



Taking Action on SDGs in Osaka: A Practical Guide

OSAKA SDGs Data Book



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Purpose of this Book

Towards the target year of 2030 for the SDGs, numerous citizens, companies, and organizations in Osaka Prefecture are actively engaging in SDG-related actions. However, globally, only 18% of the 169 targets of the SDGs are currently progressing satisfactorily*.

In view of this situation, we have created this book to promote the efforts of companies and organizations that play a significant role in achieving the SDGs, and to accelerate SDG-related actions within the prefecture.

The data and examples of corporate initiatives featured in this book aim to convey the current situation in Osaka Prefecture and serve as hints when integrating SDGs into business strategies or addressing new regional issues. We hope this book will support your efforts.

*According to The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2025.

How to Use this Book

You may read this book from start to finish or jump straight to the parts that interest you and which you want to learn about in greater detail. Please utilize this book starting from the aspects that pique your interest, referencing the following guide:



Recommended for:

- ▶ Those who want to know the progress and achievement levels of the SDGs efforts already being implemented
- ▶ Those who want to gather data related to the activities of companies and organizations

Check the indicators and data you are interested in from the list of indicators.

Check the indicators and data from goals or issues of interest or related to your industry

Proceed to P3



Recommended for:

- ▶ Those who have determined the goals to focus on based on their corporate philosophy or business activities

Check the indicators and data related to the 17 goals

Proceed to P4

Check the indicators and data directly related to the 169 targets

Proceed to P15

Why are SDGs Necessary for Companies?

For companies to grow and develop sustainably, management that considers long-term societal needs is essential. There is now a lot of buzz about utilizing SDGs as a tool or concept for avoiding long-term management risks and negative impacts on the social environment, while also seizing new business opportunities.



Search by Data

This section provides a list of data included in this book and the related goals and industries. Each piece of data is selected from the SDG achievement indicators.

No	the SDG achievement indicators	Direction	Related SDGs	Particularly Relevant Industries	Page
1	Relative poverty rate (%)	-	1 2 10	Medical and Welfare, Public sector	4
2	Rate of households receiving livelihood protection (%)	-	1	Medical and Welfare, Public sector	4
3	Number of homeless per 100,000 population (persons)	-	1	Medical and Welfare, Public sector	4
4	Number of deaths from malnutrition per 100,000 population (persons)	-	2	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Medical and Welfare, Public sector	4
5	Percentage of children with poor nutrition (%)	-	2	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Medical and Welfare, Public sector	4
6	Agriculture and fisheries output per capita (10,000 yen/person)	+	2	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Public sector	4
7	Number of youth deaths per 1,000 population (persons)	-	3	Medical and Welfare, Public sector	5
8	Healthy life expectancy (years)	+	3	Services, Medical and Welfare, Public sector	5
9	Number of traffic deaths per 10,000 population (persons)	-	3	Transportation and Information Communication, Public sector	5
10	Percentage of children on waiting lists for nursery schools and kindergartens (%)	-	4	Medical and Welfare, Education, Public sector	5
11	Percentage of junior high school graduates who go on to higher education (%)	+	4	Education, Public sector	5
12	Average percentage of correct answers on academic assessments (%)	+	4	Education, Public sector	5
13	Number of confirmed sex crimes per 1,000 women (cases)	-	5	Public sector	6
14	Gender Parity Index for household workers (-)	N	5	Services, Education, Public sector	6
15	Gender Parity Index for managerial occupations (-)	N	5 10	[All industries]	6
16	Water supply coverage (%)	+	6 1 11	Public sector	6
17	Sewage treatment coverage (%)	+	6	Public sector	6
18	Water consumption per capita (based on a withdrawal basis) (m ³ /person)	-	6	Services, Public sector	6
19	Percentage of population with access to electricity (%)	+	7	Electricity and Gas, Public sector	7
20	Renewable energy installation capacity per capita (kW)	+	7	Electricity and Gas, Real Estate, Services	7
21	Gross output per unit of final energy consumption (million yen/TJ)	+	7	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas, Commercial	7
22	Growth rate of gross regional product per capita (%)	+	8	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Manufacturing, Commercial	7
23	Unemployment rate (%)	-	8	[All industries]	7
24	Percentage of population aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	-	8	Medical and Welfare, Education, Public sector	7
25	Manufactured value added per employee (million yen/person)	+	9	Manufacturing	8
26	CO ₂ emissions per million-yen unit of added value (tCO ₂ /million yen)	-	9 8	Manufacturing, Commercial, Real Estate, Services	8
27	Number of patent applications filed per 100,000 population (hundred cases)	+	9	Manufacturing, Services, Education	8
28	Decrease rate of households with income of less than 3 million yen (%)	+	10	Medical and Welfare, Public sector	8
29	Labour share (%)	+	10	Manufacturing, Commercial, Real Estate, Services	8
30	Unemployment rate of foreign workers (%)	-	10 8	[All industries]	8
31	Percentage of households that live in housing below the minimum living standard (%)	-	11	Construction, Real Estate, Public sector	9
32	Public transportation coverage (%)	+	11	Construction, Transportation and Information Communication, Public sector	9
33	SPM (Suspended Particulate Matter) concentration (µg/m ³)	-	11	Construction, Transportation and Information Communication, Public sector	9
34	Amount of business waste generated per gross regional product (tons/million yen)	-	12	Construction, Manufacturing, Commercial, Services	9
35	Hazardous waste disposal rate (%)	+	12	Construction, Manufacturing, Commercial, Services	9
36	Recycling rate (%)	+	12	[All industries]	9
37	Number of residents in flood-prone areas per 100,000 population (million persons)	-	13	Construction, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, Public sector	10
38	Number of people sent to hospital due to heat stroke per 100,000 population (persons)	-	13	[All industries]	10
39	CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /person)	-	13	[All industries]	10
40	River BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) (mg/L)	-	14 6	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Construction, Manufacturing, Public sector	10
41	Percentage change in sales value of fishery catches (-)	+	14	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	10
42	Number of arrests for violations of fishery-related laws per 100,000 population (cases)	-	14	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Public sector	10
43	Rate of change in forest area (2010 as 1.0)	+	15	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Real Estate, Public sector	11
44	Number of animals and plants poached or illegally traded per 100,000 population (cases)	-	15	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Services, Public sector	11
45	Number of confirmed alien invasive species (species)	-	15	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Services, Public sector	11
46	Number of confirmed homicide cases per 100,000 population (cases)	-	16	Public sector	11
47	Number of child abuse consultations per 1,000 elementary school students (cases)	-	16	Medical and Welfare, Public sector	11
48	Voter turnout (%)	+	16	Public sector	11
49	Fiscal capability index (FCI) (-)	+	17 10	Public sector	12
50	SDGs promotion index (%)	+	17	[All industries]	12
51	Number of sister cities per 100,000 population (cities)	+	17	Public sector	12

Note: Indicators that aim for an increase towards achieving the goals are marked with "+", while those aiming for a decrease are marked with "-".



What is the Osaka "笑" Indicator? —Can "Laughter" Contribute to the SDGs?	Particularly Relevant Industries	Page
Evaluation of "Laughter" and Subjective Well-being	[All industries]	13

What are the SDG Achievement Indicators?

The various indicators used in this book are selected from the SDG Achievement Indicators developed in the report *HALF WAY TO 2030: JAPAN SDG LOCAL AND REGIONAL REPORT 2023*, published in September 2023 by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) and the Japan SDG Local and Regional Report Editorial Board.

Search by Goals

The data for each indicator is based on the *Local Government SDG Achievement Databook 2015–2024*. These sources may differ from the indicators used in various plans created by Osaka Prefecture. Additionally, due to differences in the frequency of updates for statistical data, the latest year available at each respective period is used.

