Inability to keep home warm
24.0% of population
-2.8pp since 2012

2 ZERO HUNGER

SDG 2 seeks to end hunger and malnutrition, and to ensure access to safe, healthy and sufficient food. Sustainable and resilient food production systems are a key factor in achieving this SDG. Implementing sustainable agricultural practices can help ensure future food security in a scenario of increasing demand and a changing climate. Realising these objectives is largely dependent on increased investment in rural infrastructure and agricultural research and development. However, even with favourable increases in agricultural production, food security and improved nutrition will be elusive for many if price distortions in world agricultural markets persist. Policy makers have a role to play in promoting sustainable production systems and ensuring proper functioning of food commodity markets and access to market information.



MALNUTRITION

In 2017



Overweight rate
55.7% of population
aged 18 or over

Obesity rate
10.5% of population
aged 18 or over

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agricultural factor income, in 2016

96.8 Index
2010=100
+4.1 index points since 2012



Organic farming, in 2018
0.31% of utilised
agricultural area
-0.14% since 2012

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In 2017



**Ammonia emissions
from agriculture**

9.4 kt
+1.9% since 2012

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

SDG 3 aims to ensure health and well-being for all at all ages by improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending the epidemics of major communicable diseases; and reducing non-communicable and mental diseases. SDG 3 also calls for reducing behavioural (drugs and alcohol abuse, tobacco) as well as environmental health risk factors (chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination). The main prerequisites for meeting these objectives are universal health coverage; access to sexual and reproductive health-care services and to safe, affordable and effective medicines and vaccines for all. Other crucial steps for addressing persistent and emerging health issues that SDG 3 emphasises are support for research and development of vaccines and medicines, increased health financing and health workforces in developing countries, and strengthened capacity for early warning and management of health risks.



HEALTHY LIVES

In 2017



Life expectancy at birth

77.9 years
+1.0 year since 2012

74.1 years
+1.1 years since 2012



Self-perceived health

75.4% of population
feeling in (very)
good health

-0.9pp since 2012

HEALTH DETERMINANTS

In 2017



Overweight rate

9.0% of population
aged 18 or over



Smoking prevalence

55.4% of population
aged 15-64



Concentration of particulate matter¹⁾, <10 µm

64 µg/m³

CAUSES OF DEATH

In 2018



Death rate due to chronic diseases

132.8 per
100 000 persons

-18.5% since 2012



People killed in road accidents

6.4 per
100 000 persons

-33.3% since 2013

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

In 2017



Unmet need for medical care

2.5% of population
aged 16 and over

-5.2pp since 2012

¹⁾Calculation of the indicator is based on used data from all measuring stations located in urban environments, taking into account also the stations where data coverage is below 75% per calendar year.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

SDG 4 seeks to ensure access to equitable and quality education through all stages of life. In addition to formal qualifications, SDG 4 aims to increase the number of youths and adults having relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. Furthermore, SDG 4 envisions the elimination of gender and income disparities in access to education. The achievement of universal literacy and numeracy and the acquisition of knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development are also considered crucial for empowering people to live independent, healthy and sustainable lives. To accelerate progress with all these objectives, SDG 4 calls for building and upgrading educational facilities, expanding the number of higher education scholarships available to developing countries and increasing the supply of qualified teachers.



BASIC EDUCATION

In 2018



Early leavers from education

7.1% of population
aged 18 to 24
-4.6pp since 2012



Early childhood education

39.5% of children
aged 4 to 6
+8.2pp since 2012

Underachievement in reading, maths or science, according to PISA, in 2015:



Math

70.2%



Reading

70.7%



Science

62.9%



**Not in employment, education
or training**

29.8% of population
aged 15 to 29
-2.3pp since 2012

TERTIARY EDUCATION

In 2018



Tertiary educational attainment

33.3% of population
aged 30 to 34
+11.6pp since 2012



Employed recent graduates

49.2% of population
aged 18 to 24
+4.4pp since 2012

ADULT EDUCATION

In 2018



Adult learning

2.4% of population
aged 25 to 64
-1.7pp since 2012

5 GENDER EQUALITY

SDG 5 aims at achieving gender equality by ending all forms of discrimination, violence and any harmful practices against women and girls in the public and private spheres. It also recognises the importance of universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for combating gender inequality. SDG 5 calls for equal rights, recognition and value of unpaid care and domestic work, and access to economic and natural resources, technology, basic and financial services, and property for women. It also calls for their full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of political and economic decision-making. The adoption of sound policies and legislation to promote gender equality are seen as essential for eliminating gender discrimination and fostering women's empowerment in all societal spheres, as is the enhanced use of enabling technologies.



