No poverty

2015-2019 Output, Impact, Collaboration

Research supporting SDG1 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 4.5% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG1, followed by the United Kingdom, China, India and Australia. Seven of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 6,300 publications), two are upper-middle income locations (China and South Africa) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). Four low income locations featured in the top 50: Ethiopia (122 publications), Tanzania (82 publications), Uganda (70 publications) and Nepal (58 publications).

The top five locations for which research on SDG1 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Ghana, Kenya, Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Nigeria.

International collaboration yielded 26% of research on SDG1. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 7% of their total SDG1 research, while nearly 70% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG1 research was above average for four out of five years, with an average of 1.07 over the period.
**Zero hunger**

**2015-2019 Output, Impact, Collaboration**

Research supporting SDG2 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 9.6% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG2, followed by the China, India, UK and Brazil. Seven of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 26,000 publications); two are upper-middle income locations (China and Brazil) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). Two low income locations featured in the top 50: Ethiopia (1,065 publications) and Tanzania (501 publications).

The top five locations for which research on SDG2 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Niger, Mali, Zimbabwe, Kenya, and Burkina Faso.

International collaboration yielded 11% of research on SDG2. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 7% of their total SDG2 research, while 60% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG2 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.14 over the period.

---

**Key themes in SDG2 Research**

- Food Security
- Agricultural innovation
- Farming systems
- Food Fortification
- Agriculture for food security
- Agricultural production
- Food security
- Agriculture
- Food production
- Food availability and accessibility
- Agriculture

**Top locations by publication**

- India
- China
- Brazil
- Australia
- Germany
- France
- Canada
- Italy
- India
- China

**Top 10 locations by RAI (Relative Activity Index)**

- Switzerland
- Austria
- Denmark
- Costa Rica
- Ireland
- Cuba
- Sweden
- Venezuela
- Madagascar
- Côte d’Ivoire

**International collaboration between income groups by location**

- High Income Locations
- Upper Middle Income Locations
- Lower Middle Income Locations
- Low Income Locations

**International collaboration and research impact**

- Field-Weighted Citation Impact
- What is FWCI?

Field-weighted citation impact is an indicator of scholarly impact based on the number of times the publication was cited in other research. An FWCI of above 1.0 indicates the impact is above the normalised average.

---

**Volume of publications supporting SDG2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Publications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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</table>

**Volume of publications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Publications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Good health & well-being
2015-2019
Output, Impact, Collaboration

Research supporting SDG3 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 0.9% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG3, followed by China, the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy. Eight of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 2.6 million publications); one is an upper-middle income location (China) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). No low income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG3 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ghana and Lebanon.

International collaboration yielded 21% of research on SDG3. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 2% of their total SDG3 research, while 66% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG3 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.16 over the period.

Key themes in SDG3 Research

International collaboration between income groups by location

International collaboration and research impact

Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration

This analysis builds on Elsevier’s Sustainability Science in a Global Landscape report, which was released in 2015 to coincide with the launch of the SDGs. See a 2017 update on key findings on the RELX SDG Resource Centre.

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See the methodology and definitions.

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Research supporting SDG4 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 7.6% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG4, followed by the United Kingdom, Australia, Brazil and the Russian Federation. Six of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 13,400 publications) and four are upper-middle income locations (Brazil, Russian Federation, China and South Africa). No low income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG4 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Kazakhstan, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Nigeria.

International collaboration yielded 16% of research on SDG4. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 3% of their total SDG4 research, while 73% of the related output came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCII) for SDG4 research was below average for four out of five years, with an average of 0.96 over the period.

Key themes in SDG4 Research

- **Quality Education**
- **Environmental Education**
- **Health Education**
- **Child Development**
- **Teacher Education**
- **Early Childhood Education**

**Top 10 locations by publication**

- **United States**
- **United Kingdom**
- **Australia**
- **Brazil**
- **Russian Federation**
- **Canada**
- **Germany**
- **China**
- **South Africa**
- **Canada**

**Top 10 locations by RAI (Relative Activity Index)**

- **Kazakhstan**
- **South Africa**
- **New Zealand**
- **Australia**
- **Nigeria**
- **United States**
- **United Kingdom**
- **Brazil**
- **Spain**
- **Russian Federation**

**Volume of publications supporting SDG4**

- **United States**
- **United Kingdom**
- **Australia**
- **Brazil**
- **Russian Federation**
- **Canada**
- **Germany**
- **China**
- **South Africa**
- **Canada**