1 NO POVERTY



1 NO POVERTY

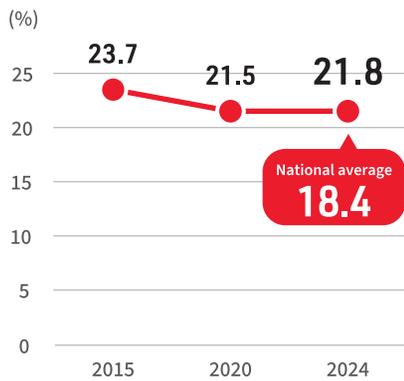
Goal 1 focuses on issues related to poverty. Poverty is not only an issue in developing countries; it is also a significant problem in developed countries, where economic disparities are widening and the provision of essential services such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure is insufficient.

Relative poverty rate (%)

Related Targets

1.1 1.2 1.a 1.b
2.1 10.2 10.3

The percentage of households with an income below 2 million yen, relative to the total number of households.



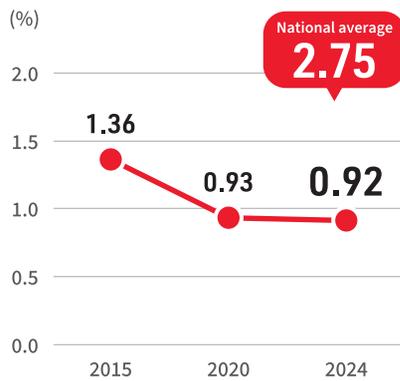
Note: Since the underlying statistical data for this indicator is updated every five years, it is important to pay attention to the timing of the next update.

Rate of households receiving livelihood protection (%)

Related Targets

1.2 1.3 1.a

The percentage of households receiving livelihood protection relative to the total number of households.

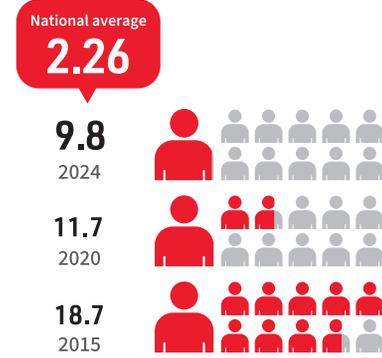


Number of homeless per 100,000 population (persons)

Related Targets

1.3 1.4 1.a 1.b

The number of people per 100,000 population who have no permanent residence and live in public parks, riversides, roads, train stations, or other facilities.



2 ZERO HUNGER



2 ZERO HUNGER

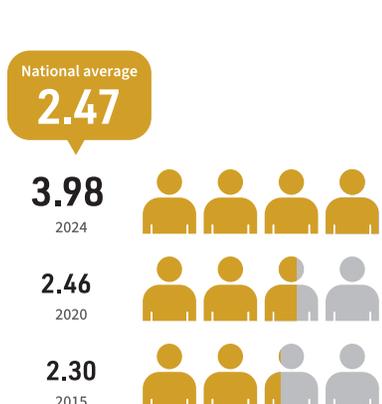
Goal 2 addresses issues including malnutrition and food production. In Japan, sustainability in agriculture and food production is crucial, along with tackling social issues such as child malnutrition.

Number of deaths from malnutrition per 100,000 population (persons)

Related Targets

2.1 2.2

“Malnutrition” includes not only food shortages but also reduced digestive and absorption capacity in the elderly and eating disorders.

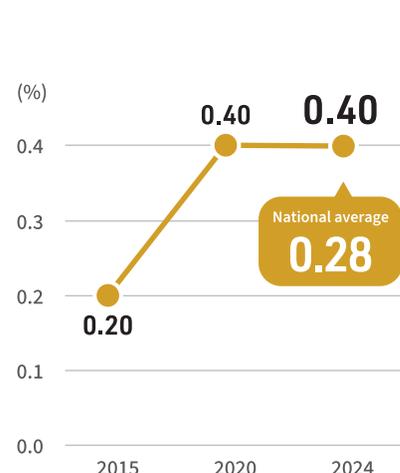


Percentage of children with poor nutrition (%)

Related Targets

2.2

“Poor nutrition” includes both deficiencies in specific nutrients and overnutrition.

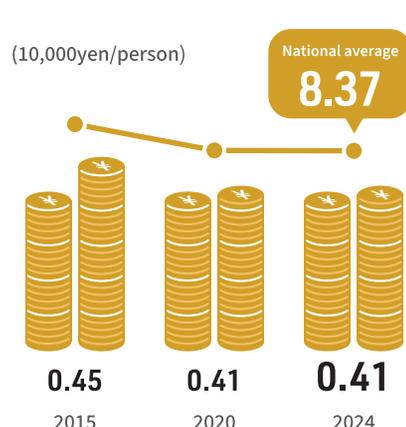


Agriculture and fisheries output per capita (10,000 yen/person)

Related Targets

2.3 2.4 2.5 2.a
2.b 2.c

The value of agricultural and fisheries output in a region divided by its population, showing the food production amount per capita.



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



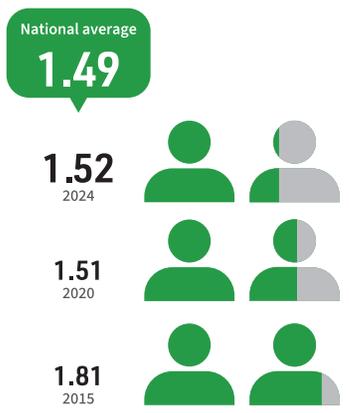
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Goal 3 focuses on health and safety-related objectives. It requires not only improving individual lifestyles but also addressing underlying social issues such as access to healthcare and income disparities.

Number of youth deaths per 1,000 population (persons)

Related Targets: 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 3.a, 3.b, 3.c, 3.d

The percentage of people who died before reaching old age relative to the total population, defining "youth" as individuals aged 30-69. (Youth definition according to SDSN)



Healthy life expectancy (years)

Related Targets: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 3.a, 3.b, 3.c, 3.d

The period during which individuals can live their lives without daily activity limitations.



Number of traffic deaths per 10,000 population (persons)

Related Targets: 3.6

The number of deaths due to traffic accidents per capita, indicating the risk of encountering traffic accidents resulting in death.



Search by Goals

Goal 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



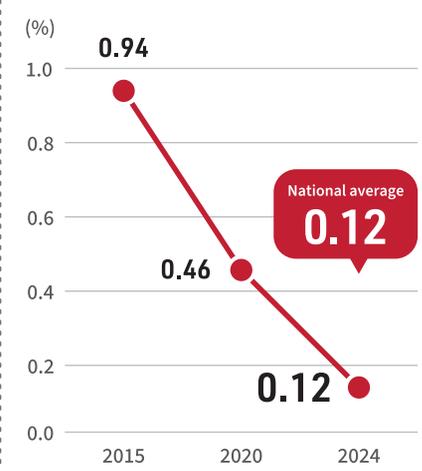
4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Goal 4 focuses on educational objectives covering a range from early childhood to higher education. Education is a societal issue impacting not only families with young children but also society as a whole, such as how household poverty affects school attendance rates.

Percentage of children on waiting lists for nursery schools and kindergartens (%)

Related Targets: 4.1, 4.2, 4.a

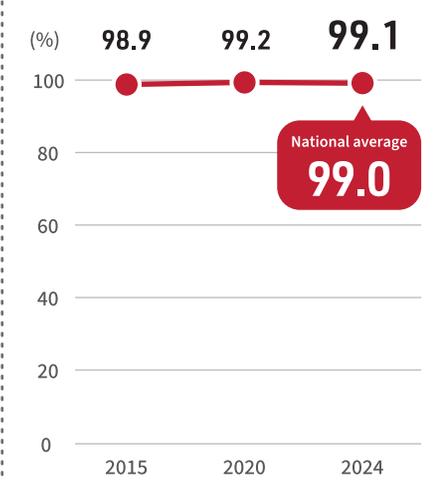
The number of children on waiting lists divided by the number of applicants, showing the percentage of children unable to enroll in nursery schools or kindergartens despite wanting to.



