

DIMENSION: MATERIAL CYCLES

Domestic material consumption per capita: The sum of direct imports of materials and domestic extraction of materials minus direct exports of materials, measured in tonnes, divided by midyear population. A territorial (production-side) indicator, domestic material consumption measures the total amount of materials used in economic processes. It excludes materials that are mobilized during domestic extraction but do not enter the economic process. Domestic material consumption per capita, also referred to as metabolic profile, is an environmental pressure indicator that describes the average level of material use in an economy.

Source: United Nations Statistics Division (2020). Global SDG Indicators Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>. Accessed 21 July 2020.

Material footprint per capita: Material footprint is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores. This indicator is calculated as raw material equivalent of imports plus domestic extraction minus raw material equivalents of exports. Per-capita material footprint describes the average material use for final demand.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (2020). World Environment Situation Room, Data downloader. <https://environmentlive.unep.org/downloader>. Accessed 18 October 2020.

Use of fertilizer nutrient nitrogen (N), per area of cropland: Total agricultural use of fertilizer nutrient—nitrogen (N), expressed per area of cropland. Cropland is the sum of arable land and land under permanent crops.

Source: FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) (2020). FAOSTAT database. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en>. Accessed 11 September 2020.

Note: The estimates of regional averages for some years and groupings are based on limited cases. For more information, please contact HDRO at hdro.web@undp.org.

Electronic waste recycling rate: The national recycling rate is defined as the quantity of material recycled in the country plus quantities exported for recycling out of total waste generated in the country, minus material imported intended for recycling. Note that recycling includes codigestion/anaerobic digestion and composting/aerobic process, but not controlled combustion (incineration) or land application.

Source: United Nations Statistics Division (2020). Global SDG Indicators Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>. Accessed 21 July 2020.

Note: The estimates of global, regional and Human Development Group averages for some years and groupings are based on limited cases. For more information, please contact HDRO at hdro.web@undp.org.