

# MEASURING DISTANCE TO THE SDGs TARGETS

A pilot assessment of where OECD countries stand

July 2016





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by world leaders at the United Nations on 25 September 2015, sets out an ambitious plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, with the overarching objective of leaving no one behind. At its core are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) comprising 169 targets.
2. This pilot study of the *starting positions*, in relation to the SDGs, of selected OECD countries is designed to help governments as they consider developing national action plans, as well as to contribute to SDG mainstreaming across different OECD Directorates. It leverages the wealth of statistical data collected by OECD members and harmonised through OECD tools and processes.
3. This study uses the latest information on various indicators available in OECD databases to establish countries' *starting positions on individual targets*, and presents preliminary results for a number of pilot countries. These starting positions are measured in terms of the distance to be travelled by 2030. This requires *setting end-values for the targets to be achieved by 2030*. The study uses a flexible approach to target setting, with appropriate consideration being given to values specified either in the 2030 Agenda or in other international commitments, but also using the current range of OECD performance as a rating scale where no such benchmarks have been enunciated.
4. Taking as a reference the global indicator set endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission at its 47<sup>th</sup> session, OECD indicators have been selected based on criteria of *relevance, ability to differentiate countries' performance, availability* and *statistical quality*. Applying these criteria, this document identifies 86 indicators covering 73 targets spanning all 17 Goals. Some further indicators would be available that cover parts or aspects of targets. It is, however, clear that *many SDG targets cannot be currently measured adequately through data routinely collected by the OECD*, and that significant statistical work is needed to fill some of these gaps. *The OECD is well positioned to advance this agenda* given its expertise in developing policy indicators and in assessing interconnectedness and policy-coherence.
5. In order to help interested countries explore the trans-boundary effects or contributions of their policies and development patterns, this pilot study also proposes an initial assessment of countries' *"global contributions"* (e.g. aid flows to less developed countries, or consumption-based carbon dioxide emissions) to meeting some of the targets in the 2030 Agenda.
6. While the assessment of starting positions has been undertaken at target level, the results can also be considered by Goal as well as through a global contribution lens. On average, *OECD members have made most progress on health, water and energy, and have furthest to go on gender equality*. Indicators can also be aggregated by the "5 Ps" in the 2030 Agenda: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. Based on this breakdown, OECD average *scores are best on planet, people and prosperity*, with *partnership* and especially *peace* lagging behind. Given the limitations of current data, all these results should be regarded as preliminary.
7. The heterogeneity in starting positions across both goals and targets suggests that *national priorities for implementing the SDG agenda should be set at target level* (See Country Profiles in Part II).
8. Finally, this study shows that, to implement the 2030 Agenda, countries may need to *develop additional indicators and evidence to identify and track progress on policies that drive outcomes at the country level and that have significant trans-boundary impacts*.

## I. Introduction

9. On 25 September 2015, world leaders meeting in New York adopted United Nations Resolution 70/1, [Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#). The Agenda is “a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity”, and “also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom”.

10. The core of the Agenda is a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals comprising 169 targets that draw on a large number of previous international agreements, especially concerning development, the environment and human rights (Figure 1). The Goals are presented as “integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable”. The Agenda presents them as addressing the “5Ps”: People (broadly corresponding to Goals 1-5), Planet (6, 12, 13, 14 and 15), Prosperity (7-11), Peace (16) and Partnership (17).

11. Still, this does not mean that every target applies to every country. Rather: “Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies”.<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals



Source: United Nations

12. Once countries have decided their national targets, and how they will be integrated into national processes, they will need to decide on how to implement policy strategies to achieve those goals, and how to track progress in their implementation plans. The 2030 Agenda “encourage[s] member states to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels”, but leaves the modalities of this national review process to their discretion. The Agenda provides much detail, however, concerning SDG follow-up and review at global level. This will include an annual report by the UN Secretary-General, and a four-yearly review by a High Level Political

<sup>1</sup> “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.

Forum, both of which will be supported by a set of global indicators. There will also be reviews at regional and thematic levels.

13. The OECD is committed to be a “best supporting actor” in the UN-led global effort to achieve the SDGs. The Organisation is actively contributing to the global monitoring framework and the UN’s global reports on SDG progress. However, recognising that problems and opportunities vary at national and regional levels, the 2030 Agenda also stresses the importance of follow-up and review at these levels. Indeed, OECD members share many characteristics and commitments that mean that the SDG targets apply to them in a distinct way. Against this background, the 2016 Ministerial Council Meeting appreciated the vision set out in a proposed OECD Action Plan on the SDGs (Box 1). The meeting recognised the Organisation’s role in supporting Members’ and the international community’s implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Goals, and noted that this role would build on the OECD’s core strengths and expertise.