Percentage of junior high school graduates who go on to higher education (%)

Related Targets: 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 4.7, 4.b

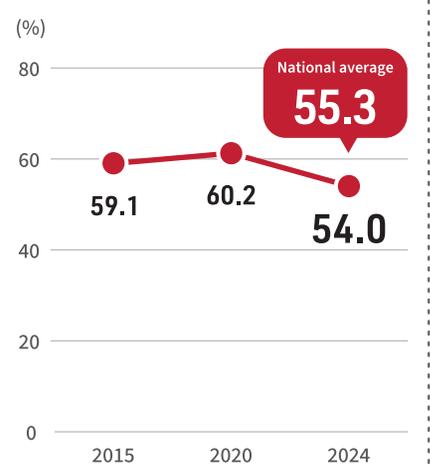
This indicates the percentage of students who, after graduating from junior high school, advance to high schools or other higher education institutions.



Average percentage of correct answers on academic assessments (%)

Related Targets: 4.6, 4.7

The average percentage of correct answers in all subjects of academic assessments taken by junior high school students. Note that the difficulty of annual exams may vary, so this is provided as reference data.



Goal 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY

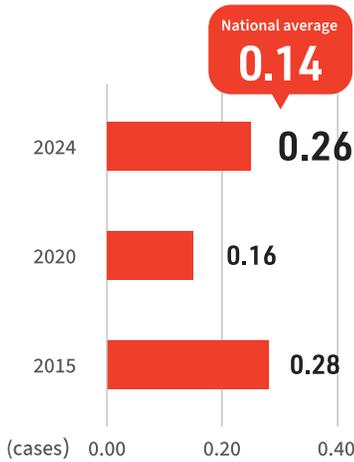
Goal 5 is about gender equality. Japan ranks low compared to many other countries, largely due to significant economic disparities between men and women, especially in income and management positions.

Number of confirmed sex crimes per 1,000 women (cases)

Related Targets

- 5.2
- 5.3
- 5.6
- 5.c

The number of sex crimes recognized by law enforcement agencies per 1,000 women indicates the risk of encountering crime.

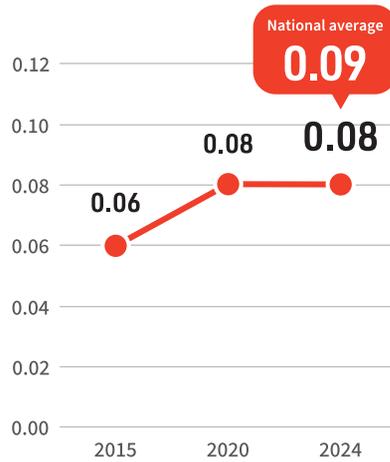


Gender Parity Index for household workers (-)

Related Targets

- 5.1
- 5.4
- 5.a
- 5.b
- 5.c

The ratio of household workers (male) to household workers (female). A value close to 1 indicates equality, while a value close to 0 indicates inequality.

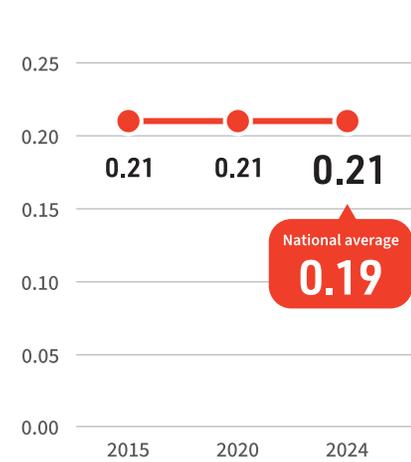


Gender Parity Index for managerial occupations (-)

Related Targets

- 5.1
- 5.5
- 5.a
- 5.b
- 5.c
- 10.3

The ratio of managerial positions held by women to those held by men. A value close to 1 indicates equality, while a value close to 0 indicates inequality.



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Goal 6 focuses on water and sanitation. Access to drinking water and sanitation facilities is a serious global issue, and there are things that businesses can contribute, such as developing new products and providing technical assistance.

Water supply coverage(%)

Related Targets

- 6.1
- 1.4
- 11.1

The percentage of the population that has access to piped water. In Japan, nearly all households have access to piped water.

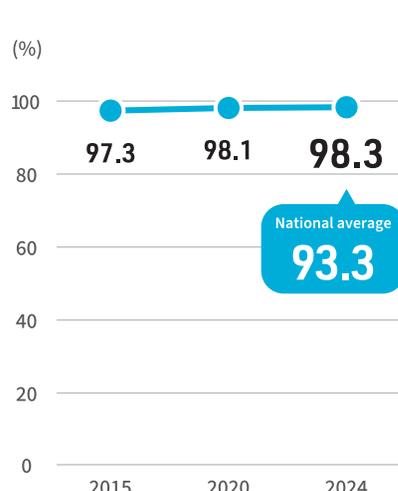


Sewage treatment coverage(%)

Related Targets

- 6.2
- 6.a
- 1.4

The percentage of the population connected to sewage systems, rural community sewage treatment systems, or septic tanks.

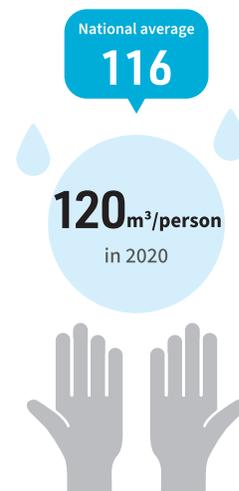


Water consumption per capita (based on a withdrawal basis) (m³/person)

Related Targets

- 6.4
- 6.5
- 6.6
- 6.a

The amount of water used for daily living per person in a given region over a year.



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Goal 7 focuses on renewable energy and related objectives. Japan has a low energy self-sufficiency rate globally, and creating a positive cycle of “economy” and “environment” requires proactive technological innovation from businesses.

Percentage of population with access to electricity (%)

Related Targets **7.1** **7.b** **1.4**

The percentage of the population that has access to electricity. This is assumed to be 100% in Japan*, with no annual variation.

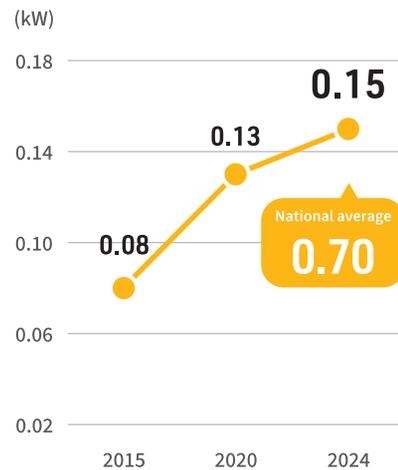
*Global Tracking Framework



Renewable energy installation capacity per capita (kW)

Related Targets **7.2** **7.a**

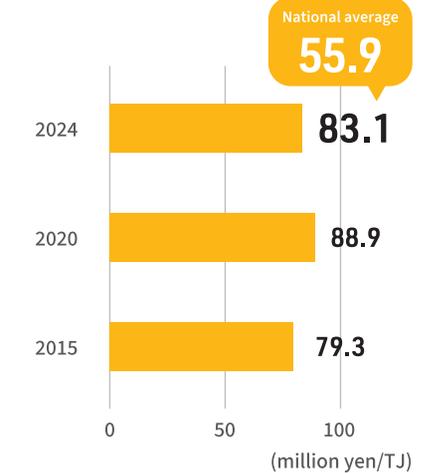
The capacity of renewable energy installations, such as solar and wind power, per capita in a given region.