**International collaboration between income groups by location**

- **High Income Locations**
- **Upper Middle Income Locations**
- **Lower Middle Income Locations**
- **Low Income Locations**

**International collaboration and research impact**

- **Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI)**

**Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration**

- **Kenya**
- **Costa Rica**
- **Uruguay**
- **Switzerland**
- **France**
- **Botswana**
- **Tanzania**
- **Vietnam**
- **Egypt**
- **Fiji**

**Volume of publications by location**

- **2,000+**
- **1,000 to 1,999**
- **500 to 999**
- **200 to 499**
- **100 to 199**
- **Fewer than 100**
Gender Equality

2015–2019

Output, Impact, Collaboration

Research supporting SDG5 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 7.4% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG5, followed by the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and Spain. Seven of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 25,000 publications), two are upper-middle income locations (South Africa and Brazil) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). Three low income locations featured in the top 50: Ethiopia (188 publications), Uganda (185 publications) and Tanzania (133 publications).

The top five locations for which research on SDG5 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal and Ghana.

International collaboration yielded 17% of research on SDG5. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 7% of their total SDG5 research, while nearly 72% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations. As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG5 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.19 over the period.
Clean water and sanitation
2015–2019
Output, Impact, Collaboration

Research supporting SDG6 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 8.1% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

China produces the most research supporting SDG6, followed by the US, India, the United Kingdom and Australia. Seven of the 10 most prolific locations are high-income locations (accounting for more than 22,700 publications); two are upper-middle income locations (China and Brazil) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). No low income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG6 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Tanzania, Ethiopia, Nepal, Kenya and Sri Lanka.

International collaboration yielded 29% of research on SDG6. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 3% of their total SDG6 research, while nearly 63% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG6 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.31 over the period.

Key themes in SDG6 Research

- 46,074 publications in period
- 58.8% publications from high-income locations
- 0.7% publications from low-income locations
- 28.6% publications with international collaboration

- 8.1% Compound Annual Growth Rate in the period
- 2.2% Academic corporate collaboration
- 1.31 Field-Weighted Citation Impact

Top 10 locations by publication

- China
- United States
- United Kingdom
- Germany
- Australia
- Spain
- Brazil
- Canada
- Italy
- India

Top 10 countries by RAI *(Relative Activity Index)

- China
- United States
- United Kingdom
- Germany
- Australia
- Spain
- Brazil
- Canada
- Italy
- India

International collaboration between income groups by location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Group</th>
<th>Collaboration with high-income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Income Locations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Middle Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Middle Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Income Locations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International collaboration and research impact

- 2015-2019
- Output, Impact, Collaboration

Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration

- China
- United States
- United Kingdom
- Germany
- Australia
- Spain
- Brazil
- Canada
- Italy
- India

Volume of publications supporting SDG6

- 5,000
- 2,000 to 5,999
- 1,000 to 1,999
- 500 to 999
- 100 to 499
- Fewer than 100

Volume of publications supporting SDG6

- 46,074
- 58.8%
- 0.7%
- 28.6%
- 8.1%
- 2.2%
- 1.31

This analysis builds on Elsevier’s Sustainability Science in a Global Landscape report, which was released in 2015 to coincide with the launch of the SDGs. See a 2017 update on key findings on the RELX SDG Resource Centre.

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Affordable and clean energy
2015–2019
Output, Impact, Collaboration

Research supporting SDG7 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 9.1% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

China produces the most research supporting SDG7, followed by the US, India, Germany and the United Kingdom. Eight of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 167,700 publications), one is an upper-middle income location (China) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). No low income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG7 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Morocco, Algeria, Latvia, Qatar and Mauritius.

International collaboration yielded 23% of research on SDG7. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on less than 1% of their total SDG7 research, while 51% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG7 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.49 over the period.

Key themes in SDG7 Research

International collaboration between income groups by location

International collaboration and research impact

Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration

Number of publications

- 50,000+
- 10,000 to 49,999
- 5,000 to 9,999
- 1,000 to 4,999
- 100 to 999
- Fewer than 100

FWCI

0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3

Volume of publications supporting SDG7

10,000
20,000
30,000
40,000
50,000
60,000
70,000
80,000
90,000
100,000

Auxiliary Information

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Decent work and economic growth
2015–2019
Output, Impact, Collaboration

Research supporting SDG8 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 9.2% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG7, followed by China, the United Kingdom, Russia and Germany. Six of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 37,000 publications); these are upper-middle income locations (China, Russia and Malaysia) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). No low income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG8 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Ghana, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Kazakhstan and South Africa.