#### Box 1. The OECD Action Plan on SDGs

The OECD Action Plan on SDGs [C/MIN(2016)6] aims to:

**Apply an SDG lens to the OECD’s strategies and policy tools:** OECD Committees are encouraged to identify opportunities to contribute to SDG implementation in their programmes of work. Mainstreaming the SDGs may also involve revisiting thematic strategies (e.g. on innovation, skills, or green growth).

**Leverage OECD data to track progress in the implementation of the SDGs:** The OECD will, *inter alia*, provide data for the UN-led Global Indicator Framework for the SDGs; help developing countries address data gaps (in collaboration with PARIS21); broaden its Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) for developing countries; modernise its development finance statistics; develop and expand its Revenue Statistics; and measure policy and institutional coherence for migration and development.

**Upgrade OECD support for integrated planning and policy-making at country level, and provide a space for governments to share their experiences on governing for the SDGs:** The OECD will leverage the expertise gained through Multidimensional Country Reviews, Policy Coherence for Development work and other tools to help its members address multidimensional issues and connect policies across the board.

**Reflect on the implications of the SDGs for OECD external relations:** This will include engaging with UN entities, fora and processes on the 2030 Agenda to maximize synergies.

14. OECD expertise that can be mobilised in support of the 2030 Agenda includes:

- Assessing economic, social and environmental progress through measures going beyond GDP (e.g. the work on multidimensional well-being, cf. Box 2), and facilitating comparison across and within countries.
- Generating solid evidence and recommendations on global public goods and “bads”, including, for example, analysis of climate policies, development finance, foreign bribery, human trafficking, responsible business conduct and fiscal transparency.
- Measuring and improving development finance by helping governments mobilise the broad suite of financial resources (taxes, foreign and domestic investments, remittances, aid and philanthropy) that will be necessary to achieve the SDGs in many countries.
- Enhancing policy and institutional coherence by identifying policy interactions, trade-offs and synergies across economic, social and environmental areas; and considering trans-boundary and intergenerational effects.
- Dismantling intellectual and policy silos, facilitating the exchange of knowledge across countries, and supporting sector-specific initiatives and partnerships.

## Box 2. The OECD well-being framework and the 2030 Agenda

The OECD has long recognised the multidimensionality of people’s lives and of the resources sustaining them over time. In its 2011 *How’s Life?* report, it launched the *Better Life Initiative* which featured a scoreboard of headline indicators to monitor progress across 11 dimensions of current well-being in OECD countries. These dimensions drew on the framework put forward by the report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (Stiglitz et al, 2009), and were assessed as relevant to societies across the world, irrespective of their level of socio-economic and human development (Boarini et al, 2014).

The OECD well-being framework focuses on people rather than the economic system; it includes both objective aspects observable by third parties and subjective states known only to individuals, and it concentrates on outcomes (e.g. health status) rather than inputs (e.g. health-care spending) or outputs (e.g. the quality and quantity of surgery). The framework also takes account of inequalities within each dimension, reflecting the idea that community welfare reflects both average outcomes and how they are distributed across people with different characteristics. Finally, the framework recognizes the importance for well-being outcomes to be sustainable over time. This requires preserving different types of capital whose benefits will accrue over time but that are affected by decisions taken today. The focus on these resources is in line with the recommendations of Stiglitz et al (2009) and other measurement initiatives that distinguish between well-being “here and now” and the stocks of resources that affect the well-being of generations coming “later” (UN, 2014).

How do these elements align with the key features of the 2030 Agenda? There are both similarities and differences, and the two approaches are complementary even though they differ in nature. The OECD well-being framework is an analytic and diagnostic tool to assess the conditions of a community, whereas the 2030 Agenda is a list of policy commitments agreed by world leaders. The two therefore differ as the results of a full medical check-up would differ from the list of treatments a doctor might then prescribe. Yet, just as we would expect the treatments to address the problems identified, in practice the policy commitments in the 2030 Agenda touch on practically *all* of the dimensions considered in the OECD well-being framework. As shown by Figure 2 below:

- 8 of the 17 SDGs map to 9 of the 11 dimensions of the OECD framework for current well-being. In most cases, the mapping is one-to-one — e.g. SDG3 on health maps to the OECD dimensions of “health status”. Sometimes, however, more than one SDG is relevant for a single OECD well-being dimension — e.g. various aspects of SDGs 1 and 2, on poverty and food respectively, map to the OECD dimension of “income and wealth”. In other cases a single SDG maps to several OECD dimensions — e.g. the decent work aspects of SDG8 map to two OECD dimensions, “jobs and earnings” and “work-life balance”. Only two OECD dimensions do not map to any SDGs: “social connections” and “subjective well-being” (although “promoting well-being for all” is part of SDG 3 on health).
- 3 of the 17 SDGs relate strongly to the cross-cutting “inequality” aspect of the OECD well-being framework. The relation is direct in the case of SDG10 on reducing inequalities. But SDG1 on poverty also addresses inequality, especially through its target to raise the income of the bottom 40%; and SDG5 on women concerns the inequalities experienced by a specific population group. More generally, the SDGs’ emphasis on “leaving no one behind” underscores the importance of looking at outcomes across a range of population characteristics, such as age, gender, disability and socio-economic status.
- The four types of “capitals” that sustain future well-being in the OECD framework are clearly reflected in 11 of the 17 SDGs. Natural capital is dealt with in SDGs 12 on sustainable production, 13 on climate, 14 on oceans, and 15 on biodiversity. Economic capital is recognized in SDGs 7 on energy, 8 on decent work and the economy, and 9 on infrastructure. Human capital is the focus of SDGs 3 on health and 4 on education, while social capital is addressed by SDG16 on institutions. In some cases, the same SDG may be relevant for both current well-being and sustainability: for example SDG 3 on health aims at lowering mortality and morbidity now, while supporting vaccine development for the future.

Conversely, two aspects of the 2030 Agenda do not feature in the OECD well-being framework. The first is SDG17 (means of implementation); this reflects the choice in *How’s Life?* to focus on universally-valued outcomes, rather than the country-specific policies needed to attain them. The second is the 2030 Agenda’s focus on the “shared responsibility” of all countries in delivering global public goods and avoiding negative global impacts. This element does not feature in the OECD framework because of its focus on the conditions prevailing in each community, rather than on drivers (some of them external) shaping both current well-being and its sustainability. The focus on global public goods in 2030 Agenda and on domestic policies and consumption patterns that can affect them is a genuine innovation, giving expression to the “elsewhere” dimension stressed in the Conference of European Statisticians recommendations on measuring sustainable development (UNECE, OECD, Eurostat, 2011).

Figure 2. Comparison of the OECD well-being framework and the 2030 Agenda

OECD Well-being Framework		Sustainable Development Goals	
<i>Individual well-being</i>	<i>Well-Being dimensions</i>	 Income & wealth	 SDG1 (poverty);  SDG2 (food)
		 Jobs and earnings	 SDG8 (decent work & economy)
		 Housing	 SDG11 (cities)
		 Health status	 SDG3 (health)
		 Work-life balance	 SDG8 (decent work & economy)
		 Education & skills	 SDG4 (education)
		 Civic engagement & governance	 SDG16 (institutions)
		 Environmental quality	 SDG6 (water);  SDG 11 (cities)
		 Personal security	 SDG16 (institutions)
		<i>Differences across groups</i>	 SDG1 (poverty);  SDG5 (women);  SDG10 (inequality)
<i>Sustainability of well-being over time</i>		 Natural capital	 SDG13 (climate);  SDG14 (oceans);  SDG15 (biodiversity);  SDG12 (sustainable production);
		 Economic capital	 SDG7 (energy);  SDG8 (decent work & economy);  SDG9 (infrastructure);  SDG12 (sustainable production);
		 Human capital	 SDG3 (health);  SDG4 (education)
		 Social capital	 SDG16 (institutions)
<i>OECD dimensions of individual well-being not covered by SDGs</i>		 Subjective well-being  Social connections	
<i>Elements of SDGs not covered by the OECD well-being framework</i>			 SDG17 (implementation) “Global contributions, trans-boundary effects, international efforts”

## II. Nature and purpose of this pilot study

15. This pilot study offers a preliminary assessment of OECD members' starting positions in relation to relevant SDG targets. It should be regarded as a first step, not as a definitive evaluation. It aims to support the ongoing OECD reflection on how to apply an SDG lens to its work and processes by providing a provisional set of indicators that could be used to assess whether policies are well aligned to achieving the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.

