



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS – INDICATORS OF KAZAKHSTAN

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TO THE 3RD VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW OF
KAZAKHSTAN 2025

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1. PREFACE

Since the adoption of the Global Agenda 2030 in September 2015, the global statistical community, including the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (BNS), has begun active work on the adaptation (nationalization) of global SDG indicators at the national level.

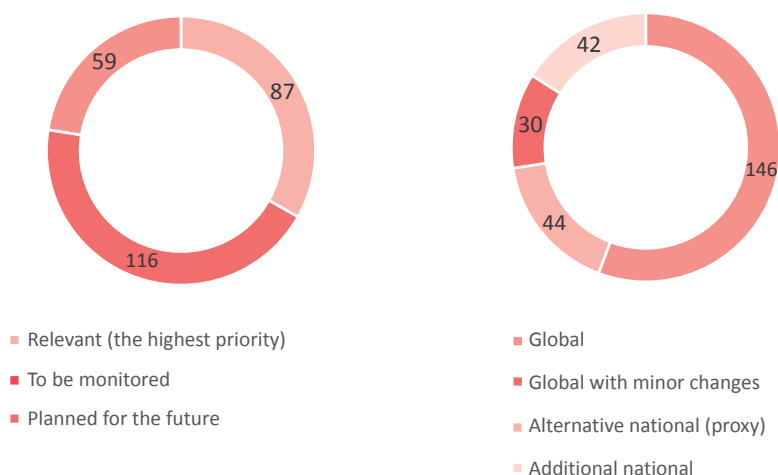
In general, Kazakhstan has held several stages of national consultations on SDG indicators since 2017. Moreover, as part of the global revision of SDG indicators in 2020 and 2024 **the system of national indicators was updated twice.**

It should be noted that the process of adaptation (nationalization) of global SDG indicators in Kazakhstan had its own characteristics and difficulties, taking quite a long period. In 2016, the BNS conducted a self-assessment of the availability of global SDG indicators according to the UNECE template, which revealed that 2/3 of the indicators fall within the competence of other government agencies and are outside the national statistical system (NSS). To address this issue, **an Interdepartmental Working Group was created on SDG monitoring issues** with the participation of all interested **government agencies, civil society and international organizations.**

After the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan established the SDG Coordination Council in 2018, work on the adaptation (nationalization) of global indicators continued, and based on the agreed set of national indicators, the first Voluntary National Review and Statistical Annex were prepared in 2019.

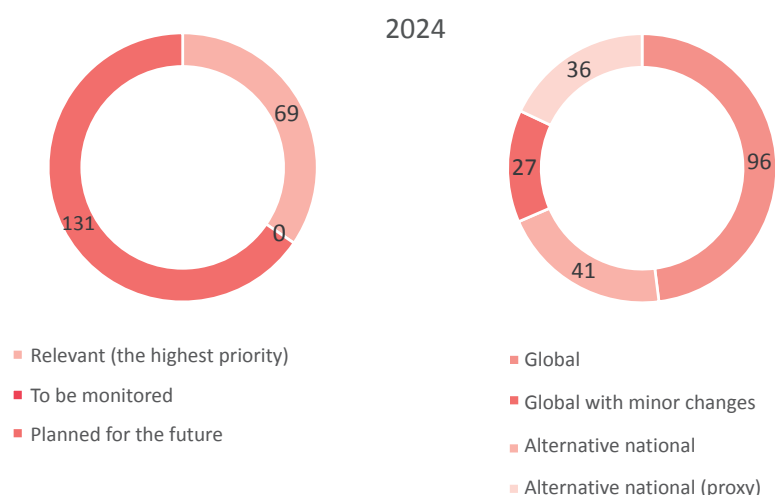
In 2020, the system of national SDG indicators was updated in accordance with the global review at the UN level, and also classified depending on the priority for taking political measures and inclusion in the state planning system (SPS) as target indicators (relevant indicators – require inclusion in the SPS, for monitoring – does not require, it is sufficient to monitor). Missing indicators were assigned the status of «deferred», «irrelevant» global indicators were separately highlighted.

2021



Depending on the content, the indicators are also classified by their compliance with global indicators (fully or partially compliant, alternative indicator (proxy) or additional national indicator). This national set of 262 indicators was approved by the Minutes of the regular meeting of the SDG Coordination Council in March 2021.

In 2024, on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Commission for Monitoring the Implementation of the SDGs, the BNS, together with the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, JSC «Economic Research Institute» of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (SDG Secretariat) and all stakeholders, conducted another round of revision of the system of national SDG indicators in order to optimize efforts to achieve the SDGs. It should be noted that about half of the previously «deferred» indicators were implemented, and the rest were excluded from the system of national indicators due to the inappropriateness of further development. The status of a number of indicators was also revised due to the change in the socio economic situation after the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, the system of national SDG indicators was optimized to 200 indicators and approved at the next meeting of the SDG Coordination Council in October 2024.



In line with the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) recommendations for National Statistical Offices (NSOs), it is important to note that the BNS has a clear mandate to act as a coordinator for the collection and transmission of SDG indicators at the global level, including the assessment of the quality of the data transmitted. In connection with this role, the Bureau works in cooperation with other national data producers and with custodian agencies.

When collecting data from other data producers, to the extent possible and with the availability of expertise, the NSO validates and controls the data before sending it to the custodian agencies. In case of methodological questions on SDG indicators, the BNS organizes consultation meetings and training sessions together with the custodian agencies. Since 2019, in accordance with the requests received, with the support of UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UN-Habitat, WHO, UNCTAD and other custodian agencies, a number of events have been held on the methodology of SDG indicators No. 6, as well as SDGs No. 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17.

With the support of the World Bank, the UK National Statistics Office (ONS) and UNDP, Kazakhstan has developed and maintains an open-source National SDG Reporting Platform based on the GitHub platform. This platform has published dynamic data since 2010 in SDMX format, in accordance with the UN principles for data dissemination.

Kazakhstan has submitted 2 Voluntary National Reviews to date – in 2019 and 2022, which included a Statistical Annex developed based on the system of national SDG indicators.

This Statistical Annex was prepared for the third Voluntary National Review of Kazakhstan, it includes information on 8 priority SDGs in dynamics since 2015. A separate analysis is provided on the most vulnerable categories of the population according to the data of the 2024 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in comparison with the previous rounds of 2015 and 2010.

You can find more detailed information on each SDG indicator on the National SDG Reporting Platform (<https://kazstat.github.io/sdg-sitekazstat/>), posted on the official Internet resource of the Bureau of National Statistics of the ASPR of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the section “Sustainable Development Goals until 2030” (<https://stat.gov.kz/ru/sustainable-development-goals/goal/>).

The 2030 Agenda requires that reviews “be evidence-based, country-led, and of high quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant to national contexts.”

2. «LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND»

The Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle is fundamental and guiding to the entire 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The principle of “Leaving no one behind” means that sustainable development cannot be achieved if any group or individual is left behind. It calls for all countries and communities to focus on helping the most vulnerable, the poorest and the most marginalized, who have traditionally been left behind or excluded from development processes.

The implementation of the principle of “Leaving no one behind” is closely linked to statistics and the collection of disaggregated data. To determine who exactly is being “left behind”, high-quality, timely and disaggregated data are needed. This means collecting and analysing data not only at the aggregate level, but also disaggregated by sex, age, geography, disability, ethnicity, income and other relevant characteristics.

Despite the recognition of the importance and necessity of this principle of the SDGs, the practical implementation of this commitment, especially for statisticians in the form of collecting disaggregated data, is complex.

In general, the 2030 Agenda calls **for data collection disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location** and other characteristics relevant to national contexts.

It should be noted that some categories of disaggregation are relevant at the global level for monitoring progress towards targets, while others may only be relevant at the national level and require monitoring only in the countries concerned.

An analysis of the national SDG indicator system shows that in 2024, 104 indicators, or 52% of the 200 published indicators, had at least one type of disaggregation.

79 INDICATORS — are available disaggregated by region;



37 — by urban and rural areas;



19 — by level of education;



32 — by sex;



9 — by income level;



22 — by age;



2 — by ethnicity.

This section presents the analysis of 20 SDG indicators from the 2024 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted by the BNS, jointly with UNICEF, with support from UNFPA and ADB.

The analysis was conducted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) using the **LNOB Platform, a supervised machine learning algorithm** that analyzes nationally representative household surveys and disaggregates SDG indicators by population group.

The LNOB Platform algorithm identifies the groups furthest behind and those furthest behind based on the intersection of circumstances that lead to people being left behind. These circumstances can be related to individual characteristics, such as age, gender, and education level, or to household characteristics, such as location, wealth, or number of children.

Table 1 details the groups furthest behind and presents the intersection of circumstances that identify them for each of the SDG indicators discussed earlier.

Table 1. **The furthest behind population groups according to MICS-2024 indicators**

Indicator	Wealth	Rural	Age	Sex	Education	Number of Children<5
Stunting	Bottom 40%				Lower and secondary	More than 2
Wasting		Urban				
Overweight		Urban		Male		More than 2
Family Planning			15–34			Less than 2
Secondary education (20–35-year-olds)	Bottom 40%	Rural				
Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI)	Bottom 40%			Male	Lower and secondary (maternal)	
Early Childhood Education (ECE)	Bottom 40%					
Attitude towards domestic violence		Rural	35–49			
Child Marriage (<18)		Rural			Lower and secondary	
Informed decisions about sexual and reproductive health	Bottom 40%		15–34			
Mobile Phone (18+ year olds)	Bottom 40%	Urban			Lower and secondary	
Basic drinking water	Bottom 40%	Rural			Lower and secondary	
Basic sanitation		Urban			Higher	
Child Labour		Rural	8–11	Male		
Bank account ownership	Bottom 40%	Rural			Lower and secondary	
Inadequate Housing	Bottom 40%				Lower and secondary	
Internet usage (18+ year olds)	Bottom 40%	Urban			Lower and secondary	

Note: ESCAP calculations are based on the Kazakhstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2024. Cells in grey indicate that the relevant circumstances were not included in the disaggregation model. Indicators for which universal access has been achieved, such as electricity and skilled attendance at birth, are excluded from the analysis.