International collaboration yielded 21% of research on SDG8. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 2% of their total SDG8 research, while nearly 58% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG8 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.14 over the period.

Key themes in SDG8 Research

International collaboration between income groups by location

International collaboration and research impact

What is FWCI?
Field-weighted citation impact is an indicator of scholarly impact based on the number of times the publication was cited in other research. An FWCI of above 1.0 indicates the impact is above the normalised average.

Volume of publications supporting SDG8

Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration

Number of publications

Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration

Top 10 locations by RAI *(Relative Activity Index)

Volume of publications supporting SDG8

Top 10 locations by publication

Number of publications

Top 10 locations by publication

Publications in period

89,498

9.2%

Compound Annual Growth Rate in the period

61.0%

1.1%

Academic corporate collaboration

0.3%

1.14

Field-Weighted Citation Impact

20.8%

Publications with international collaboration
Industry, innovation and infrastructure
2015–2019
Output, Impact, Collaboration

Research supporting SDG9 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 9.1% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

China produces the most research supporting SDG9, followed by the US, the United Kingdom, India and Italy. Six of the 10 most prolific locations are high-income locations (accounting for more than 15,000 publications); two are upper-middle income locations (China and Malaysia) and two are lower-middle income locations (India and Indonesia). No low-income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG9 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Kazakhstan and Nigeria.

International collaboration yielded 22% of research on SDG9. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 1% of their total SDG9 research, while nearly 52% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG9 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.2 over the period.

Key themes in SDG9 Research

Top 10 locations by publication

Top 10 locations by RAI *(Relative Activity Index)

Volume of publications supporting SDG9

International collaboration between income groups by location

International collaboration and research impact

*Relative Activity Index is a measure of the proportion of the country’s research output in the subject, relative to the proportion seen globally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Publications</th>
<th>Compound Annual Growth Rate in the period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>5,000+</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>1,000 to 2,499</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>500 to 999</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>100 to 499</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This analysis builds on Elsevier’s Sustainability Science in a Global Landscape report, which was released in 2015 to coincide with the launch of the SDGs. See a 2017 update on key findings on the RELX SDG Resource Centre.

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Research supporting SDG10 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 4.2% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG10, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, China and Canada. Eight of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 31,700 publications); one is an upper-middle income location (China) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). No low income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG10 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Ghana, Luxembourg, South Africa, Lithuania and Kenya.

International collaboration yielded 20% of research on SDG10. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 2% of their total SDG10 research, while nearly 65% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG10 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.14 over the period.

Key themes in SDG10 Research

International collaboration between income groups by location

International collaboration and research impact

Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration

Top 10 locations by RAI *(Relative Activity Index)

Number of publications

- 10,000
- 5,000 to 9,999
- 1,000 to 1,999
- 500 to 999
- 100 to 499
- Fewer than 100

Volume of publications supporting SDG10

Top 10 locations by publication

- 14,000
- 12,000
- 10,000
- 8,000
- 6,000
- 4,000
- 2,000
- 0

What is FWCI?
Field-weighted citation impact is an indicator of scholarly impact based on the number of times the publication was cited in other research. An FWCI of above 1.0 indicates the impact is above the normalised average.
Research supporting SDG11 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 13.1% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

China produces the most research supporting SDG11, followed by the US, United Kingdom, India and Italy. Seven of the 10 most prolific locations are high-income locations (accounting for more than 62,000 publications); two are upper-middle income locations (China and Brazil) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). No low income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG11 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Ghana, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Ecuador and Nepal.

International collaboration yielded 23% of research on SDG11. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 1% of their total SDG11 research, while 65% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG11 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.22 over the period.

Key themes in SDG11 Research

International collaboration between income groups by location

International collaboration and research impact

Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration

Volume of publications supporting SDG11

Number of publications

- 10,000 to 19,999
- 5,000 to 9,999
- 1,000 to 4,999
- 500 to 999
- Fewer than 500

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Research supporting SDG12 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 11.6% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

China produces the most research supporting SDG12, followed by the US, United Kingdom, India and Italy. Seven of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 37,400 publications); two are upper-middle income locations (China and Brazil) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). No low income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG12 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Ghana, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, China and Brazil.