16. The study also aims to help countries working to define national action plans by:

- Identifying available comparative indicators that Members could use to set strategic priorities within the SDG agenda and to track progress towards them;
- Offering an approach to assessing the international contribution, or potential global impact of policies;
- Highlighting SDG areas where statistical development will be particularly important, either to track progress or to advance understanding of the policy drivers of SDG outcomes.

17. This pilot assessment pays special attention to how the SDG targets apply to OECD countries. Three issues stand out here. First, how should the SDG targets be applied in upper-middle income and high income countries that, in general, have already met the minimum benchmarks set by the SDGs? Second, are domestic policies well aligned to meet the ambition of the SDG targets? Lastly, how should the special responsibilities of more advanced countries be reflected in an overall assessment of their starting position in relation to the SDGs? In other words, to what extent does each OECD country help or hinder the achievement of the SDGs in other countries ("global contributions")?

18. In order to fulfil these aims, this pilot assessment has been kept as simple as possible. For a start, it has been limited to Member countries' *current positions* in relation to SDG targets; no attempt has been made to assess past or likely future rates of progress. A second important simplification is that *all OECD countries have been treated equally on all indicators*. This may seem uncontroversial but is, in some ways, unfair. For example, some OECD members have not subscribed to United Nations development aid targets, which were designed to apply to economically advanced countries; yet where data are available, these members have been assessed on the same scale as others. This would need further consideration before a full-fledged assessment could be produced.

19. Some other, mostly technical, simplifications are explained later in the course of presenting the analysis. These have not been introduced lightly, but have been designed to keep this pilot study focused on its key objectives of helping and informing interested member countries about their "starting position", and of their distance from the target level to be achieved by 2030. However, the need for simplifications reinforces the point made earlier that the results of this study should not be taken as a definitive assessment, but rather as a means of advancing thought and action on how members could identify the SDGs areas where more urgent attention is needed at both national and global levels.

## III. Selecting relevant, available indicators to assess countries' starting positions

20. The United Nations Statistical Commission, meeting in March 2016, adopted a "[global indicator framework](#)" comprising 230 indicators, a few of them used against more than one target. However, in a [separate document](#) the UNSC acknowledged "obvious theoretical and methodological constraints", which meant that "refinements and improvements to several indicators will be needed over the years" and that the proposed indicators were "intended for global reviews and... not necessarily applicable to all national contexts and country reviews".

21. In fact, many of the indicators on the global list do not yet exist, and some still need to be fully defined. A number of countries have examined the list and found that they could only report on about

25% of them. At the same time, various indicator lists have been put forward by other institutions.<sup>2</sup> In several cases, however, the indicators included in these lists refer only to the *Goals* and bear limited relevance to some of the specific *targets* in the 2030 Agenda.

22. Against this background, this pilot assessment builds on the UN global indicator framework and is informed by a selection of targets that better resonate with the OECD countries' challenges as long analysed and documented by the Organisation. The assessment relies on a dataset that measures OECD countries' starting positions for those targets where sufficiently good and comparable information could be found. The selected indicators have:

- *Face validity*, i.e. they are related to the main thrust and intention of the relevant target;
- *Discriminatory power*, i.e. they show a range of performance among OECD members while speaking to the country's reality;
- *Broad availability*, covering at least 20 OECD countries for a relatively recent year;
- *High statistical quality*, i.e. they are computed according to internationally accepted standards, guidelines or good practices;

23. These criteria were used to screen a large number of OECD datasets and selected non-OECD sources. As a result of this screening, suitable indicators were identified for 73 out of 169 targets. For a few targets — those that are multifaceted, phrased in general terms, or open to different statistical interpretations — more than one indicator was identified. Overall, 86 indicators are included in the dataset used for this pilot study (see Table A1 in Annex I for the full list of indicators).

24. Many SDG targets are complex and some further indicators would be available that cover parts or aspects of targets but have not been included here for the sake of parsimony (e.g. when they were found to be highly correlated to some of the others retained). All in all this study has found that **for about half of the targets no adequate indicator exists in OECD databases to measure countries' progress on SDGs**. Goals under which many targets lack an adequate indicator include Oceans (Goal 14), Terrestrial Ecosystems (Goal 15), Means of Implementation (Goal 17), Cities (Goal 11) and Sustainable Consumption (Goal 12). Thus, in general, the environmental goals tend to be the least well-served by existing data. In addition, most of the targets where no suitable indicator could be identified relate to policy actions or global contributions, rather than to domestic outcomes.