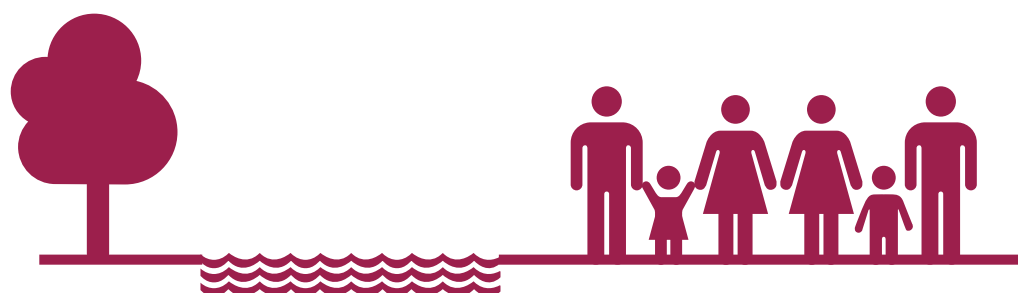
The most common general circumstances that characterize the groups that are furthest behind are location and wealth. Lower-wealth households (i.e. those in the bottom 40%) living in rural areas often lag behind, particularly in terms of education, access to basic drinking water, and owning a bank account.

At the same time, households living in urban areas can also rank among the furthest behind in terms of a number of indicators. For example, urban low-income households lag behind in terms of mobile phone ownership and internet access, and children living in urban households are more likely to be severely underweight than other groups.

Education is also a significant factor, but its impact varies across indicators. For example, poor, low-educated rural households lag behind in terms of access to basic drinking water and owning a bank account.

To a lesser but still significant extent, age and gender are also associated with inequality, particularly for indicators related to children. For example, boys under 5 years of age living in urban areas are more likely to be overweight. In addition, boys aged 2–4 years from poor families perform the worst on the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI 2030). Child labour also affects boys more often, with the highest prevalence among children aged 8–11 years. Among women, age also plays an important role. Young women aged 15–34 years are among the worst off in indicators such as unmet need for family planning and making informed decisions about sexual and reproductive health. In contrast, women aged 35–49 years living in rural areas are more likely to accept violence by their husband for certain reasons.

Figure 1 below provides an overview of inequalities across the 13 SDG indicators that measure opportunities and basic services. Ideally, everyone should have access to them, so that no one is left behind. Based on the national average (dark grey scale), Figure 1 shows the averages for the worst-off groups (orange scale) and the best-off groups (blue scale) among individuals and households. The distance between the two groups signals the extent of inequality of opportunity. For example, there is virtually no gap in access to basic drinking water, electricity, and skilled birth attendance, indicating that no one is being left behind. There are also smaller gaps in high national averages for mobile phone ownership, bank account ownership, and access to basic sanitation. The figure shows that universal access has been achieved or is on track to be achieved by 2030 for almost half of the indicators analysed.



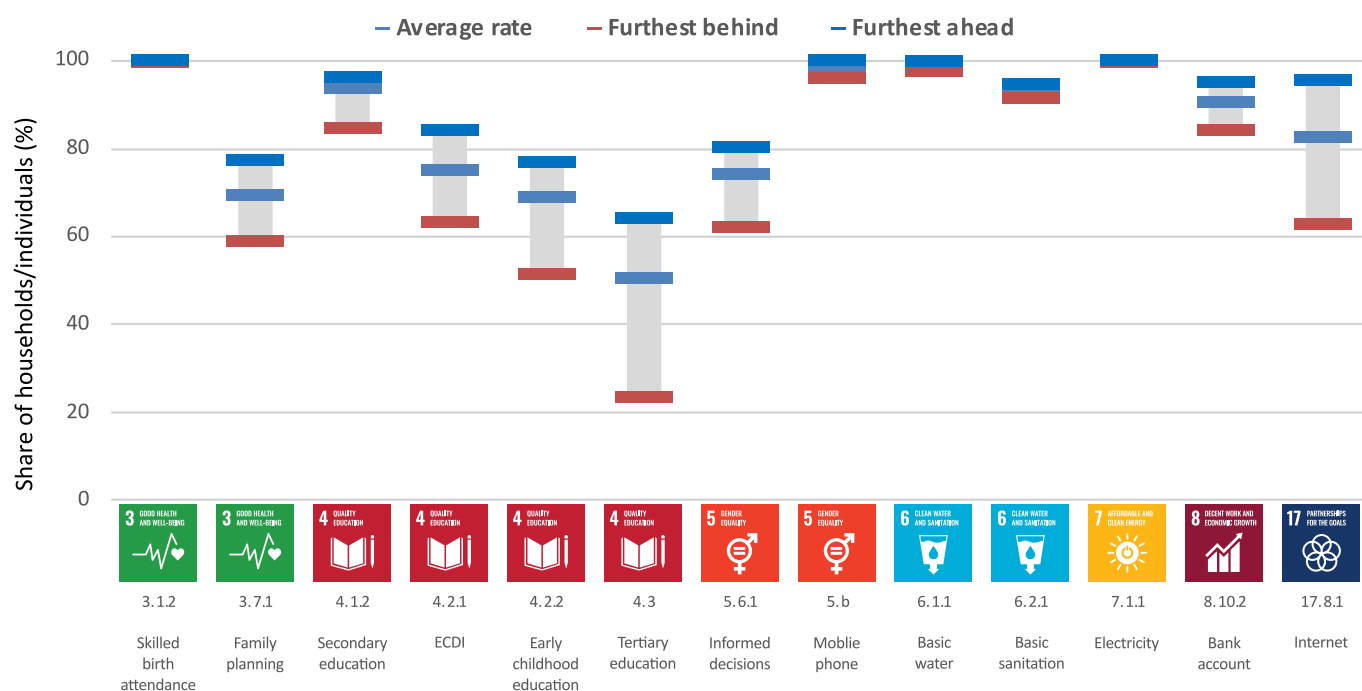


Figure 1. Gaps between the most backward and most advanced groups in access to opportunities

Note: ESCAP calculations are based on the Kazakhstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2024). All results are weighted using appropriate weights. National averages have been verified and compared with statistics provided by the data producers. ECDI stands for Early Childhood Development Index, which measures the proportion of children aged 2-4 years who meet age-appropriate developmental standards based on achieved developmental milestones.

Relatively large gaps are seen between those furthest behind and those furthest ahead for the remaining indicators. Among the capabilities measured at the household level, the largest gap is in access to the internet. Only 62 percent of those furthest behind report access, compared to 82 percent at the national level.

Figure 2 below focuses on the 7 indicators that reflect negative outcomes. Ideally, no individual or household should face such barriers or deprivations. In Kazakhstan, differences in rates of child wasting are small. However, up to 10 percent of children in the furthest behind groups are stunted or overweight.

Few differences are seen in the indicator that measures women's attitudes toward domestic violence. Larger differences are seen in rates of child marriage, child labor, and inadequate housing in urban areas. Among the worst-performing groups, up to 20 percent of children aged 5-17 reported being involved in economic activity and/or household responsibilities, compared with 7 percent of children in the same age group nationally.



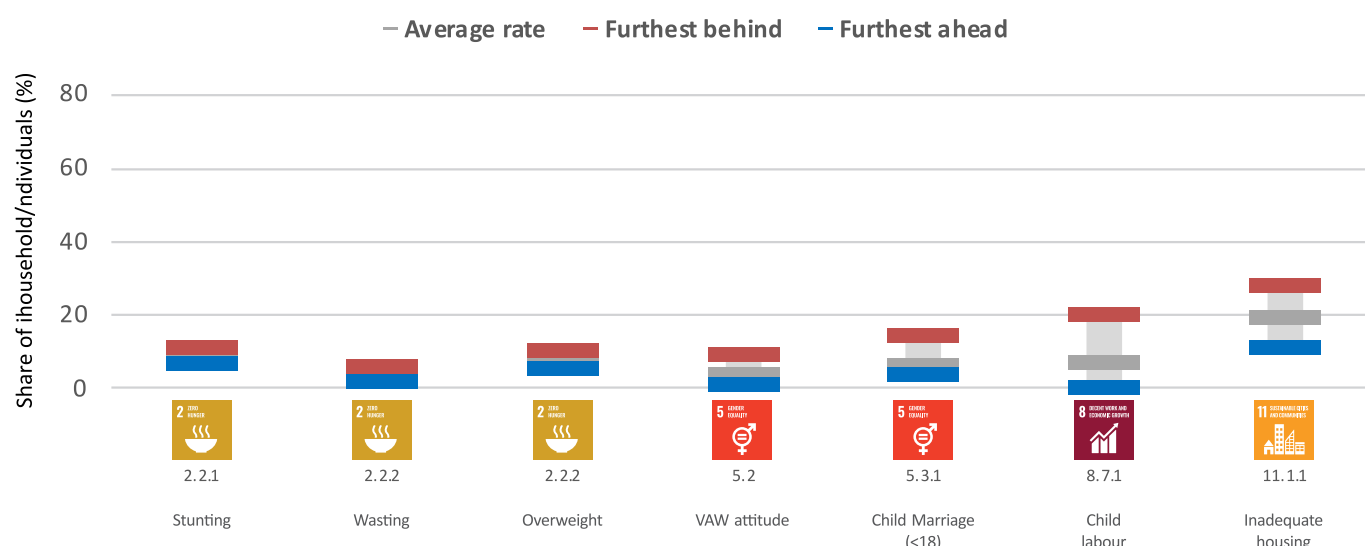


Figure 2. Gaps between the most lagging and most advanced groups in terms of barrier indicators

Note: The ESCAP calculations are based on the 2024 Kazakhstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). All results are weighted using appropriate sampling weights. National averages have been validated and compared with statistical data provided by the data producers. Justification of violence against women (JVAW) is not a standalone SDG indicator; however, it serves as an important proxy for all forms of violence against women included under SDG indicator 5.2.1.

Despite the gaps described above, Kazakhstan has made significant progress between 2010 and 2024, both in raising national averages for access to opportunity and in narrowing the gap between those at the bottom and those at the top. Figure 3 highlights many of the indicators discussed earlier, as they are largely comparable over time, both in the definition of the indicators themselves and in the set of circumstances that define the groups that fall furthest behind.

In the education sector, there have been significant improvements for both the bottom and the top groups, particularly in access to pre-primary and tertiary education. Notably, the trajectory of the bottom groups in completing secondary education has changed slightly, as the composition of the group has shifted from being mostly men from low-income households in 2015 to all individuals living in low-income and rural households by 2024.

In the case of digital and financial inclusion, there is a high growth in coverage and a positive trend towards narrowing the gaps between groups. However, in terms of owning a bank account, there is still some gap that needs to be closed. In terms of access to drinking water, this indicator shows a successful example of the convergence of both groups, which have achieved almost universal access.