EDUCATION

In 2018



Gender gap for early leavers from education

2.9pp to the disadvantage of women
-1.7pp since 2012



Gender gap for tertiary educational attainment

14pp to the disadvantage of men
+12.2pp since 2012



Gender gap for employed recent graduates

0.7pp to the disadvantage of women
-0.2pp since 2012

EMPLOYMENT



Gender employment gap, in 2018

21.4pp to the disadvantage of women
+2.6pp since 2012



Gender pay gap, in 2014

9.1% from of average gross hourly earnings of men



Inactivity due to caring responsibilities, in 2018



62.3% of women
+6.8pp since 2012



6.7% of men
+2.7pp since 2012

LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

Women in national Parliament

38.3% of seats
+6.6pp since 2012



Women in national Government

12.2% of seats
-3.6pp since 2012



Women in senior management

19.7% of persons aged 25 to 64
+3.9pp since 2012

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

SDG 6 calls for ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and ending open defecation. It also aims at improving water quality and water-use efficiency and encouraging sustainable abstraction and supply of freshwater. Protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems such as forests, mountains, wetlands and rivers is essential for mitigating water scarcity, as is the implementation of integrated water resources management. More international cooperation is also needed to support developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, and to help local communities improve water and sanitation management.



SANITATION



**Lack of sanitary facilities,
in 2018**

2% of
population

-4.8pp since 2012

**Population connected to
wastewater treatment,
in 2018**

>90% of
population



WATER QUALITY



**Biochemical oxygen demand
in rivers, in 2018**

3.6mg O₂ per litre

-0.7mg since 2012

Phosphate in rivers, in 2016

0.32mg PO₄ per litre

+0.1mgPO₄ since 2012



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

SDG 7 calls for ensuring universal access to modern energy services, improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy. Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Be it for jobs, security, climate change, food production or increasing incomes, access to energy for all is essential. To accelerate the transition to reliable and sustainable energy systems, countries need to facilitate access to clean energy research, promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean and affordable energy technology. Enhanced international cooperation is also necessary for expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology for energy services in developing countries.



ENERGY CONSUMPTION

In 2017



Primary energy consumption
2.7Mtoe
-9.1% since 2012



Final energy consumption
1.9Mtoe
+2.2% since 2012



Energy consumption in households per capita
255kgoe per capita
-5.9% since 2012



Energy productivity
3eur/kgoe
+25% since 2012

ENERGY SUPPLY

In 2017



Share of renewable energy
19.7% of gross final energy consumption
+1.5pp since 2012



Energy dependency
56.2% of imports in total energy consumption
+8pp since 2012

ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE ENERGY

In 2017



Inability to keep home warm
33.8% of poor persons
-12.1 since 2012

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

SDG 8 recognises the importance of sustained economic growth and high levels of economic productivity for the creation of well-paid quality jobs and the achievement of global prosperity. SDG 8 calls for providing opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all while eradicating forced labour, human trafficking and child labour and promoting labour rights and safe and secure working environments. SDG 8 draws particular attention to creating opportunities for youths who are not in education, employment and training in order to prevent future erosion of skills and job discouragement. SDG 8 also foresees enhanced international cooperation to support growth and decent employment in developing countries through increased Aid for Trade, development-oriented policies and a global strategy for youth employment.



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH



Real GDP per capita, in 2016

4 000€

+14.3% since 2012



Investment share of GDP, in 2018

19.8% from JDP

-3.6pp since 2012



Resource productivity, in 2017

0.5 eur/kgDMC

+0.08 eur/kgDMC since 2012

EMPLOYMENT



Employment rate, in 2018

56.1% of population aged 20 to 64

+7.9pp since 2012



Long-term unemployment rate, in 2018

15.5% of active population

-10pp since 2012



Not in employment, education or training, in 2017

29.8% of population aged 15 to 29

-2.3pp since 2012

DECENT WORK

In 2018



In work at-risk-of-poverty rate

9% of population aged 18 or over

-2.1pp since 2012

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

SDG 9 calls for building resilient and sustainable infrastructure, which supports sustainable development and human well-being. SDG 9 promotes inclusive and environmentally sound industrialisation as a core driver for ending poverty and improving standards of living of all people. SDG 9 also recognises the importance of technological progress and innovation for finding lasting solutions to social, economic and environmental challenges. It calls for fostering innovation by enhancing scientific research and technology development, and by upgrading technological capabilities of the industrial sector. In order to foster innovation and entrepreneurship, SDG 9 also seeks to increase access to financial services for small-scale enterprises and to bridge the digital divide by increasing access to information and communication technologies.