25. The future statistical agenda on SDGs will have to increasingly concentrate on policy levers and global contributions. For the latter in particular, it will be important to identify spill-overs from domestic policies contemplated in the Agenda 2030 (e.g. attracting high-skilled immigrants may mean brain drain and human capital reduction in poorer countries).

26. Given its expertise on policy indicators (e.g. macro-economic and sectoral policies) and in measuring the interconnectedness among countries (e.g. ODA, trade access, Trade in Value Added, climate), the OECD is well placed to play a prominent role in moving this measurement agenda forward.

#### IV. How to measure starting positions?

27. Selecting indicators is only a first step to assessing starting positions. Choices also need to be made about the relevant *scale* for each indicator, including whether this should be an *absolute* (distance-

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<sup>2</sup> The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network [originally proposed](#) 100 global monitoring indicators but emphasised that producing them on a recurrent basis would require a “data revolution” (page 3 of the linked document). More recently, UNSDSN has focused on actual data availability; in [three recent publications](#) (the first one with the Bertelsmann Stiftung) it proposed four different SDG indicator sets, each comprising between 34 and 39 indicators. Both exercises rely heavily on OECD datasets.

to-targets) or *relative* (position-relative-to-peers) one; and whether countries' starting positions should be assessed for *each target separately* or at the *goal level*.

28. As the ultimate aim of this exercise is to help member countries identify the targets most important to them, and the types of actions and policy changes that might help them make progress, it measures starting positions by reference to the *distance remaining* to reach each target, with end-values for the 86 indicators set as follows (see Table 1 for details<sup>3</sup>):

- A. 29 indicators with an end-value explicitly indicated in the 2030 Agenda. Of these end-values:
  - 1. 24 are absolute, fixed values.
  - 2. 5 are expressed as a fraction or multiple of a country's starting position.
- B. 43 indicators where end-values could be assigned by inspection, based on either existing international commitments or shared aspirations. Of these:
  - 1. 40 are absolute, fixed values.
  - 2. 3 are a fraction or multiple of the score of the OECD median country in the reference year.
- C. 14 indicators for which no explicit or aspirational end-value could be established: here, the end-value is set at a level exceeded by only 10% of OECD countries in the base year, i.e. for most indicators roughly at the value of the third best-performing OECD country.

29. In order to compare scores across different targets, all indicator scores have been placed on a common scale running from 0 to 100, with 100 being the end-value and 0 being the value that only 10% of OECD countries failed to reach in the base year (2010). Setting the floor in this way excludes "outliers" – unusually low scores that would otherwise unduly extend the scale. It also generates a good spread of results against possible target values, and can be applied to all targets, irrespective of their nature or complexity<sup>4</sup>. Table 1 summarises the floor and ceiling values. Annex II summarises the results of a sensitivity analysis around the minimum and maximum values used to calculate the distance from the targets. It shows that the distances are fairly robust to these choices.

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<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that the categorisation of targets as domestic or global in Annex 1 is not mutually exclusive – indeed, some measures could be seen as proxies for both domestic and global effort. While the classification adopted in this Pilot Study is based on explicit references in the targets to possible global impact of the policy in question, future drafts could consider this issue further and notably in the light of future statistical advancement in measuring global contributions.

<sup>4</sup> One obvious adjustment that could be made in Members' own SDG assessments would be to use their own country's current performance as the starting point for all target types A2 or B2.

**Table 1. Categories of SDG targets and minimum and maximum values chosen for the various indicators**

Type of target	Minimum value=0	Maximum value=100	Number of Indicators in each Category
A1. SDG-based, absolute in the future	10th Percentile of OECD countries in 2010*	End-value referred to in SDGs, e.g. infant mortality at 12 per 1000 lives	24
A2. SDG-based, relative to starting position		End-value referred to in SDGs, e.g. reduce by half the proportion of people living in poverty	5
B1. Other international agreement, absolute in the future		End-value set by International Agreements, Good Practices or other Established Frameworks, e.g. reduce PM 2.5 pollution to less than 10 micrograms (WHO)	40
B2. Other international agreement, relative to starting position		End-value set by International Agreements, Good Practices or other Established Frameworks, e.g. double the share of renewables in consumption (IRENA)	3
C. No explicit value; best historical performance considered		End-value set at the 90th Percentile of OECD countries in 2010	14