Another positive example is the decline in the prevalence of overweight among children under 5. There has been a steady decline in the proportion of children in both the worst-performing and best-performing groups over the period under review, with only minimal differences between them by 2024. However, more than 7 percent of children under 5 in the worst-performing group are still overweight. For stunting and wasting, the decline recorded between 2010 and 2015 has slowed by 2024, with a slight increase in prevalence, particularly among children in the worst-performing groups.

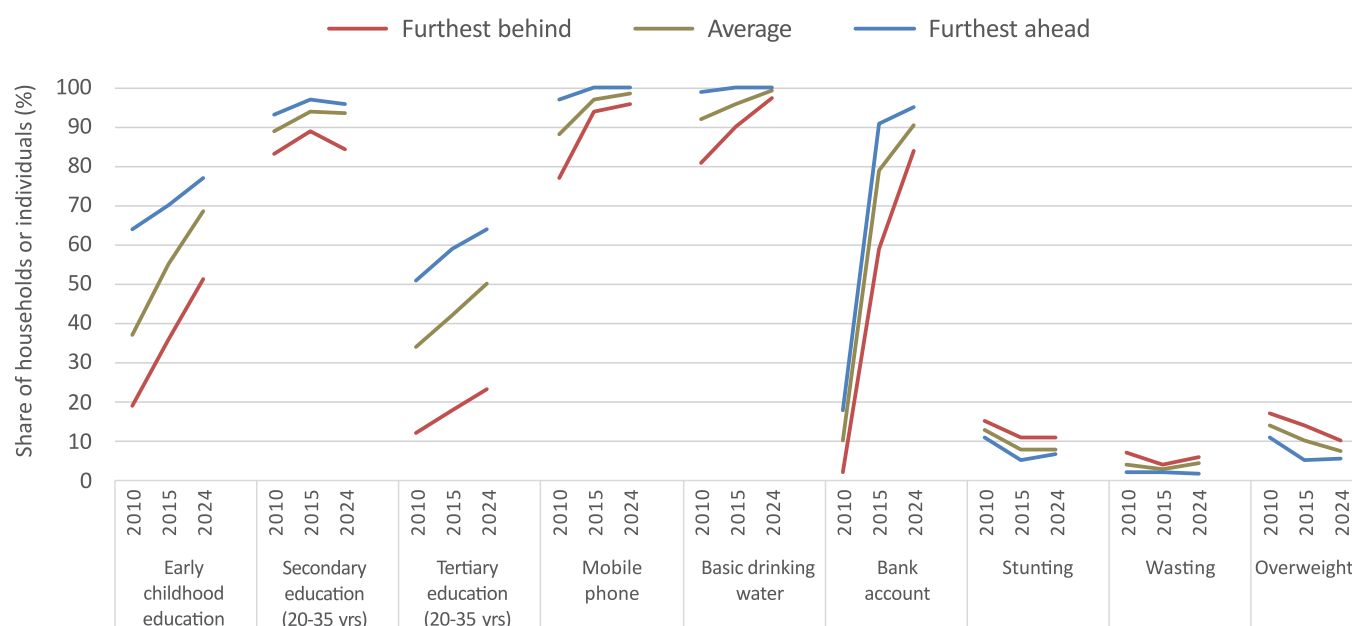


Figure 3. Trends in access to opportunities by group and indicator (2010–2024)

Note: ESCAP calculations are based on data from the Kazakhstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys for 2010, 2015 and 2024. All results are weighted using appropriate weights. The intersections of the circumstances that determine who is furthest behind and who is most advanced may change over time.

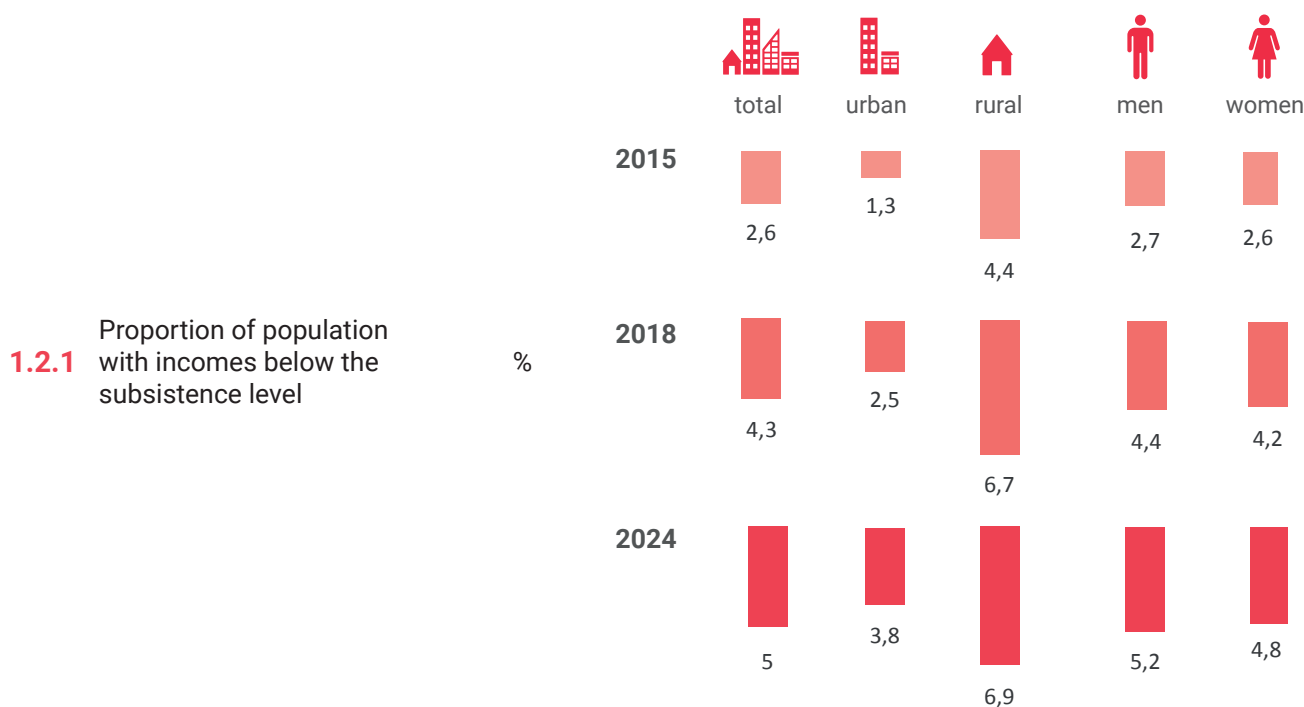
The empirical data presented in this section generally demonstrate positive dynamics for Kazakhstan, but also highlight the need to accelerate policy implementation on a number of SDG indicators where significant gaps and inequalities remain. As the country moves towards the goal of “Leaving No One Behind,” the results presented for each indicator should serve as a guide for the development and implementation of sectoral policies in the post-VNR period, as well as contribute to regular monitoring and evaluation of the achieved results.



3. INDICATORS FOR 8 PRIORITY SDGs IN KAZAKHSTAN

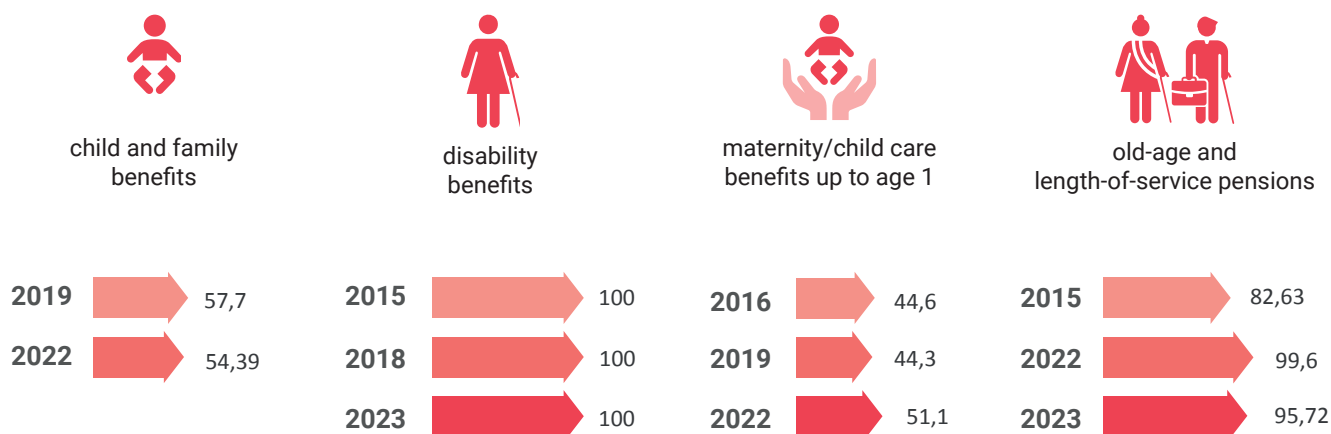
GOAL 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions



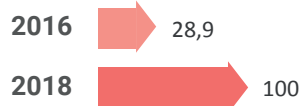
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable %

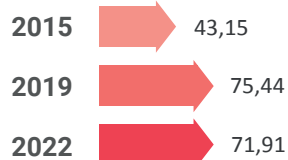




targeted social assistance



occupational injury benefits



social protection benefits

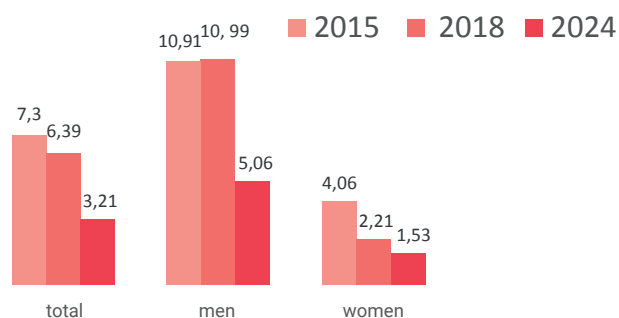


1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance



1.4.2 Proportion of adult population owning land (number of owners and land users)

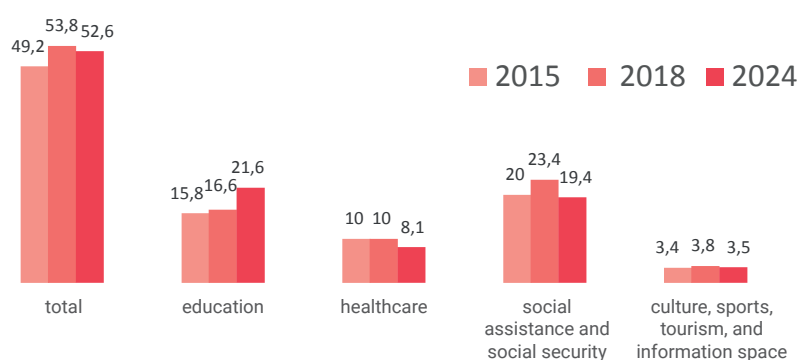
%



1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

%

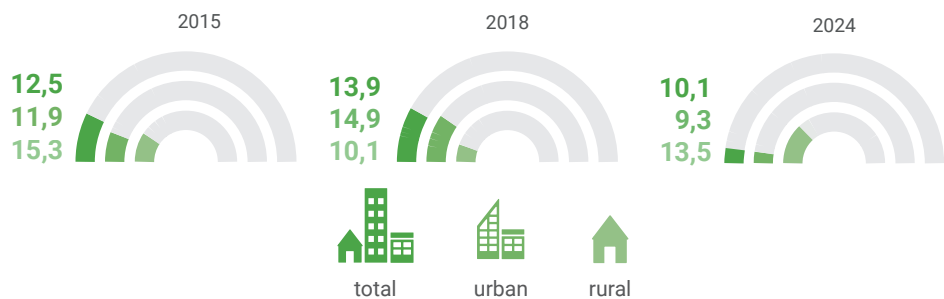


Code	SDG indicator	Measure- ment unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere (currently extreme poverty is defined as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day)					
				US \$ 3,2		
			total	0,2	0,1	0,0
			men	0,2	0,2	0,0
			women	0,1	0,2	0,0
			urban	0,0	0,1	...
			rural	0,3	0,2	0,0
				US \$ 5,5		
			total	4,3	4,4	0,3
			men	4,4	4,8	0,3
			women	4,2	4,6	0,3
			urban	2,2	2,3	0,3
			rural	7,1	7,3	0,3
				US \$ 6,8		
			total	...	...	1,4
			men	...	...	1,5
			women	...	...	1,3
			urban	...	...	1,1
			rural	...	...	1,9
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate change-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters					
1.5.1	Number of injured and deaths as a result of natural disasters	per 100,000 population	injured	0,05	0,044	0,09
			deaths	0,00	0,005	0,04
1.5.2	Total economic loss from emergencies	million tenge	emergencies of natural character	5053,5	1219,6	16778,4 (2023)
			emergencies of man-made character	3656,7	4 015,0	5948,8 (2023)
1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions					
1.b.1	Proportion of government spending on social protection as a percentage of the total budget	%		20,0	23,4	19,4

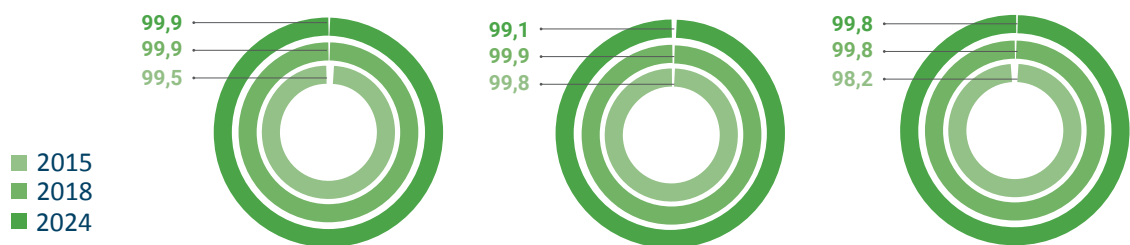
GOAL 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births

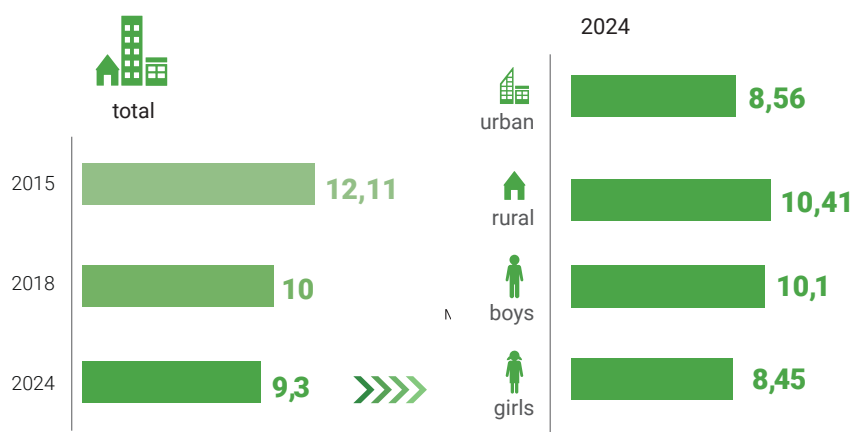


3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)



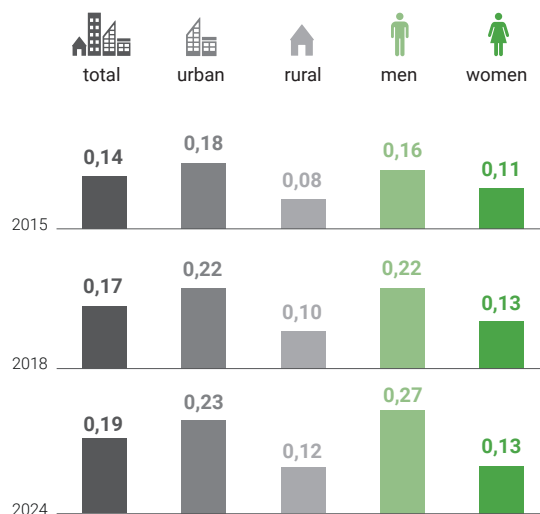
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births

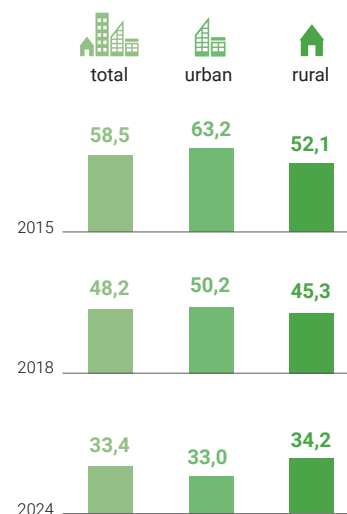


3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations per 1000 uninfected

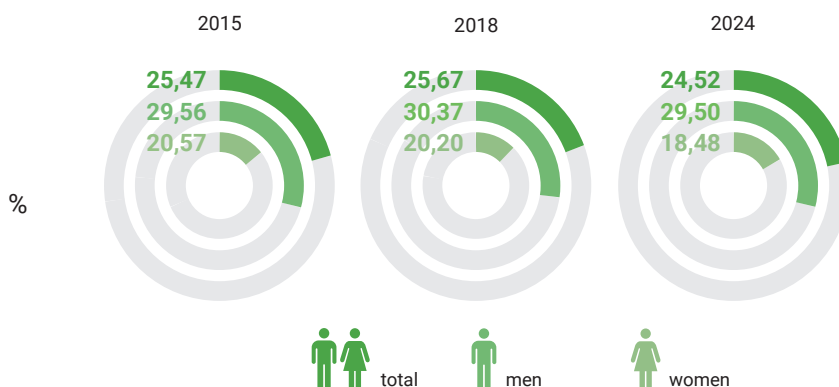


3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population



3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

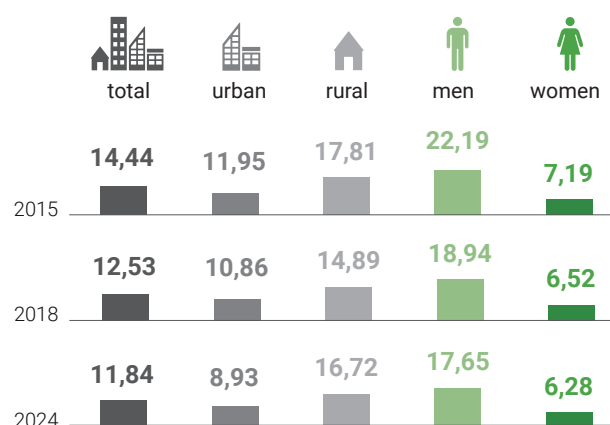
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease **



3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries**

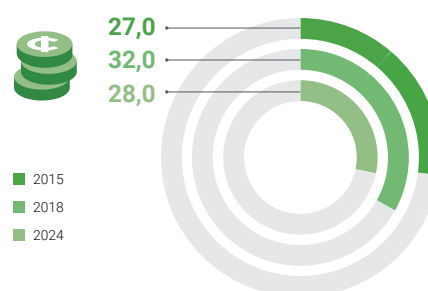
per 100,000 population



3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.8.2 Proportion of out-of-pocket expenses in the structure of total healthcare expenses

%



3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

per 1,000 population

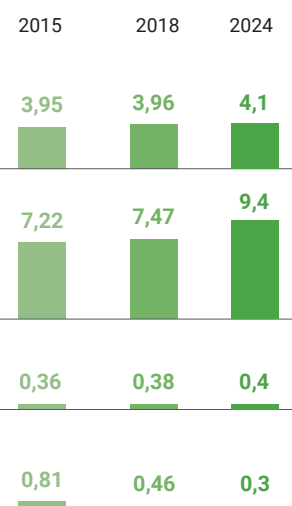


Density of physicians (excluding dental technicians)

Density of mid-level practitioners

Density of dentists (including dental technicians)

Density of pharmaceutical workers (including pharmacists)



Code	SDG indicator	Measure-ment unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births					
			total	5,61	4,57	3,37
			urban	6,23	4,88	3,24
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	per 1000 live births	rural	4,78	4,11	3,57
			boys	6,42	5,31	3,61
			girls	4,76	3,78	3,12
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases					
3.3.1.1	Number of newly diagnosed HIV cases among people who inject drugs	people		768	877	529
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	per 100,000 population		0,95	0,58	0,19