R&D AND INNOVATION

R&D expenditure, in 2017

0.36% of JDP
+0.03% since 2012



R&D personnel, in 2017

0.2% of active population
+0.02pp since 2012

Employment in high-tech manufacturing and knowledge intensive services, in 2017

30.6% of total employment
+2.4pp since 2012



Patent applications, in 2018¹⁾

5 applications

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

In 2017



Collective passenger transport

22.8% of total inland passenger-km
-0.1pp since 2012

¹⁾The indicator measures the requests for protection of an invention directed either directly to the European Patent Office (EPO) or filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty and designating the EPO (Euro-PCT), regardless of whether they are granted or not.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

SDG 10 calls for increasing the income of the bottom 40 % of the population and reducing inequalities due to income, sex, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity. It also aims to improve the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions. SDG 10 addresses between-country inequalities by encouraging development assistance and foreign direct investment to the regions with the greatest need, promoting the implementation of the principle of special and differentiated trade treatment for developing countries and the representation of developing countries in decision-making in global economic and financial institutions. SDG 10 seeks to promote social inclusion globally through the facilitation of safe, orderly and regular migration and the reduction of transaction costs of migrant remittances.



INEQUALITIES

In 2017



Income poverty

460 thousand persons

-40 thousand persons since 2012

At-risk-of-poverty gap

37.3% distance to poverty threshold

-5.8pp since 2012



Income distribution

6.4 quintile S20/S80

-3.8 since 2012

Income share of bottom 40% of population

18.8% of income

+3.3pp since 2012



MIGRATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

In 2017



Asylum applications

78.1 per million persons

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

SDG 11 aims to renew and build cities and other human settlements in a way that they offer opportunities for all, with access to basic services, such as energy, housing, transportation, green public spaces, while improving resource use and reducing environmental impacts. SDG 11 envisions cities as environmentally resilient human settlements, which drive sustainable development, stimulate innovation and foster community cohesion and personal safety. SDG 11 calls for safeguarding the world's cultural and natural heritage and supporting positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas. It also stands for enhanced international cooperation and support to least developed countries for building sustainable and resilient buildings.



QUALITY OF LIFE IN CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

In 2017



Concentration of particulate matter smaller than 2.5 μm

64 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

-24.7% since 2012



Overcrowding rate

46.3% of population

-6.1pp since 2012



Poor dwelling conditions

14.3% of population

-0.1pp since 2012



Disturbance by noise

5.6% of population

-4.1% since 2012



Reported occurrence of crime

4.2% of population

-0.7pp since 2012

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY



People killed in road accidents, by 2018

6.4 per 100 thousand persons

+23.4% since 2011



Collective passenger transport

22.8% of total inland passenger-km

-0.1% since 2012

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

SDG 12 calls for the adoption of sustainable practices and sustainability reporting by businesses; promotion of sustainable procurement practices; environmentally aware lifestyles of consumers; development of new technologies and production and consumption methods by researchers and scientists and others. SDG 12 envisions sustainable consumption and production, which uses resources efficiently, reduces global food and other waste, and disposes of toxic waste and pollutants safely. It also highlights the importance of strengthening scientific and technological capacity in developing countries to move to sustainable patterns of consumption and production and developing tools to monitor sustainable tourism.



DECOUPLING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FROM ECONOMIC GROWTH

In 2017



Resource productivity

0.5 € per kg DMC

+21.2% since 2012



Energy productivity

3.0 € economic output per kgoe

+25% since 2012

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

In 2017



Primary energy consumption

2.7 Mtoe

-9.1% since 2012



Final energy consumption

1.9 Mtoe

+2.2% since 2012



Share of renewable energy

19.7% from of gross final energy consumption

+1.5pp since 2012

WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT

In 2016



Generation of waste

336 kg per capita



Hazardous waste

24 kg per capita



Non-hazardous waste

312 kg per capita

13 CLIMATE ACTION

SDG 13 seeks to implement the commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and further operationalising the Green Climate Fund. It aims to strengthen countries' resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters by integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into national strategies, policies and planning. This also requires improved education, awareness-raising and capacity on climate change mitigation and adaptation. As the poorest and most vulnerable people are affected the most by climate change impacts, SDG 13 calls specifically for raising capacity for climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries.