\* this will be updated to 2015 as indicators become available for this year

30. Another important methodological issue is the desirable level of aggregation of indicator scores. Here there are many possibilities. Three types of aggregations were found to offer the possibility of providing useful insights on priorities for action:

- *By Goal:* Target scores<sup>5</sup> are averaged by Goal: this identifies goals where countries do well and those where they lag behind, and where they need to increase their effort;
- *By the “5Ps” of the 2030 Agenda:* Goal-level scores are aggregated into the five 2030 Agenda categories of People (Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5), Planet (Goals 6, 12, 13, 14 and 15), Prosperity (7, 8, 9, 10 and 11), Peace (Goal 16) and Partnership (Goal 17).
- *By type of target:* Indicators are sorted into “domestic outcomes” and “domestic policies” For an initial subset, indicators are also identified to capture efforts that could be expected to help (or hinder) the achievement of goals in other countries (“global contributions”).

31. The last classification, which considers trans-boundary aspects, is an innovation of this pilot study, and reflects the special responsibilities of OECD countries to ensure that their actions promote the achievement of the goals world-wide. Future versions of this study may explore this dimension in more detail, considering the extent to which a broader range of domestic policies or development patterns may be found to impact on global progress.

## VI. Results from the pilot

32. Overall (Figure 3), the pilot results show that Health and Water are the two SDG Goals where OECD countries are in the best starting position, with nearly 70% of the distance to the SDGs finish-lines already travelled. OECD countries have already travelled at least 50% of the distance to the end-level targets for Poverty, Food, Energy, Sustainable Cities and Oceans.<sup>6</sup> By contrast, Gender Equality scores are low, with members averaging only around 1/3 of the progress needed to meet the target. This

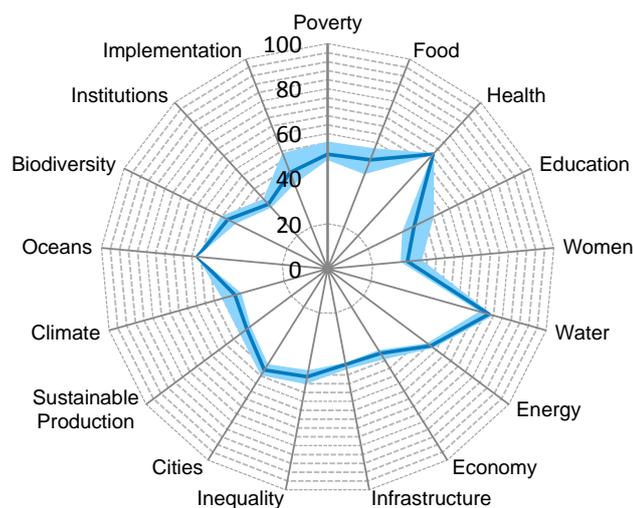
<sup>5</sup> Where a target has more than one indicator, the average is taken, so that all targets have equal weight.

<sup>6</sup> The latter result may partly be due to the limited number of indicators included for Goal 14, “Life below Water”.

may partly reflect the demanding nature of the targets under this goal, viz. the elimination of various gender disparities as opposed to their mere reduction. For all remaining Goals, the distance already travelled by OECD countries is around 40%.

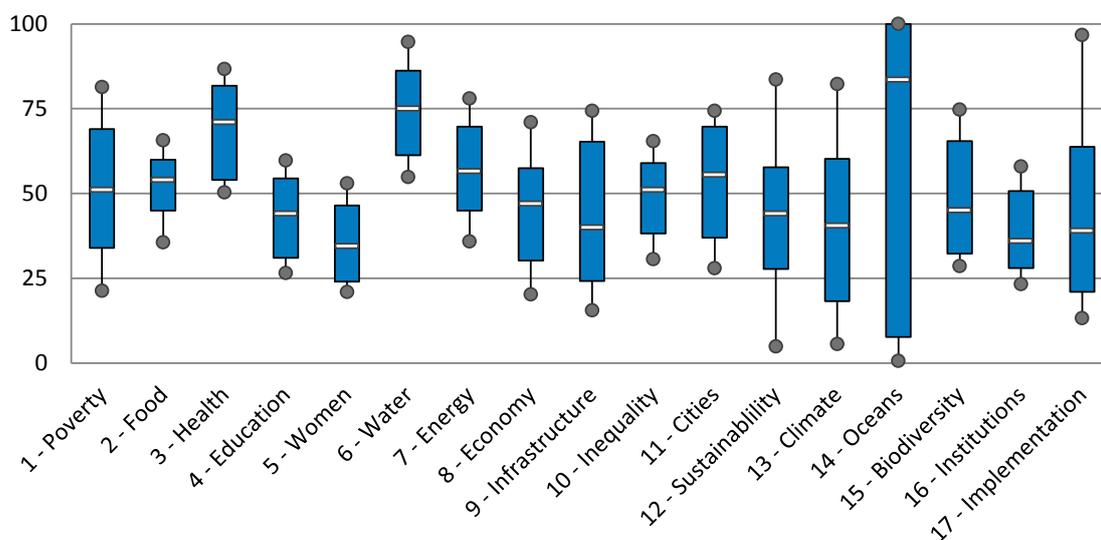
33. This aggregate performance hides much diversity across OECD countries (see Figure 4) especially for the Goal on Oceans, followed by Goals on Implementation, Infrastructures and Poverty. Conversely, starting positions are distributed more evenly for the Goals on Food, Inequality and Institutions.