Code	SDG indicator	Measure- ment unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being					
			total	16,66	13,34	7,21
			urban	13,59	12,31	5,72
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate*	per 100,000 population	rural	20,82	14,79	9,72
			men	28,14	23,00	12,42
			women	5,93	4,27	2,24
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol					
3.5.1	Incidence of mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances	per 100,000 population	use of alcohol	184,8	79,4	51,7
			use of drugs	30,7	20,1	11,6
			women	7,19	6,52	6,28
3.5.2	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol	in litres of pure alcohol per capita	total		4,52 (2019)	
			men		8,06 (2019)	
			women		1,43 (2019)	
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes					
3.7.1	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years satisfied need for contraception	%	total	55,7		69,2
			men	55,8		69,1
			women	55,6		69,4
			aged 10 to 14 years			
			total	0,03	0,02	0,02
			urban	0,04	0,03	0,02
			rural	0,03	0,01	0,03
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10 to 14 years; aged 15 to 19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	per 1 000 women in this age group	aged 15 to 19 years			
			total	29,73	24,09	16,67
			urban	26,67	21,34	12,96
			rural	32,85	27,08	21,78
3.7.2.1	Number of abortions among adolescents (under 14 years old, 15 to 18 years)	cases	under 14 years old	27	27	16
			aged 15–18 years	1069	1237	1051

Code	SDG indicator	Measure- ment unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all					
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services	index		79 (2017)	82 (2019)	80 (2021)
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination					
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning**	per 100,000 population	total	3,75	2,70	0,75
			urban	3,96	2,80	0,41
			rural	3,46	2,56	1,32
			men	5,27	3,78	0,81
			women	2,33	1,68	0,69
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)*	per 100,000 population	total	0,67	0,83	0,75
			urban	0,71	0,62	0,41
			rural	0,62	1,12	1,32
			men	0,58	0,81	0,81
			women	0,59	0,59	0,69
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate					
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	%	total	22,9	21,5	
			men	43,4	38,3	
			women	4,5	6,4	
3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all					
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	%	DTP3 coverage (Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis vaccine - 3 doses)	98,2	97,8	95,3
			Measles vaccine coverage (2 doses)	97,9	98,3	98,0
			Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) coverage (3 doses)	98,4	98,4	92,5
			Human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine coverage	73,7	95,5	89,7
3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	%		55,0	61,0	99,0

** Data have been recalculated from 2015 due to the formation of new regions in the Republic of Kazakhstan

GOAL 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.1.1

Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

2021



5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Prevalence of physical and sexual violence by an intimate partner during life and currently among women aged 18 to 75 years and women aged 18 to 49 years who have ever had a partner, by type of violence and time period

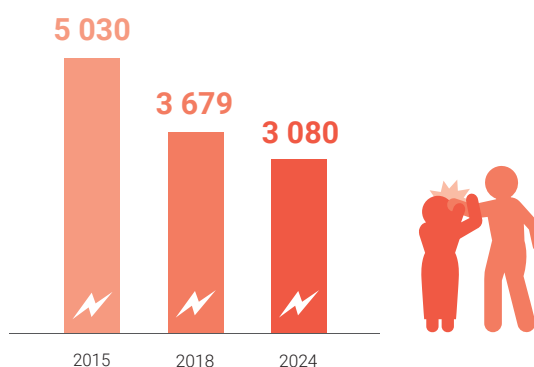
■ aged 18-75 years
■ aged 18-49 years

5.2.1



5.2.1.1

Number of domestic violence offenses committed against women (%)



5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.3.1

Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 %

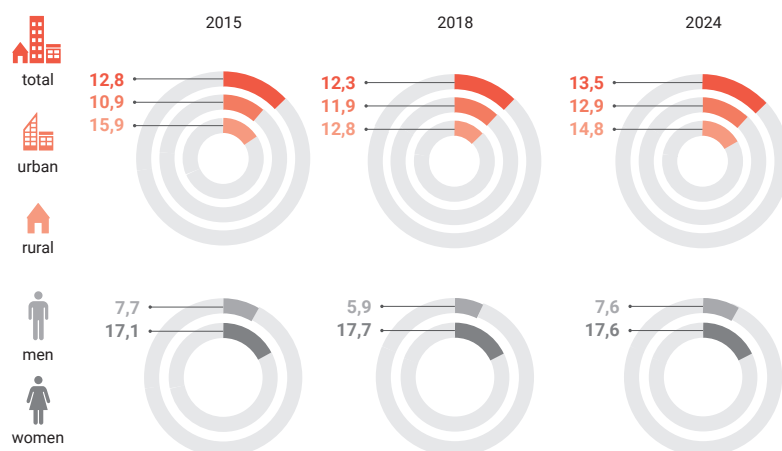
■ before 15 years old
■ before 18 years old



5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.4.1

Proportion of time spent on unpaid household services for the household and its members %



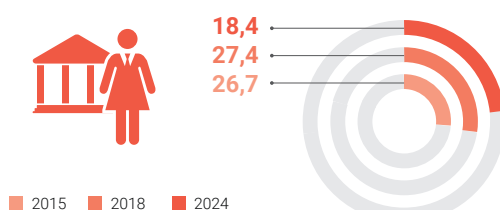
5.5

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

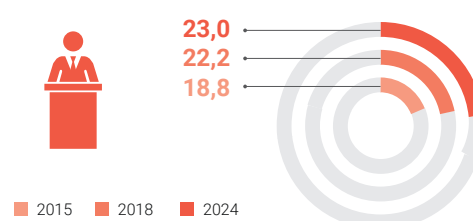
5.5.1

Proportion of seats held by women in (%)

a) national parliaments and

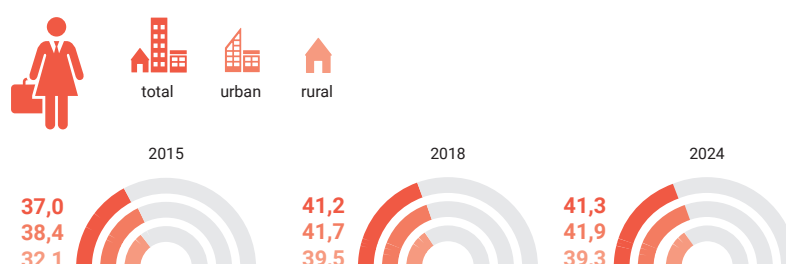


b) local governments



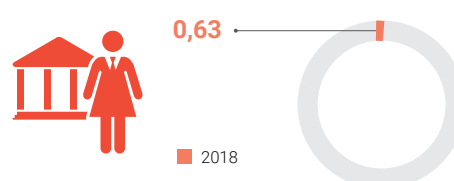
5.5.2

Proportion of women in managerial positions %



5.6.2

Availability of laws and regulations guaranteeing women and men aged 15 and older full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health services, as well as information and education in this field



Code	SDG indicator	Measure- ment unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation					
5.2.1.2	Number of domestic violence offenses committed against	cases				255
5.2.2	Proportion of women aged 18 to 75 years (18 to 49 years)subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by age	%	Physical violence	2,9	...	...
			Rape committed by a non-partner	0,7	...	...
			Attempted rape or other sexual violence	1,2	...	...
			Any sexual abuse	1,5	...	...
5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws					
5.a.1	Proportion of women who are provided with agricultural land by type of ownership	%	total urban rural	4,06 5,19 4,75	2,21 2,61 1,79	1,53 0,72 3,12
5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women					
5.b.1	Percentage of individuals who own a mobile telephone aged 6 years and older	%	total	85,4	87,9	93,8
			urban	88,5	90,2	94,5
			rural	81,3	84,8	92,5
			men	86,0	88,8	94,1
			women	84,8	87,1	93,4

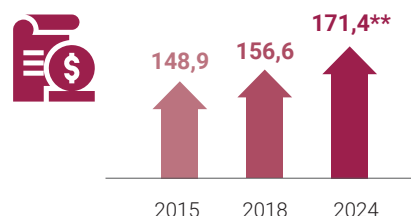


GOAL 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

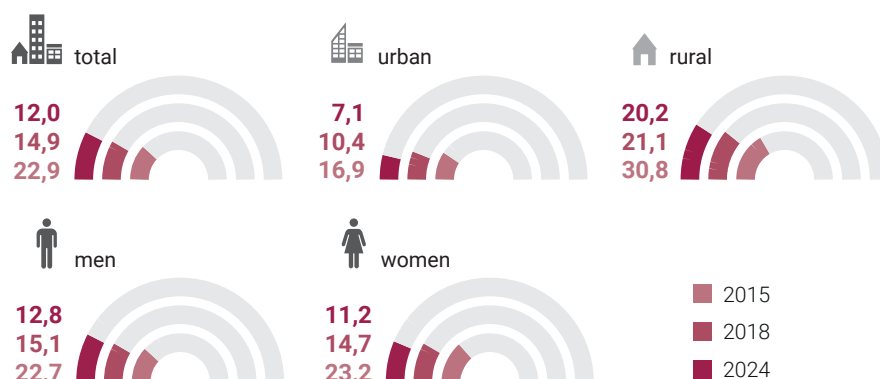
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

percentage by 2005



8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

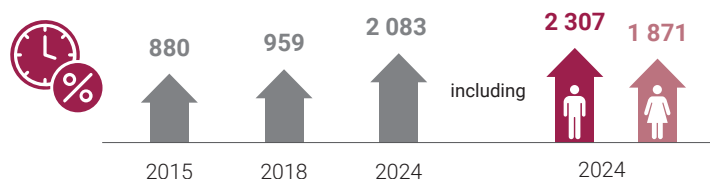
8.3.1 Proportion of informally employed in the total number of all employees by sex