Gross output per unit of final energy consumption (million yen/TJ)

Related Targets **7.2** **7.3** **7.a**

The gross production per unit of energy consumption (TJ: Terajoule), representing the energy production efficiency of economic activities.



Search by Goals

Goal 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



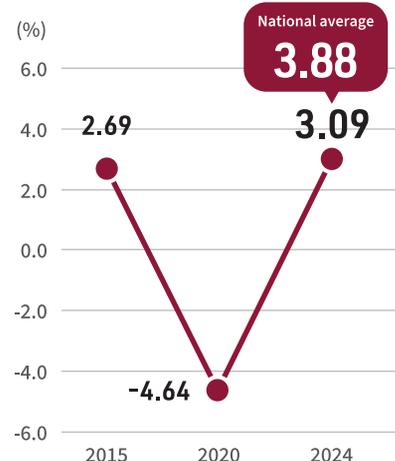
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Goal 8 focuses on economic growth and employment objectives. Topics like work-life balance and innovation are close to businesses. Referencing these indicators can help collect data relevant to your company.

Growth rate of gross regional product per capita (%)

Related Targets **8.1** **8.2** **8.3** **8.9** **8.10**

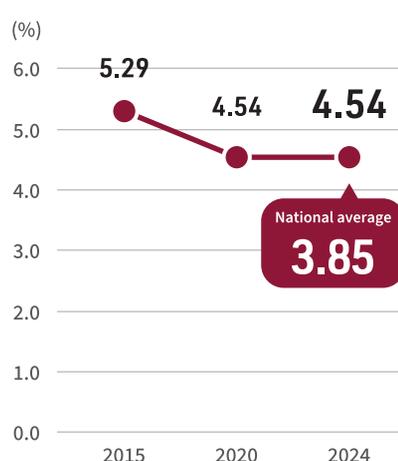
The annual growth rate of gross regional product (the total of agricultural production value, manufacturing shipment value, and commercial sales value) per capita.



Unemployment rate (%)

Related Targets **8.3** **8.5** **8.9**

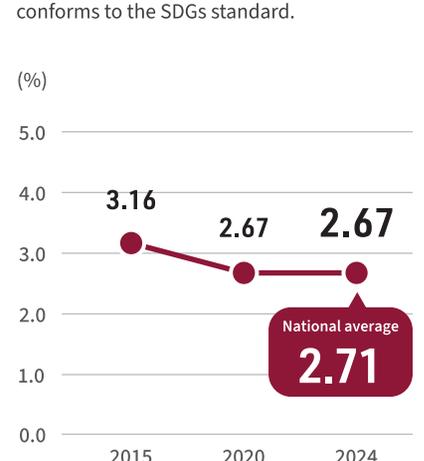
The percentage of the labor force aged 15 and over who are unemployed but willing to work, indicating the employment and economic conditions in the region.



Percentage of population aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training (NEET)(%)

Related Targets **8.6** **8.7** **8.9**

The percentage of NEETs reflects the lack of employment and educational opportunities for the youth. Although NEET in Japan is defined as below 34 years old, this indicator conforms to the SDGs standard.



Goal 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

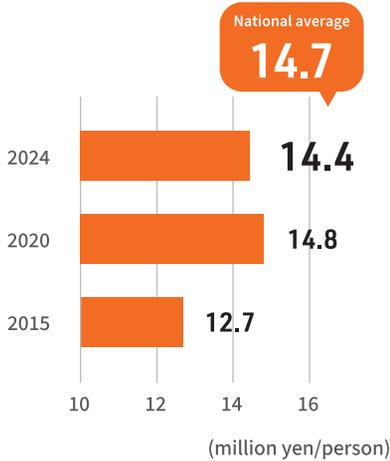
Goal 9 focuses on technology innovation objectives, such as added value and patents. Many indicators are useful for measuring the market value and technological innovation of companies. When combined with the number of employees, this also serves as an indicator to evaluate labor productivity.

Manufactured value added per employee (million yen/person)

Related Targets

9.2 9.3 9.5 9.b 9.c

The added value is generated by the employee in manufacturing, subtracting total expenses from income.

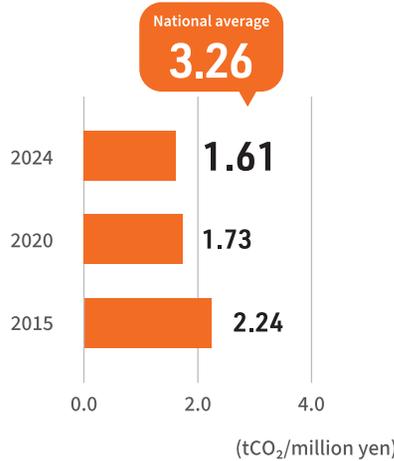


CO₂ emissions per million-yen unit of added value (tCO₂/million yen)

Related Targets

9.1 9.4 9.5 9.a 9.b 9.c 8.4

The amount of CO₂ emissions produced in generating one million yen of added value, indicating the environmental efficiency of economic activities.

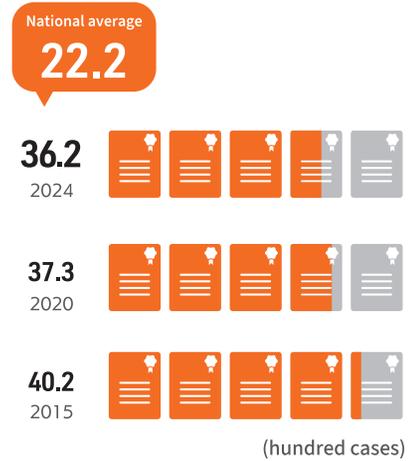


Number of patent applications filed per 100,000 population (hundred cases)

Related Targets

9.5 9.b 9.c

The number of patent applications per capita, indicating the ease of innovation in the region.



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

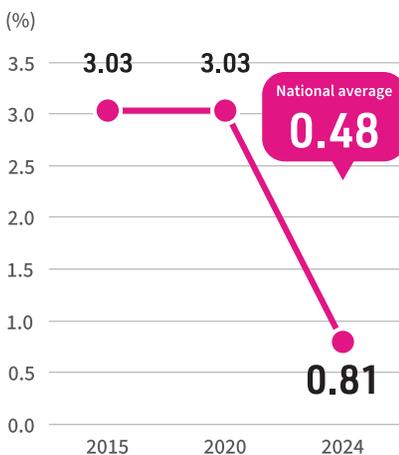
Goal 10 focuses on income and employment equity. It is necessary to eliminate not only national and regional disparities but also discrimination based on position, gender, race, etc.

Decrease rate of households with an income of less than 3 million yen (%)

Related Targets

10.1

The decrease rate of households with low income, indicating the improvement of income inequality.

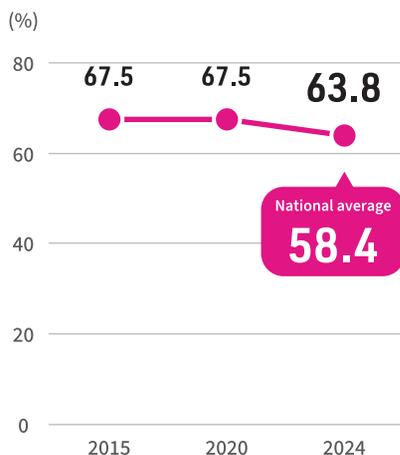


Labour share(%)

Related Targets

10.3 10.4

The proportion of the added value created by a company that is distributed to workers.