**Figure 3. OECD aggregate starting position on the SDGs**



Note: For each of the 17 Goals, indicators are scaled from 0 to 100 and then averaged, where 100 means that the Goal has been fully met while 0 means that countries are furthest away from meeting the goal. For instance, OECD countries have travelled 70% of the distance to meet Goal 3 (Health) and 40% of the distance to meet Goal 4 (Education). As some values of individual indicators are missing for some countries, a score interval (shown by the shaded area) has been calculated to indicate the maximum possible range of the final scores if all data were available.

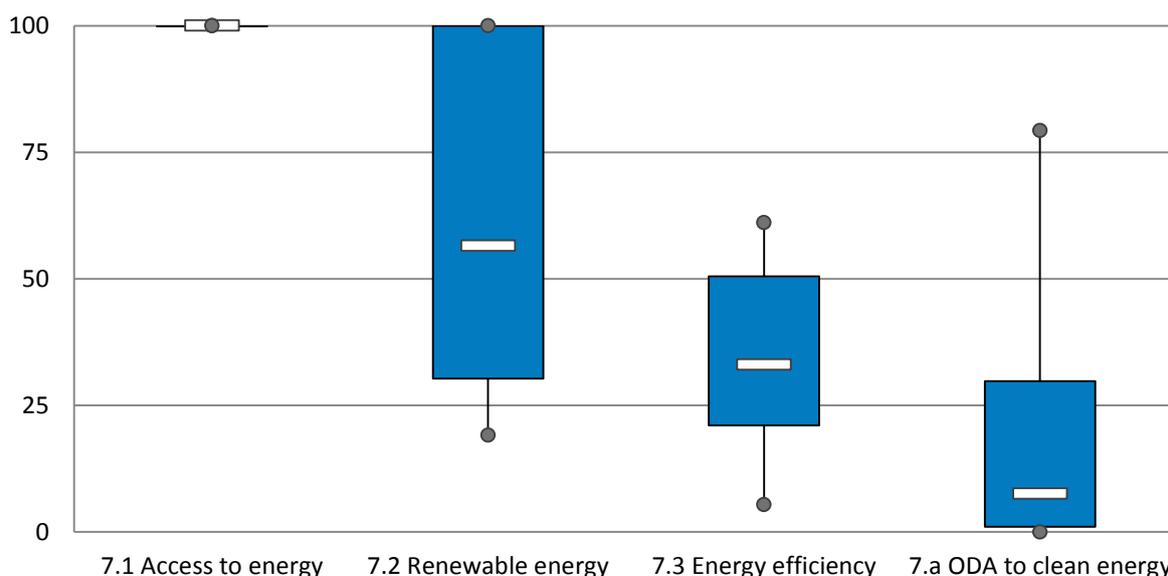
**Figure 4. Distribution of OECD countries starting positions on the SDGs**



Note: The chart shows the distribution of OECD countries' starting positions on the 17 Goals. The box plot indicates the starting position of the OECD median country (shown by the white thick line within the box), the first and the third quartiles of the starting positions distribution (corresponding to the box boundaries) and the 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles of this distribution (shown by the whiskers external to the box).