International collaboration yielded 24% of research on SDG12. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 1% of their total SDG12 research, while nearly 58% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG12 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.36 over the period.
Climate action

2015–2019
Output, Impact, Collaboration

Research supporting SDG13 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 6.3% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG13, followed by China the United Kingdom, Germany and Australia. Eight of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 139,000 publications); one is an upper-middle income location (China) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). No low income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG13 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Greenland, New Caledonia, Fiji, Panama and Bolivia.

International collaboration yielded 34.5% of research on SDG13. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 2% of their total SDG13 research, while nearly 56% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG13 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.37 over the period.

Key themes in SDG13 Research

International collaboration
by income bracket

Top 10 locations by RAI *(Relative Activity Index)

Volume of publications supporting SDG13

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Research supporting SDG14 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 5.1% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields. The US produces the most research supporting SDG14, followed by China, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Germany. Eight of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 71,600 publications), one is an upper-middle income location (China) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). No low income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG14 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are New Caledonia, Norway, Iceland, Philippines, and New Zealand.

International collaboration yielded 32% of research on SDG14. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 1% of their total SDG14 research, while nearly 53% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG14 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.1 over the period.

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Research supporting SDG15 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 6.7% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG15, followed by China, the United Kingdom, Germany and Australia. Seven of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 69,300 publications); two are upper-middle income locations (China and Brazil) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). One low income location featured in the top 50: Ethiopia (780 publications).

The top five locations for which research on SDG15 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Laos, Panama, Mongolia, Ethiopia and Costa Rica.

International collaboration yielded 33% of research on SDG15. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 3% of their total SDG15 research, while nearly 62% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG15 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.29 over the period.
Peace, justice and strong institutions
2015–2019
Output, Impact, Collaboration

Research supporting SDG16 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 2.7% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG16, followed by China, the United Kingdom, Germany and Australia. Eight of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 111,300 publications), one is an upper-middle income location (India) and one a lower-middle income location (Kenya). Six low income locations feature in the top 50: Uganda (284 publications), Ethiopia (194 publications), Tanzania (183 publications), Nepal (128 publications), Rwanda (103 publications) and Malawi (58 publications).

The top five locations for which research on SDG16 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Rwanda, Uganda, Palestine, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

International collaboration yielded 14% of research on SDG16. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 37% of their total SDG16 research, while nearly 73% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG16 research was above average every year, with an average 1.04 over the period.

Key themes in SDG16 Research

International collaboration between income groups by location

International collaboration and research impact

Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration

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Help us to provide insight into SDG research. Click here to review the research.

See the methodology and definitions.

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Research supporting SDG17 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 11.9% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

Yet the data shows that more research is needed on SDG17. Research output, at 229 total publications, was the lowest among all the SDGs, and nearly 100% lower than SDG3 which had the highest output with more than three million total publications.

In order to advance the SDGs, partnerships are vital. They help scale ambition and complement the strengths of respective partners, providing new perspectives on challenges. Prospective partners may have specialist sector knowledge, on the ground expertise, and/or provide access to key stakeholders which one partner does not have. Transparency is critical and partners should be clear about expectations and engage frequently.

A key RELX partner on the SDGs is the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) which brings UNGC signatories together with civil society partners to plan projects and develop tools and guidance that can help all companies increase their SDG performance. We support the UNGC SDG Action Platform – Decent Work and Economic Growth – which helps business address important SDG targets such as 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.”

The UNGC is a partner, along with Global Citizen, the Ban Ki-Moon Centre for Global Citizens, and the Responsible Media Forum on RELX SDG Inspiration Days, which convene business, government, investors, academia, youth and NGOs – stakeholders needed to accelerate the SDGs – to explore positive, collaborative action.

Partnerships for the SDGs are also central to Elsevier’s mission to support inclusion and diversity, research capacity building, climate action and global health. One of the most compelling examples of how Elsevier contributes content, data, analytics, expertise and funding to build strong partnerships is Research4Life. For nearly 20 years, Elsevier has collaborated with UN agencies, publishers, key universities and non-profits to bridge the digital research divide for developing country researchers and healthcare workers. It provides a quarter of Research4Life content benefiting more than 10,000 registered institutions in over 125 countries.

This analysis builds on Elsevier’s Sustainability Science in a Global Landscape report, which was released in 2015 to coincide with the launch of the SDGs. See a 2017 update on key findings on the RELX SDG Resource Centre.

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