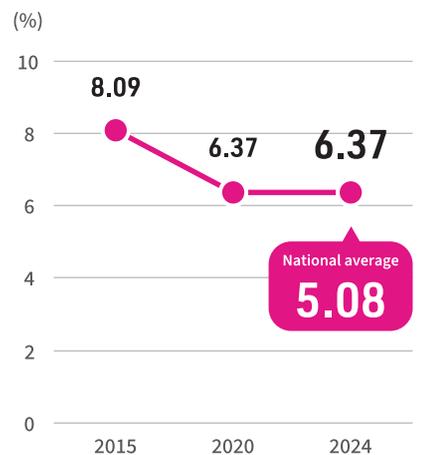


Unemployment rate of foreign workers(%)

Related Targets

10.7 8.8

The unemployment rate is focused on foreign workers, which is also essential to compare with the national unemployment rate under Goal 8.



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

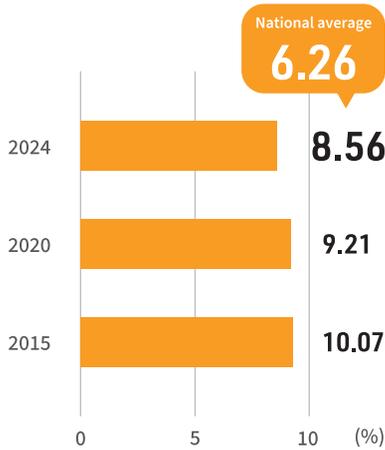
Goal 11 targets housing and living environments. Along with solving issues like housing supply and transportation access, it is important to create sustainable cities that adapt to changing lifestyles and values.

Percentage of households that live in housing below the minimum living standard (%)

Related Targets

11.1 11.3 11.c

The percentage of the population living within 800 meters of a train station or 300 meters of a bus stop.

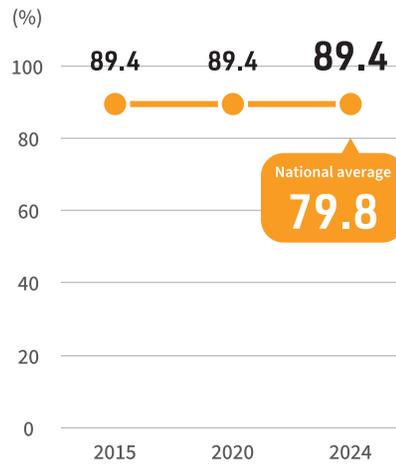


Public transportation coverage (%)

Related Targets

11.2 11.a

The percentage of the population living within 800 meters of a train station or 300 meters of a bus stop.

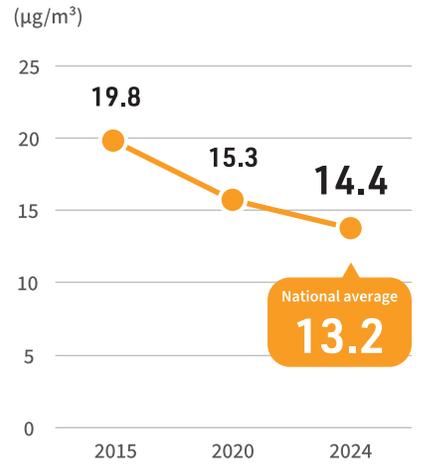


SPM (Suspended Particulate Matter) concentration (µg/m³)

Related Targets

11.6

The concentration of suspended particulate matter in the air is one of the evaluation standards for air pollution.



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

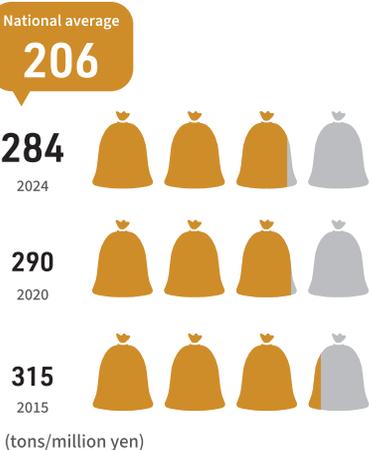
Goal 12 focuses on waste-related objectives. Japan has a lower recycling rate than other developed countries, and it is necessary to enhance awareness of resource circulation despite differences in calculation methods and waste disposal methods.

Amount of business waste generated per gross regional product (tons/million yen)

Related Targets

12.2 12.3 12.6 12.a

The amount of business waste generated per unit of gross production, representing the environmental efficiency of economic activities.

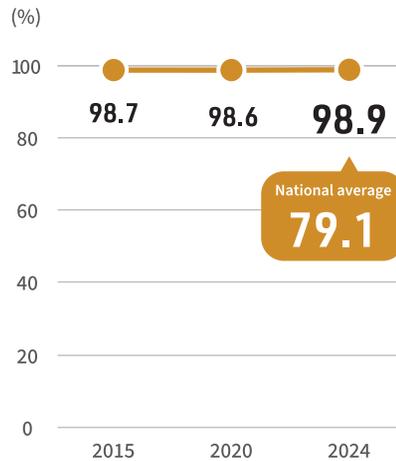


Hazardous waste disposal rate (%)

Related Targets

12.3 12.4 12.5 12.6

The percentage of hazardous and dangerous waste (other waste) that is processed by methods other than direct landfill.

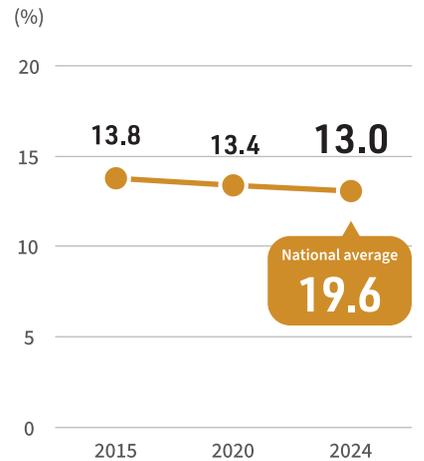


Hazardous waste disposal rate (%)

Related Targets

12.6 12.7 12.8

The percentage of recycled waste in the total waste intake, reused as materials or fuels.





13 CLIMATE ACTION

Goal 13 involves both “mitigation” and “adaptation” to climate change. While working on CO₂ reduction, businesses also have a role in viewing climate adaptation as an opportunity to develop products and services.

Number of residents in flood-prone areas per 100,000 population (million persons)

Related Targets



The percentage of the population living in flood-prone areas as designated by national or local governments.

National average
4.29

2024
4.84



2020
4.84



2015
4.83



(million persons)

Number of people sent to hospital due to heat stroke per 100,000 population (persons)

Related Targets



The rate of people hospitalized due to heatstroke is approximately May to September each year.

National average
78.1

2024
82.6



2020
55.0



2015
41.9



CO₂ emissions per capita (tCO₂/person)

Related Targets



The total CO₂ emissions from all sectors (industry, households, transportation, etc.) divided by the total population of the region.

National average
7.46

2024

4.34

2020

4.68

2015

6.03

(tCO₂/person)

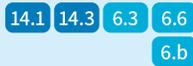


14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Goal 14 focuses on marine resources. In addition to conservation measures such as preventing marine pollution, proper resource management leads to ecosystem recovery and sustainable fisheries.

River BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) (mg/L)

Related Targets



The biochemical oxygen demand is a standard for water quality. Higher values indicate worse environments for river self-purification and aquatic habitats.

(mg/L)

3.0

2015

2020

2.51

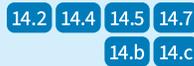
2.36

2.5

National average
1.38

Percentage change in sales value of fishery catches (-)

Related Targets



The annual change in the sales value of fishery catches, with values below 1 indicating a decline in catch volume, industry basis, and resources.

1.2

2015

2020

0.97

1.0

0.97

0.8

0.97

0.6

0.90

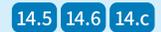
0.4

0.2

0.0

Number of arrests for violations of fishery-related laws per 100,000 population (cases)

Related Targets



The number of arrests for fishery law violations (poaching) per 100,000 population measures the appropriateness of resource management.