8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

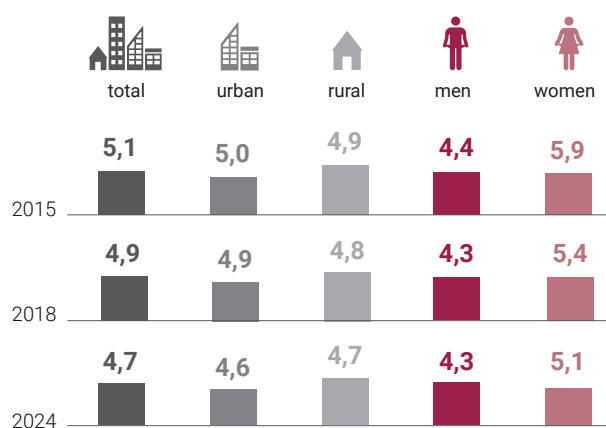
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings by sex

tenge

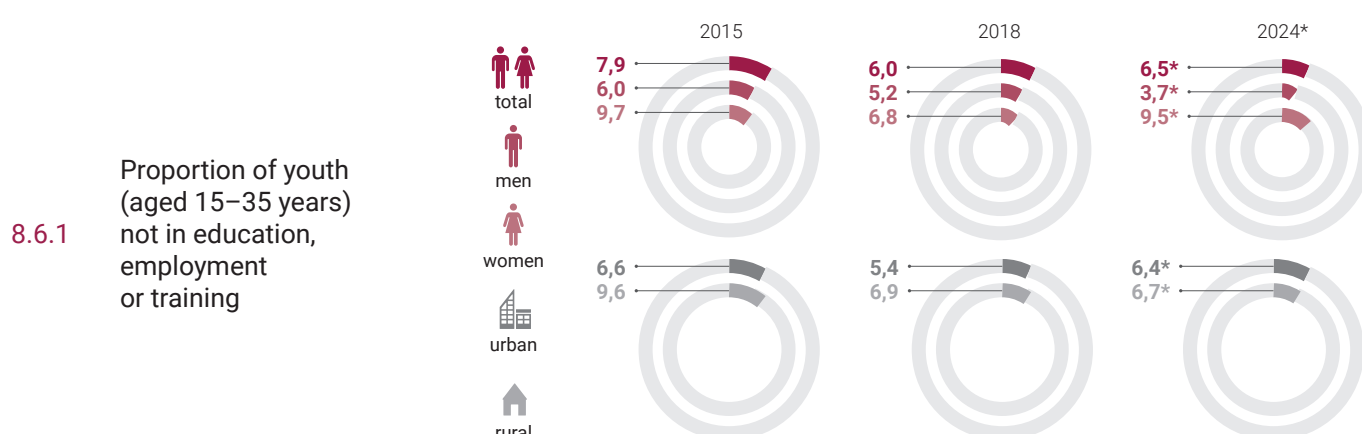


8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex

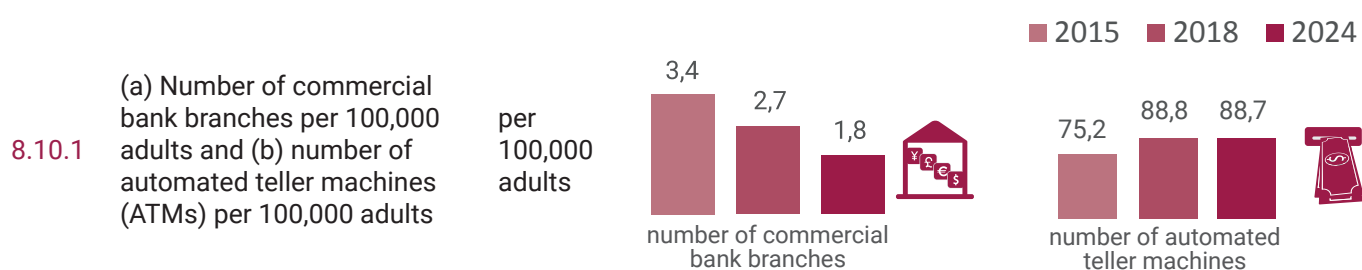
%



8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training



8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all



Code	SDG indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
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8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	in percentage to previous year		100,6	103,1	103,6**
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8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.3.1.1	Proportion of unproductively employed in the total number of all employees	%	total	3,9	2,2	1,6
			urban	2,5	1,1	0,9
			rural	5,9	3,9	2,8
			man	4,4	2,3	2,0
			women	3,4	2,2	1,2

Code	SDG indicator	Measure- ment unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms					
8.7.1	Proportion of children aged 15 to 17 years in the total number of employees, by sex and age	%	total	0,3	0,1	0,07
			urban	0,1	0,0	0,04
			rural	0,5	0,3	0,12
			boys	0,3	0,1	0,05
			girls	0,3	0,1	0,05
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment					
8.8.1	Occupational injuries	per 100,000 workers	total affected	0,33	0,25	0,20
			fatal occupational injuries	0,05	0,03	0,03
8.8.2	Specific weight of active legal entities covered by the system of compulsory insurance of employee against accidents, except for government agencies	%		93,1	94,4	56,24
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products					
8.9.1	GVA created directly in tourism	billion tenge		406,4	784,0	1 184,4
8.9.1.1	Proportion of people employed in tourism in the total number of people employed	%		5,1	5,3	5,5
8.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization					
8.b.1	Proportion of young people, employed in permanent jobs, from among those who applied to career centers	%	total	77,00	59,30	44,56
			urban			53,14
			rural			46,86

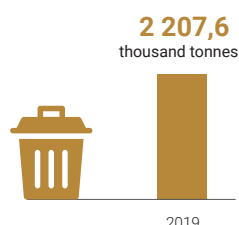
* — before 2024 «Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training»

** — preliminary data

GOAL 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

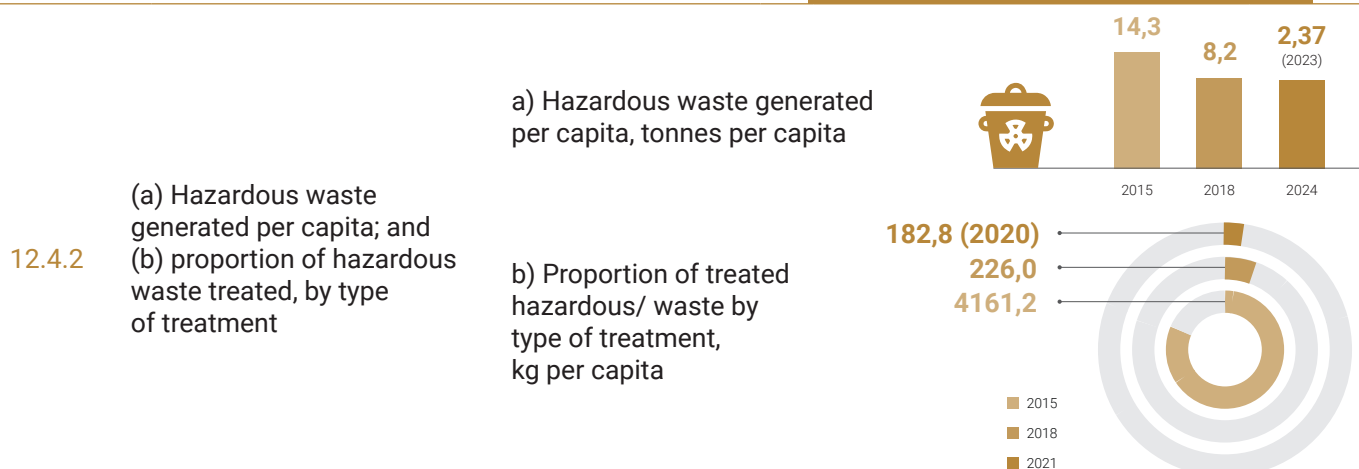
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.3.1 Food waste index



12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	%	a) Basel Convention	2015 33,3
			b) Rotterdam Convention	41,2
			c) Stockholm Convention	33,3
			d) Montreal Protocol	100,0



12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	26 numbers
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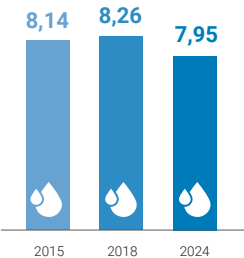


Code	SDG indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse					
12.5.1	Proportion of processing and recycling of industrial waste to their generation	%		23,12	32,20	26,70
12.5.1.1	Proportion of recycling and disposal of household waste to their generation	%		1,80	11,51	25,80

GOAL 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.3.1 Average value of the hydrogen index (pH) of seawater, measured in an agreed group of representative sampling stations (Caspian Sea)



14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels %



Code	SDG indicator	Measure-ment unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information					
14.5.1	Proportion of SPNA in marine areas, percentage of the total area of specially protected natural areas	%		-	2,67	2,67
14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism					
14.7.1	Share of «Fisheries and aquaculture» in GDP	%		0,2	0,2	0,1**

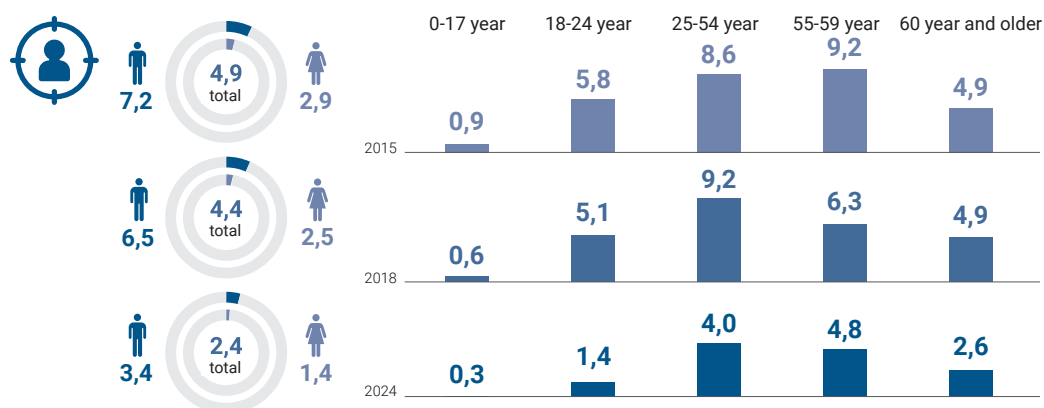
** — preliminary data



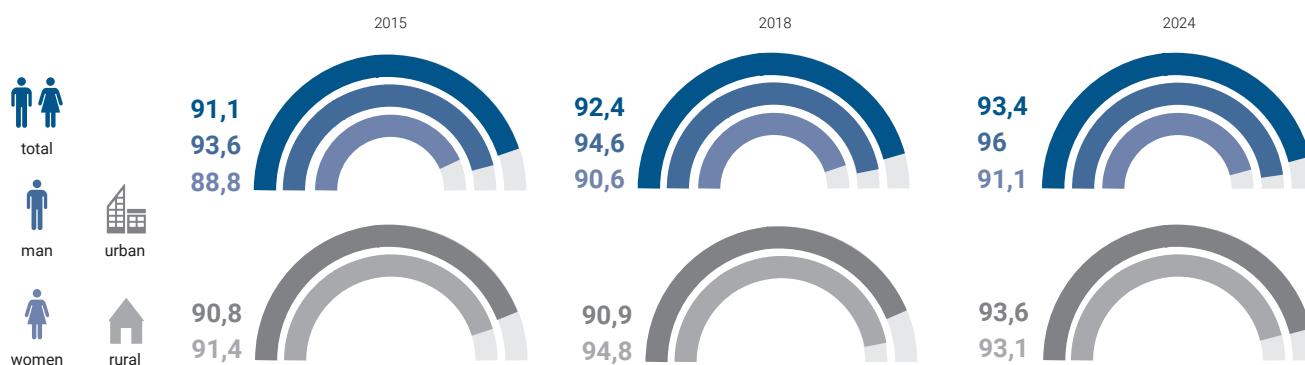
GOAL 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.1.1 Number of victims of premeditated murders, per 100,000 population