Greenhouse gas emissions, in 2014

70.2 Index
1990=100

In 2017



Primary energy consumption

2.7Mtoe

-9.1% since 2012



Final energy consumption

1.9Mtoe

+2.2% since 2012



Share of renewable energy

19.7% of gross final
energy consumption

+1.5pp since 2012

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

SDG 14 aims to conserve oceans and ensuring their sustainable use by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS. This includes the safeguarding of marine and coastal ecosystems, conserving at least 10 % of coastal and marine areas as well as preventing and reducing marine pollution and the impacts of ocean acidification. The conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources also requires an end to overfishing, destructive and/or illegal fishing practices and the abolition of fisheries subsidies, which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing. SDG 14 seeks to increase economic benefits to small-island developing states and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources and to provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets. It also highlights the importance of increasing scientific knowledge, research capacity and marine technology for improving ocean health.



In 2018



Bathing water quality at lakes

8.7% of the samples indicate physicochemically unsafe lakes

-14.1pp since 2012

15 LIFE ON LAND

SDG 15 seeks to protect, restore and promote the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial, inland water and mountain ecosystems. This includes efforts and financial resources to sustainably manage forests and halt deforestation, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, halt biodiversity loss and protect threatened species. SDG 15 also calls for sharing the benefits from the utilisation of genetic resource and promoting access to such resources as well as reducing the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems. Integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into planning processes and poverty-reduction strategies and international cooperation for combating poaching and trafficking of protected species are also seen as a priority for protecting life on land.





**Biochemical oxygen demand
in rivers, in 2018**

3.6mg O_2 per litre
-0.7mg since 2012



Phosphate in rivers, in 2016

0.32mg PO_4 per litre
+0.1mg PO_4 since 2012



Forest area, by 2018

39.2% of total
land area
+0.7pp since 2012

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

SDG 16 intends peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, protection of the most vulnerable, the rule of law and good governance at all levels. It also envisions transparent, effective and accountable institutions, which promote non-discriminatory laws and policies, combat corruption, bribery and organised crime and prevent violence, terrorism and crime. SDG 16 calls for responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making, with an enhanced role of developing countries in institutions of global governance. To achieve peace, justice and inclusion, countries, communities and civil society need to work together to implement lasting solutions to reduce violence, deliver justice, combat corruption and ensure inclusive participation at all times.



PEACE AND PERSONAL SECURITY

In 2018



Homicide rate¹⁾

1.2 per
100 000 inhabitants

-0.4 per 100 thousand inhabitants since 2012



Reported occurrence of crime

4.2% of population reported
criminal in their surroundings

-0.7pp since 2012

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Expenditure on law courts, in 2018

30.5 million
euros



Perceived independence of judiciary, in 2019²⁾

30% of population perceived it
very good or fairly good

-18pp since 2012

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

In 2018



Corruption Perceptions Index

37 (0 - highly corrupt)
(100 - very clean)

Citizens' confidence in EU institutions:

European Parliament

50% of
population

+10pp since 2012



European Commission

47% of
population

+8pp since 2012

Citizens' confidence in National institutions:

In 2019

Parliament

39% of
population



Government

48% of
population

¹⁾ Rate is not standardized

²⁾ Source: Balkan Barometer, 2019

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SDG 17 calls for a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under WTO and the implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed countries. It also highlights the importance of global macroeconomic stability and support to developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability. Enhanced support to developing countries to increase the availability of quality statistical data and develop measures of progress on the SDGs is also seen as essential for delivering on the sustainable development objectives. SDG 17 also aims at establishing global partnerships for sustainable development between governments, the private sector and civil society, which are built upon principles and values, a shared vision and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre.



In 2018



General government gross debt

40.5% of
JDP
+6.8pp since 2012



Environmental taxes

6.8% of total
tax revenues
+0.5pp since 2012



Salary taxes

51.1% of total
tax revenues
+2.3pp since 2012