National average
2.15

2024

0.07

2020

0.17

2015

0.07

0.0 0.1 0.2



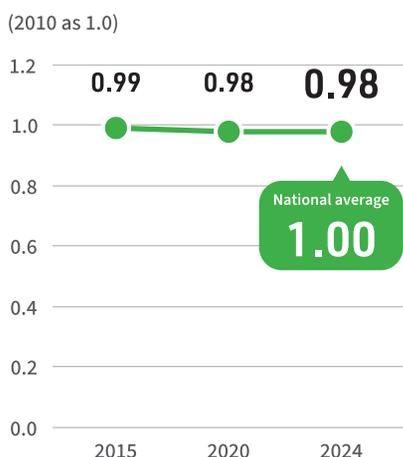
15 LIFE ON LAND

Goal 15 involves data on forests and terrestrial ecosystems. Beyond direct impact areas, the aim is for contributions to sustainable forest management through business activities such as procuring FSC® certified products.

Rate of change in forest area (2010 as 1.0)

Related Targets 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.a 15.b 11.3 11.4 11.7

The change in forest area since 2015. Note that regions with small forest areas to begin with are less likely to show a decline.



Number of animals and plants poached or illegally traded per 100,000 population (cases)

Related Targets 15.6 15.7 15.9 15.c

The number of cases of poaching or illegal trade in plants and animals indicates the degree of proper management and protection of biodiversity.



Number of confirmed alien invasive species (species)

Related Targets 15.4 15.5 15.8 15.9 15.a 15.c

The number of established alien species in the region indicates the risk of biodiversity impact from invasive species. (Using the municipal average in the prefecture)



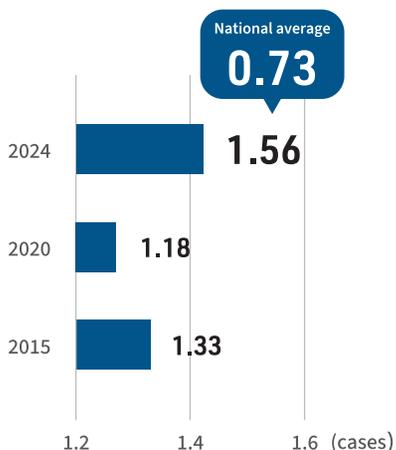
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Goal 16 focuses on safety and justice-related objectives. By paying attention to related targets, measures required to address issues like child abuse and corruption become apparent alongside maintaining national and regional peace.

Number of confirmed homicide cases per 100,000 population (cases)

Related Targets 16.1 16.3 16.4 16.5

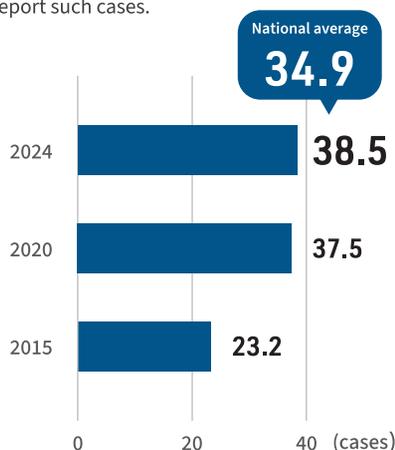
The number of recognized homicide cases by law enforcement agencies serves as an indicator of regional safety.



Number of child abuse consultations per 1,000 elementary school students (cases)

Related Targets 16.2 16.3

The number of consultations made to child consultation centers. Although the trend is increasing nationwide, this may reflect positive changes in societal willingness to report such cases.



Voter turnout (%)

Related Targets 16.5 16.6 16.7 16.8 16.9 16.10 16.a 16.b

The voter turnout rate in the most recent general elections of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors indicates the civic and regional political participation level.





17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

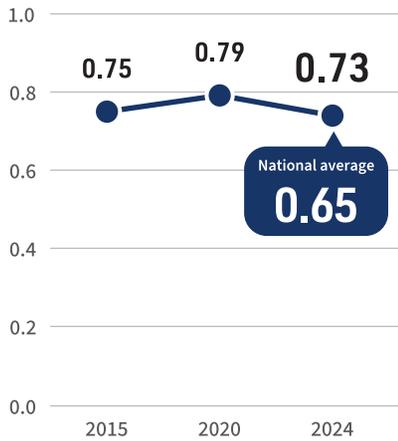
Goal 17 involves data on partnerships to promote SDGs across all entities, countries, and regions. Strengthening partnerships is essential for addressing a variety of social and regional challenges alongside SDGs.

Fiscal capability index (FCI) (-)

Related Targets

17.1 10.5

The ratio of standard fiscal revenue to standard fiscal demand, indicating the financial strength of local governments.

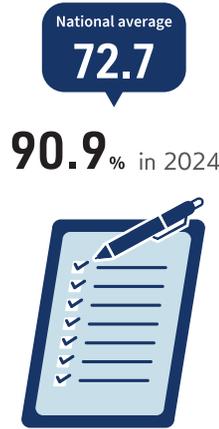


SDGs promotion index(%)

Related Targets

17.14 17.16 17.17

The extent of SDG-related initiatives is based on the results of a national survey of local governments by the Cabinet Office.



Number of sister cities per 100,000 population (cities)

Related Targets

17.16 17.17

The number of sister city relationships per 100,000 population, visualizing partnerships between domestic and international municipalities.



Let's Participate Together!

My SDGs Declaration Project

To achieve the SDGs, it is essential for each of us to consider the goals as our own and take concrete actions. Sustainable Development Goals might seem grand and challenging, making one feel disconnected or powerless, but there are many familiar actions and initiatives in our daily lives that contribute to the SDGs.

The “My SDGs Declaration Project” invites all stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and organizations within Osaka, to declare their actions towards achieving the SDGs. These declarations are shared and introduced on the Osaka Prefecture website and other platforms, spreading the message to a broader audience. The SDGs start with the awareness and actions of each individual. Let’s declare our SDGs actions and work together to build a sustainable future.

My SDGs Declaration Project ▶



This book covers various data related to the SDGs, but subjective aspects such as quality of life and happiness, which cannot be captured by objective numbers alone, are also essential for achieving the SDGs. Thus, we conducted a survey on “laughter,” for which Osaka is renowned, and the subjective feelings of “happiness” and “feeling healthy.”

Correlation Between “Laughter,” “Happiness,” and “Feeling healthy”

In the survey, participants rated six items—“Laughter,” “Worthwhile,” “Life satisfaction,” “Happiness,” “Anxiety,” and “Feeling healthy”—on an 11-point scale from 0 to 10. The results showed a positive correlation between “Laughter” and “Happiness,” “Life satisfaction,” “Worthwhile,” and “Feeling healthy.” Increasing “Laughter,” a leading characteristic of Osaka, might improve people’s sense of happiness and health, potentially contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.

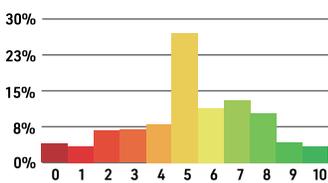
- How to Read the Graph: This graph shows the percentage results for each survey question, with responses rated on an 11-point scale.



- Correlation coefficient: The closer it is to 1, the stronger the relationship; the closer it is to 0, the weaker the relationship.

☆ Worthwhile

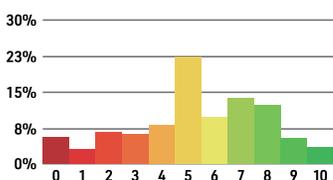
Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?



Correlation coefficient
0.69

⚙️ Life satisfaction

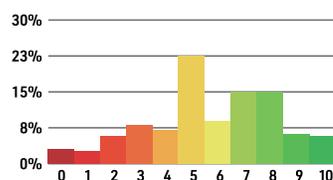
Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?