16.1.4 Proportion of people that feel completely safe or safe enough safe walking alone around the neighbourhood (%)

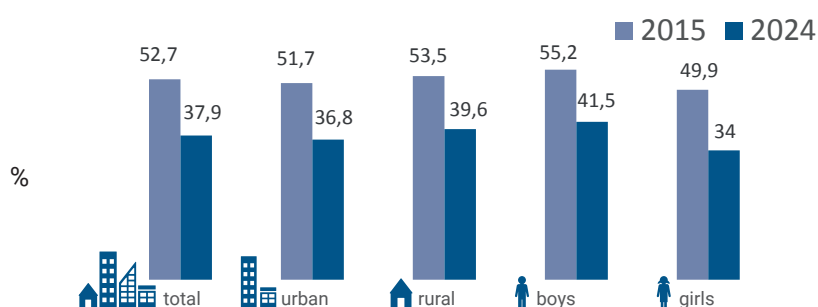


16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children



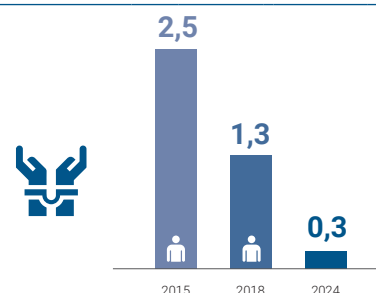
16.2.1

Proportion of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any psychological aggression or physical punishment by parents and/or guardians in the past month



16.2.2

Number of identified victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population



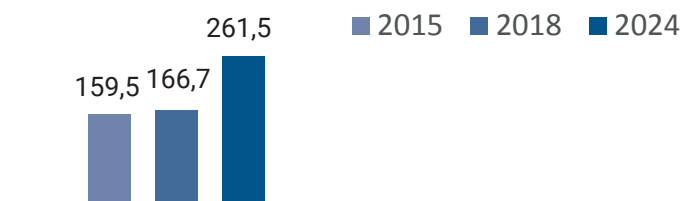
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all



16.3.2.1

Number of people who received free government-guaranteed legal assistance

thousand people



16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

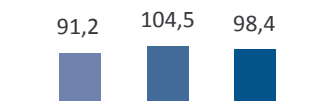


16.6.1

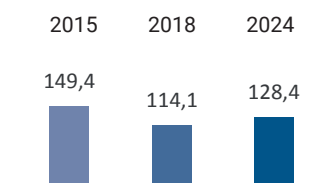
Expenditures the republican budget as a percentage of the approved budget, by functional groups

% total

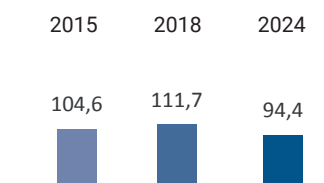
2015 2018 2024



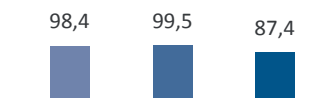
General government services



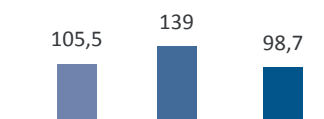
Fuel and energy complex of subsurface use



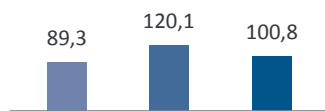
Defense



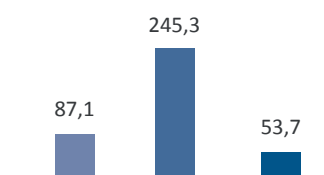
Rural, water, forestry, fisheries, specially protected natural areas, environmental protection and wildlife, land relations



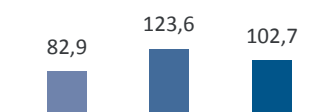
Public order, security, implementation, judicial, criminal executive activity



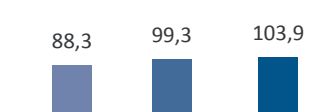
Industry, architecture, urban and construction activities



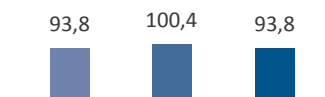
Education



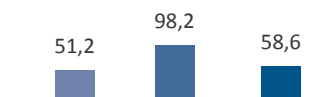
Transport and communication



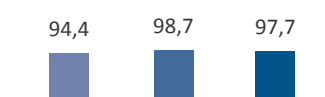
Healthcare



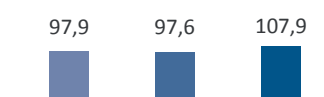
Other



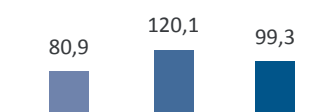
Social assistance and welfare



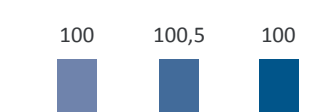
Debt service



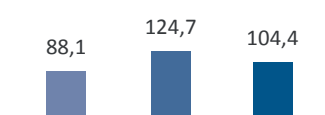
Housing and communal services

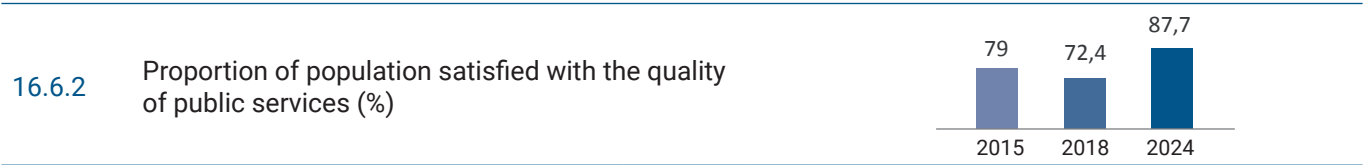


Transfers



Culture, sport, tourism and information space



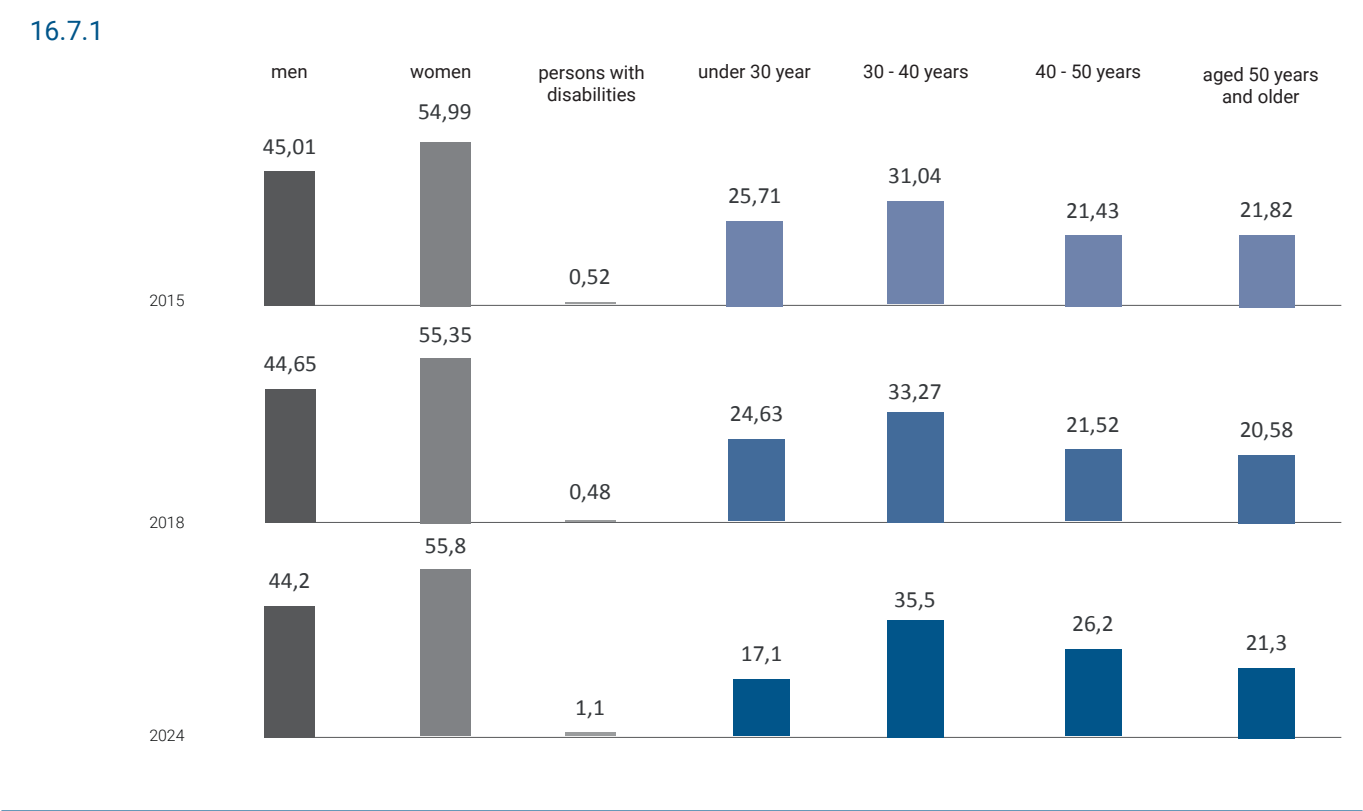


16.7

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels



Distribution of persons holding positions in public institutions (Parliament, Maslikhats, public service, judicial bodies) by sex, age and disability (%)



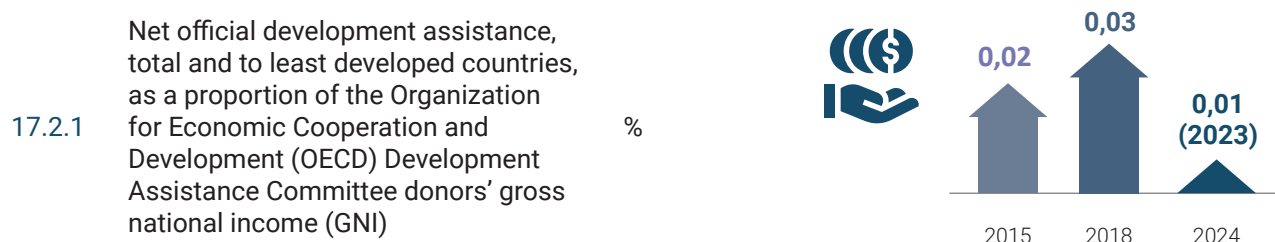
Code	SDG indicator	Measure- ment unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all					
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	%		24,1	34,4	41,2
16.3.3	Proportion of court cases resolved by conciliation procedures, to the total number of cases considered	%		2,0	11,0	43,1
16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime					
16.4.2.1	Number crimes committed as part of an organized criminal group (OCG)	cases		161	121	101
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms					
16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	%		34,2	13,3	28,2
16.5.2	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	%		17,4	16,1	17,3
16.5.2.1	Public perception of the level of corruption	%		-	69,0	32,0

