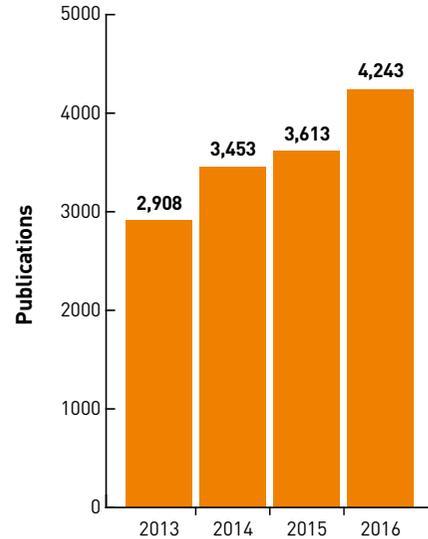


SDG 3 Good Health and Wellbeing

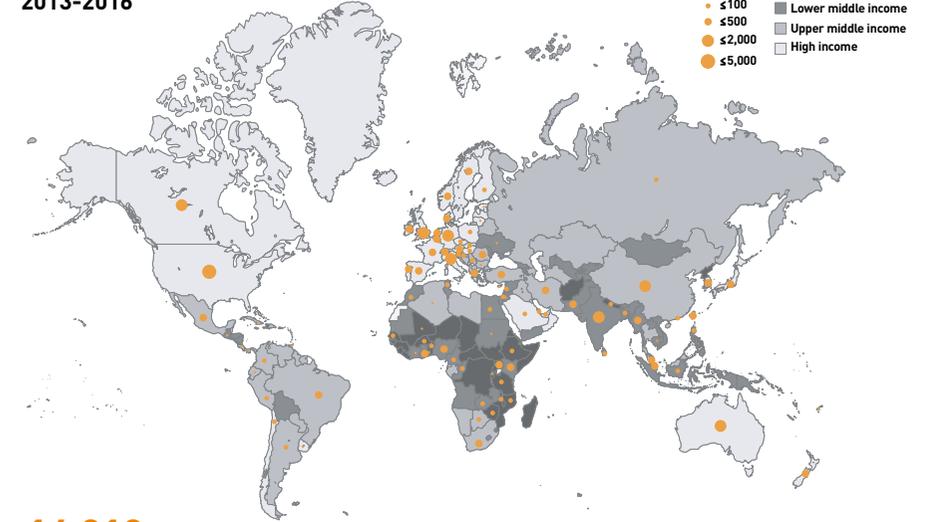
Research on health and sustainable development: scholarly output, growth, impact and collaboration with analysis of important intersecting topic areas.

According to the United Nations Development Programme, “The sustainable development goals make a bold commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases by 2030. The aim is to achieve universal health coverage, and provide access to safe and affordable medicines and vaccines for all.”

World scholarly output

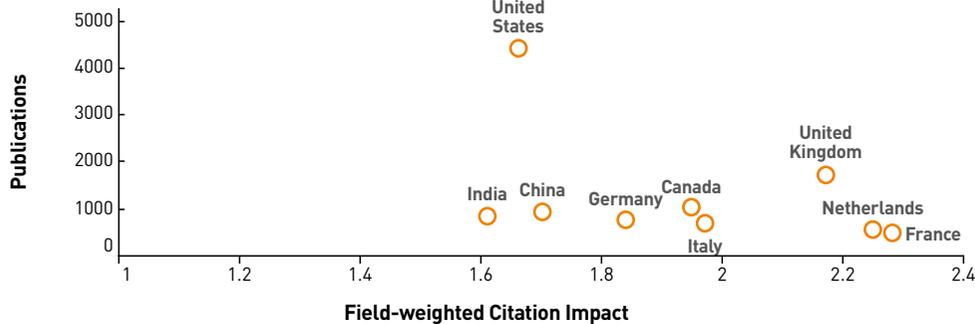


Global distribution of scholarly output vs income levels 2013-2016



14,218 scholarly papers on health and sustainable development were published globally between 2013- 2016. Nations with high income levels tend to have the highest scholarly output in health and sustainable development, in line with overall patterns of scholarly output.

Top 10 countries by scholarly output and impact



The US is the most prolific country for health research linked to sustainability

The US accounts for 22% of scholarly output related to health and sustainability, with a field-weighted citation impact (FWCI - a normalised indicator of scholarly importance) higher than the global average. The top 10 most prolific countries have a FWCI above the world average: France, the Netherlands and the UK have a FWCI more than twice the global average; the US has a FWCI more than one and a half times the average. Research resulting from a collaboration between academic institutions and private industry represents a fraction of the total scholarly output (average of 1.5% over the period), however it has a field-weighted citation impact of nearly 4 times that of research undertaken by academic institutions and private industry on their own.

Intersection of SDG 3 with three critical health and well-being research areas: non-communicable disease, gender equity and climate change

Increase in scholarly research related to SDG 3 and non-communicable disease, gender equity and climate change

International collaboration (between researchers in two or more countries) on SDG 3 and non-communicable disease, gender equity and climate change is higher than international collaboration across health research in general, and increased overall during the period (2013-2016). Nearly half of published research on SDG 3 and gender equity is the result of international collaboration. Just over a third of research papers on SDG 3 reference non-communicable disease.

The rise of collaborative research on SDG 3