Correlation coefficient
0.72

🛡️ Feeling healthy

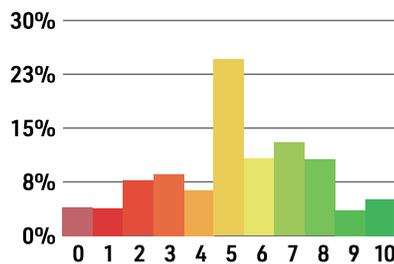
How do you evaluate your current health status?



Correlation coefficient
0.65

😊 Laughter:

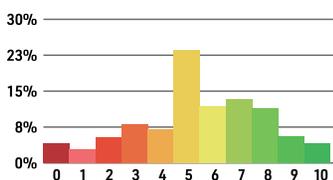
Did you laugh often in the past week?



Correlation coefficient
0.77

😊 Happiness

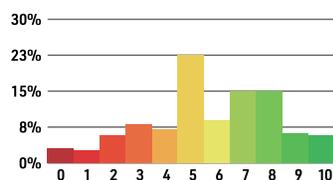
Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?



Correlation coefficient
0.07

☁️ Anxiety

Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?



Survey Overview:

- **Method:** Online survey conducted by a private research company by its own monitors.
- **Subjects:** 1,000 Osaka Prefecture residents aged 18 and over, allocated according to gender, age, and residence based on census results.
- **Period:** September 1-4, 2025

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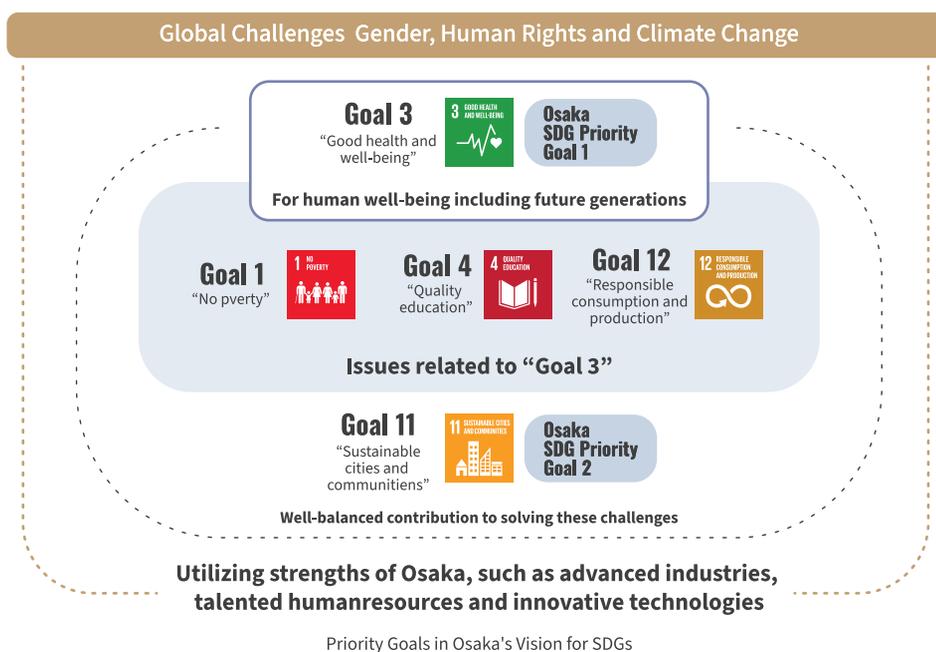
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Osaka's Vision for SDGs

Osaka's Vision for SDGs was formulated in March 2020 with the aim of making Osaka the leading SDG City in the world, contributing to the achievement of the SDGs as the host city of Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan. This vision clarifies the image of the SDG City that Osaka aspires to become and aims to create new SDG initiatives through shared efforts across the entire prefecture with residents, businesses, municipalities, and various other stakeholders.

The vision outlines the role of the prefecture, including "connecting the efforts of various stakeholders" and "making its own SDG contributions," and an approach toward realizing SDG-advanced city as a legacy of the Expo. The vision positions certain priority goals, which include goals that need to be addressed to overcome challenges and goals that can contribute globally, based on an analysis of goal achievements, surveys of residents and businesses, and other factors. Guided by this vision, Osaka aims to lead Japan and the world in achieving the SDGs by 2030, in collaboration with the global community.

SDG Initiatives in
Osaka Prefecture ▶



OSAKA SDGs Forum

Osaka Prefecture has been hosting the OSAKA SDGs Forum since fiscal year 2023 to accelerate SDG-related actions centered around Osaka and Kansai towards 2030. This forum brings together diverse stakeholders, including the Cabinet Office, United Nations agencies, local governments, companies, NPOs, and the youth generation, providing a platform for sharing and learning from each other about SDG trends both domestically and internationally. Participants can also share insights and knowledge gained from past SDG actions. Additionally, networking sessions are arranged to foster new collaborations among

participants, initiating co-creation through this event.

The OSAKA JAPAN SDGs Forum was held in 2025 at the venue of Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan, with over 1,500 domestic and international participants. Speakers at the Forum included not only Japan's leading SDGs researchers and senior executives from major global corporations, but also a wide range of other speakers, including representatives of the younger generation. Besides sharing forward-looking actions and ideas, the Forum participants also delivered a message for "SDGs+ beyond" in the period from 2030 onward. Please note that recordings of past forums can be viewed on the Osaka Prefecture website, so do take a look.



The OSAKA JAPAN SDGs Forum in progress



OSAKA SDGs Forum ▶

List of Targets

This section introduces the 169 targets categorized by each goal. The pages for related indicators are also included, allowing readers to check both the indicators and targets to understand their impact on achieving specific goals. Additionally, targets that are related to indicators from goals with the same or different numbers are annotated with indicator names and page numbers, so these should also be referenced.

Integration of Indicators and Targets

For each goal, the indicators (Pages 4–12) are listed along with the related targets. Even within the same goal, the indicators might address different targets, or they might contribute to the integrated resolution of targets from other goals. Therefore, it is important to pay close attention to the content of the targets as well.

Relative poverty rate (%)



(Example) Goal1 Relative poverty rate



The following icons are provided by The Global Goals Campaign. For more details, visit the [Global Goals website] (<https://www.globalgoals.org/>).

1 NO POVERTY		Related indicators P4
	1.1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY	
	1.2 REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50%	
	1.3 IMPLEMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS	
	1.4 EQUAL RIGHTS TO OWNERSHIP, BASIC SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES Water supply coverage▶P6 Sewage treatment coverage▶P6 Percentage of population with access to electricity▶P7	
	1.5 BUILD RESILIENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISASTERS Number of residents in flood-prone areas per 100,000 population▶P10	
	1.a MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO END POVERTY	
	1.b CREATE PRO-POOR AND GENDER-SENSITIVE POLICY FRAMEWORKS	

2 ZERO HUNGER		Related indicators P4
	2.1 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD Relative poverty rate▶P4	
	2.2 END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION	
	2.3 DOUBLE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES OF SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS	
	2.4 SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION AND RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES	
	2.5 MAINTAIN THE GENETIC DIVERSITY IN FOOD PRODUCTION	
	2.a INVEST IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND GENE BANKS	
	2.b PREVENT AGRICULTURAL TRADE RESTRICTIONS, MARKET DISTORTIONS AND EXPORT SUBSIDIES	
	2.c ENSURE STABLE FOOD COMMODITY MARKETS AND TIMELY ACCESS TO INFORMATION	

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEINGRelated indicators **P5**

 3.1 REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY	 3.8 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE
 3.2 END ALL PREVENTABLE DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE	 3.9 REDUCE ILLNESSES AND DEATH FROM HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION
 3.3 FIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	 3.a IMPLEMENT THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL
 3.4 REDUCE MORTALITY FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH	 3.b SUPPORT RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE VACCINES AND MEDICINES
 3.5 PREVENT AND TREAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE	 3.c INCREASE HEALTH FINANCING AND SUPPORT HEALTH WORKFORCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
 3.6 REDUCE ROAD INJURIES AND DEATHS	 3.d IMPROVE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH RISKS
 3.7 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE CARE, FAMILY PLANNING AND EDUCATION	