Code	SDG indicator	Measure- ment unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels						
16.6.2.1	Proportion of restored rights of service recipients based on the results of violations identified during inspections on appeals	%		60,0	83,0	94,8
16.6.2.2	Proportion of applications and communications or other information about offenses left without consideration to the total number of registered applications by type	%		-	-	54,2
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance						
16.8.1	Number of international organizations of which Kazakhstan is a member	numbers			158	
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration						
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	%	total	99,7	...	...
			urban	99,9	...	...
			rural	99,5	...	...
			boys	99,7	...	...
			girls	99,7	...	...
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements						
16.10.1.1	Number administrative offenses, registered pursuant to articles 78 «Refusal to supply the information to an individual», 456-1 «Illegal restriction of the right to access information» of the RK Code of Administrative Offences»	numbers		1	14	8
16.10.2	Existence of constitutional, legislative and/or political guarantees of citizens' access to information		The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan guarantees the right of every individual to freely receive and disseminate information by any means not prohibited by law. In addition, in 2016, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Access to Information" (hereinafter – the Law) was adopted to ensure the constitutional right of everyone to freely obtain information, except for information with restricted access. Such information includes state secrets, personal, family, medical, banking, commercial and other legally protected secrets, as well as official information marked "For official use only."			

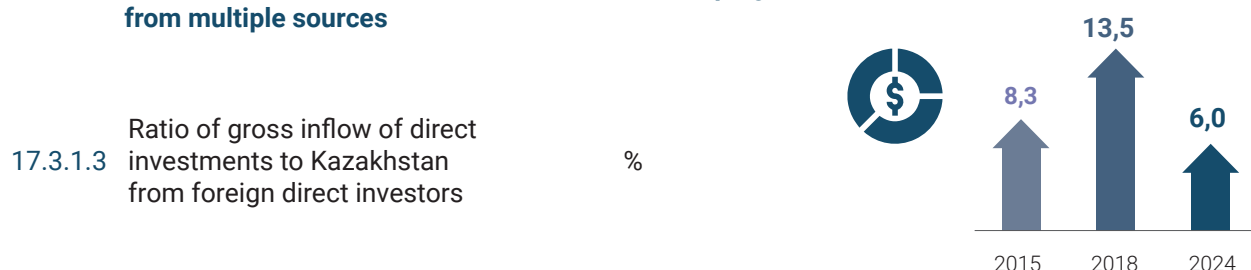
Code	SDG indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime						
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	<p>In order to improve the system for protecting the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, the position of the Commissioner for Human Rights was established in the Republic of Kazakhstan by Presidential Decree No. 947 dated September 19, 2002. This institution serves as a national human rights body, providing an additional mechanism for the protection of violated rights.</p> <p>The issue of compliance with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993) is addressed by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), which is the main coordinating body for cooperation between such institutions under the auspices of the United Nations. In 2012, the Sub-Committee on Accreditation operating within GANHRI granted Kazakhstan a “B” status (“observer”), indicating that the country’s national human rights institution is not fully compliant with the Paris Principles but demonstrates progress toward alignment.</p>				

GOAL 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

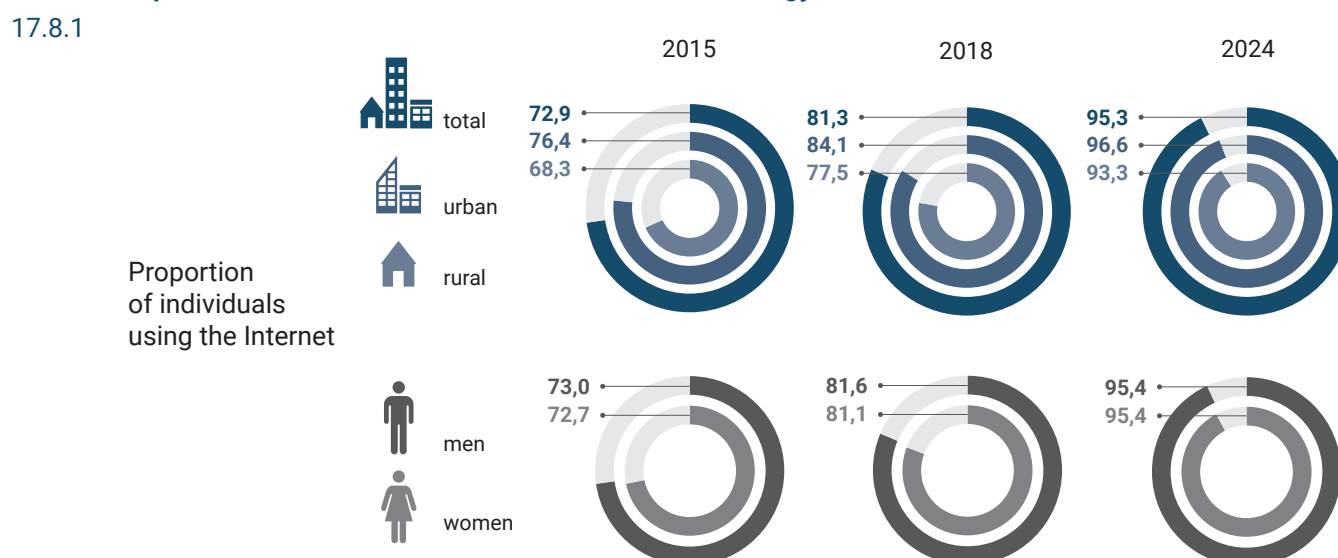
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries



17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources



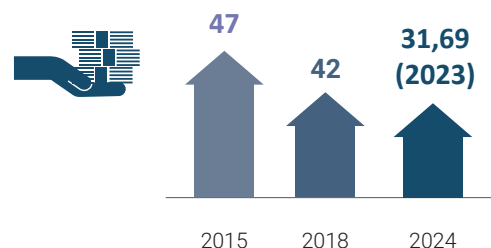
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology



17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.9.1 Technical and financial assistance, provided by Kazakhstan to other countries, including within the framework of ODA

million
US dollars



Code	SDG indicator	Measure- ment unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection					
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	%		11,9	12,8	14,6**
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	%		12,9	24,1	14,9
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources					
17.3.1	Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%		20,3	-	0,01 (2023)
17.3.1.1	Ratio of official development assistance and South-South cooperation to gross national income	%		0,02	0,03	0,01 (2023)
17.3.1.2	Ratio of net outflow of direct investments abroad from Kazakhstani direct investors to GDP	%		0,04	-0,06	-1,3
17.3.2	Ratio of personal transfers received (net wages of residents and personal transfers received) to GDP	%		0,02	0,03	0,01
17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress					
17.4.1	Ratio of payments for repayment and servicing of external state and state-guaranteed	%		0,9	1,7	2,1

Code	SDG indicator	Measure- ment unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism					
17.6.2	Number of stationary (fixed wired and wireless) broadband Internet subscribers	thousand of units	total	2301,0	2461,3	3311,5
			from 256kBit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s	271,6	67,4	28,6
			from 2 to less than 10 Mbit/s	767,1	1020,8	520,7
			higher than 10 Mbit/s	1010,6	1276,4	2604,7
17.10	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda					
17.10.1	National weighted tariff-average	%		6,7	5,0	5,0
17.11	Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020					
17.11.1	Share of developing countries and least developed countries in national imports	%		25,9	26,7	1,0
17.12	Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access					
17.12.1	Average level of tariffs applied to developing countries and least developed countries	%	developing countries	8,7	5,3	5,9
			least developed countries	7,2	3,9	3,8

Code	SDG indicator	Measure- ment unit	Disaggregation	2015	2018	2024
17.16	Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries					
17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals		<p>In order to enhance policy coherence in the field of sustainable development, a Coordination Council on the Promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was established under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in November 2018. Active working groups, composed of representatives from government agencies, local authorities, and non-governmental organizations, have also been operating.</p> <p>In 2023, a Parliamentary Commission was established to monitor the implementation of national goals and objectives in the area of sustainable development in Kazakhstan. The Commission oversees the activities of the working groups, as well as the implementation of the SDGs by sectoral ministries and government agencies.</p> <p>In 2024, a new State Planning System (SPS) of the Republic of Kazakhstan was approved, aimed at increasing the effectiveness of state planning. The new SPS focuses on the implementation of development plans related to legislative functions, the provision of public services, and the development of key economic sectors, taking into account the real budgetary capacities. Special attention is given to projects that contribute to the country's sustainable development.</p> <p>Also in 2024, the National Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2029 was adopted. Its approaches are aimed, among other goals, at accelerating transition processes to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, which form the core of the United Nations' global agenda through 2030.</p>			
17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships					
17.17.1	Total amount of public investment projects approved through the PPP mechanism	billion tenge		1,5	906,6	143,7
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts					
17.18.1	Kazakhstan's position on the international ratings of SPI and ODIN ratings	point	<div>SPI</div> <div>ODIN</div>	<div>52</div> <div>66</div>	<div>67 (2021)</div> <div>59</div>	<div>65</div> <div>44</div>

** — preliminary data

4. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

INDICATORS OF KAZAKHSTAN

Given that reliable, timely and disaggregated data are the foundation for measuring progress across all 17 SDGs and 169 related targets, the BNS, together with all stakeholders – government agencies, civil society and international organizations, will continue efforts to ensure SDG monitoring with high-quality statistical data.

The BNS's next steps will include the following:

- Actively involve all data producers, including NGOs and the private sector, in the SDG data collection process;
- Deepen interagency cooperation to improve the quality of administrative data;
- Continue work on data disaggregation (especially by disability status, gender, age, etc.);
- Continue work to ensure compliance with international standards to improve data comparability;
- Consider opportunities for new non-traditional sources to expand SDG data;
- Improve the accessibility and convenience of statistical information for users through the development of reporting and visualization platforms.

If you would like to learn more about the SDG indicators in Kazakhstan, please follow the link:

<https://stat.gov.kz/sustainable-development-goals/goal/>