4 QUALITY EDUCATIONRelated indicators **P5**

 4.1 FREE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION	 4.6 UNIVERSAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY
 4.2 EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION	 4.7 EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP
 4.3 EQUAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION	 4.a BUILD AND UPGRADE INCLUSIVE AND SAFE SCHOOLS
 4.4 INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH RELEVANT SKILLS FOR FINANCIAL SUCCESS	 4.b EXPAND HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
 4.5 ELIMINATE ALL DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION	 4.c INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

5 GENDER EQUALITYRelated indicators **P6**

 5.1 END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS	 5.6 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS
 5.2 END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST AND EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS	 5.a EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL SERVICES
 5.3 ELIMINATE FORCED MARRIAGES AND GENITAL MUTILATION	 5.b PROMOTE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH TECHNOLOGY
 5.4 VALUE UNPAID CARE AND PROMOTE SHARED DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES	 5.c ADOPT AND STRENGTHEN POLICIES AND ENFORCEABLE LEGISLATION FOR GENDER EQUALITY
 5.5 ENSURE FULL PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING	

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6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION Related indicators P6

 6.1 SAFE AND AFFORDABLE DRINKING WATER	 6.5 IMPLEMENT INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
 6.2 END OPEN DEFECATION AND PROVIDE ACCESS TO SANITATION AND HYGIENE	 6.6 PROTECT AND RESTORE WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS <small>River BOD▶P10</small>
 6.3 IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND SAFE REUSE <small>River BOD▶P10</small>	 6.a EXPAND WATER AND SANITATION SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
 6.4 INCREASE WATER-USE EFFICIENCY AND ENSURE FRESHWATER SUPPLIES	 6.b SUPPORT LOCAL ENGAGEMENT IN WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT <small>River BOD▶P10</small>

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY Related indicators P7

 7.1 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY	 7.a PROMOTE ACCESS TO RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTMENTS IN CLEAN ENERGY
 7.2 INCREASE GLOBAL PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY	 7.b EXPAND AND UPGRADE ENERGY SERVICES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
 7.3 DOUBLE THE IMPROVEMENT IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY	

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH Related indicators P7

 8.1 SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH	 8.7 END MODERN SLAVERY, TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR
 8.2 DIVERSIFY, INNOVATE AND UPGRADE FOR ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY	 8.8 PROMOTE LABOUR RIGHTS AND PROMOTE SAFE WORKING ENVIRONMENTS <small>Unemployment rate of foreign workers▶P8</small>
 8.3 PROMOTE POLICIES TO SUPPORT JOB CREATION AND GROWING ENTERPRISES	 8.9 PROMOTE BENEFICIAL AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
 8.4 IMPROVE RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION <small>CO₂ emissions per million-yen unit of added value▶P8</small>	 8.10 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO BANKING, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES
 8.5 FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK WITH EQUAL PAY	 8.a INCREASE AID FOR TRADE SUPPORT
 8.6 PROMOTE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING	 8.b DEVELOP A GLOBAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE Related indicators P8

 9.1 DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE, RESILIENT AND INCLUSIVE INFRASTRUCTURES	 9.5 ENHANCE RESEARCH AND UPGRADE INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES
 9.2 PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION	 9.a FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
 9.3 INCREASE ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS	 9.b SUPPORT DOMESTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL DIVERSIFICATION
 9.4 UPGRADE ALL INDUSTRIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES FOR SUSTAINABILITY	 9.c UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES		Related indicators P8
	10.1 REDUCE INCOME INEQUALITIES	
	10.2 PROMOTE UNIVERSAL SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INCLUSION Relative poverty rate▶P4	
	10.3 ENSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND END DISCRIMINATION Relative poverty rate▶P4 Gender parity index for managerial occupations▶P6	
	10.4 ADOPT FISCAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES THAT PROMOTES EQUALITY	
	10.5 IMPROVED REGULATION OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS Fiscal capability index (FCI) ▶P12	

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		Related indicators P9
	11.1 SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING Water supply coverage▶P6	
	11.2 AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS	
	11.3 INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION Net change rate of forest area▶P11	
	11.4 PROTECT THE WORLD'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE Net change rate of forest area▶P11	
	11.5 REDUCE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS Number of residents in flood-prone areas per 100,000 population▶P10	

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION		Related indicators P9
	12.1 IMPLEMENT THE 10-YEAR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION FRAMEWORK	
	12.2 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES	
	12.3 HALVE GLOBAL PER CAPITA FOOD WASTE	
	12.4 RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE	
	12.5 SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE WASTE GENERATION	
	12.6 ENCOURAGE COMPANIES TO ADOPT SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING	

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13 CLIMATE ACTION

Related indicators P10

 13.1 STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE RELATED DISASTERS	 13.a IMPLEMENT THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
 13.2 INTEGRATE CLIMATE CHANGE MEASURES INTO POLICIES AND PLANNING	 13.b PROMOTE MECHANISMS TO RAISE CAPACITY FOR CLIMATE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
 13.3 BUILD KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY TO MEET CLIMATE CHANGE	

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Related indicators P10

 14.1 REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION	 14.6 END SUBSIDIES CONTRIBUTING TO OVERFISHING
 14.2 PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS	 14.7 INCREASE THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES
 14.3 REDUCE OCEAN ACIDIFICATION	 14.a INCREASE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY FOR OCEAN HEALTH
 14.4 SUSTAINABLE FISHING	 14.b SUPPORT SMALL SCALE FISHERS
 14.5 CONSERVE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS	 14.c IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL SEA LAW

15 LIFE ON LAND

Related indicators P11

 15.1 CONSERVE AND RESTORE TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS	 15.7 ELIMINATE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING OF PROTECTED SPECIES
 15.2 END DEFORESTATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED FORESTS	 15.8 PREVENT INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES ON LAND AND IN WATER ECOSYSTEMS
 15.3 END DESERTIFICATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED LAND	 15.9 INTEGRATE ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY IN GOVERNMENTAL PLANNING
 15.4 ENSURE CONSERVATION OF MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS	 15.a INCREASE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY
 15.5 PROTECT BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HABITATS	 15.b FINANCE AND INCENTIVIZE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT
 15.6 PROMOTE ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND FAIR SHARING OF THE BENEFITS	 15.c COMBAT GLOBAL POACHING AND TRAFFICKING

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS		Related indicators P11
 16.1 REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE	 16.7 ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING	
 16.2 PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE	 16.8 STRENGTHEN THE PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE	
 16.3 PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE	 16.9 PROVIDE UNIVERSAL LEGAL IDENTITY	
 16.4 COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS	 16.10 ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS	
 16.5 SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY	 16.a STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AND COMBAT TERRORISM AND CRIME	
 16.6 DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS	 16.b PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES	

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS		Related indicators P12
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 17.2 IMPLEMENT ALL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS	 17.12 REMOVE TRADE BARRIERS FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	
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 17.7 PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	 17.17 ENCOURAGE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS	
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Introduction

Search by Data

Search by Goals

What is the Osaka "笑" Indicator?
Can "Laughter" Contribute to the SDGs?

SDG Initiatives in
Osaka Prefecture

List of Targets

Taking Action on SDGs in Osaka: A Practical Guide

OSAKA SDGs Data Book

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For more information, please refer to the “SDGs Initiatives in Osaka Prefecture” website.

https://www.pref.osaka.lg.jp/o020050/kikaku_keikaku/sdgs/index.html



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