34. The pilot study shows that while individual countries' positions tend to be fairly consistent across Goals, their performance within each Goal is often unbalanced. This suggests that, from the perspective of identifying strategic priorities for implementing the SDGs, countries should look at targets individually rather than focusing on Goals. For instance, while all countries have already met the target of universal access to energy, many are lagging behind on renewable energy and even more so on energy efficiency (Figure 5). In this respect, the Country Profiles for selected countries in the second part of the pilot study highlight areas of relative strength and weakness at the target level, which are more relevant to inform priority-setting.

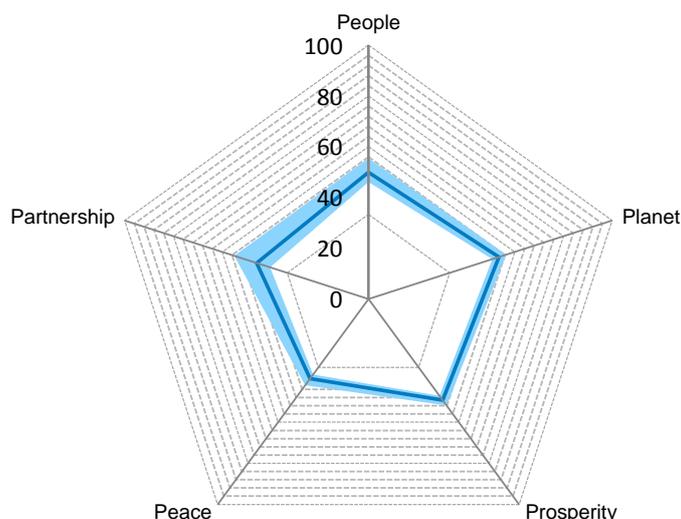
**Figure 5. Distribution of countries' starting positions on the targets in Goal 7**



Note: The chart shows the distribution of OECD countries' starting positions on the 4 targets of Goal 7. The box plot indicates the starting position of the OECD median country (shown by the white thick line within the box), the first and the third quartiles of the starting positions distribution (corresponding to the box boundaries) and the 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles of this distribution (shown by the whiskers external to the box).

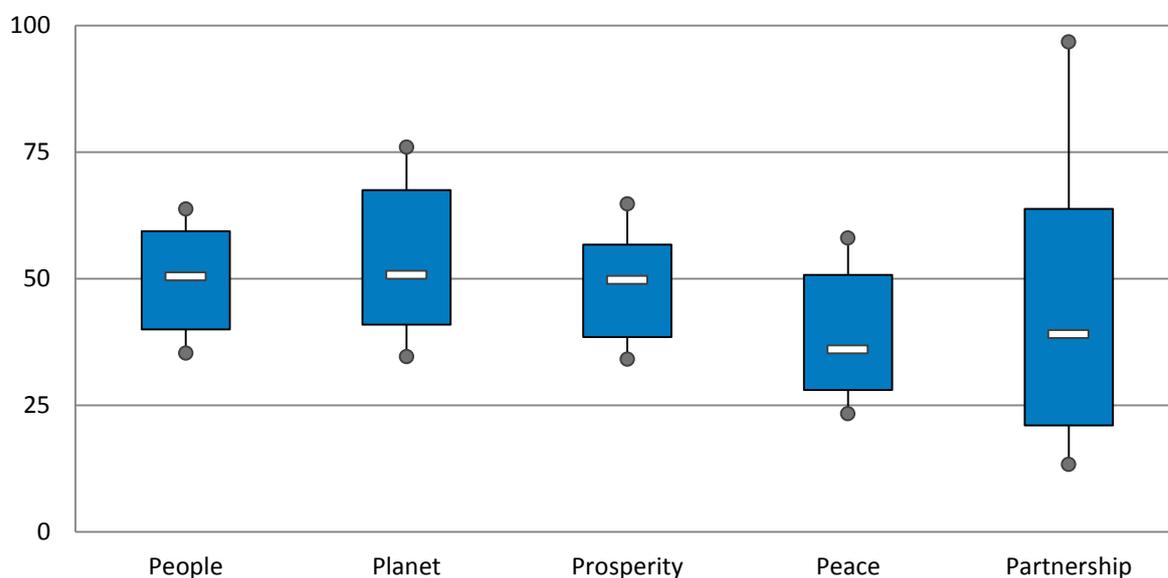
35. Considering the 5Ps, OECD countries tend to perform better on average in terms of People and Planet, while the lowest performances are on Peace and Partnership (Figure 6). However, even for People and Planet, only half of the distance to the end-value of the targets has been travelled. In line with what is observed for goals and targets, OECD countries differ substantially in their positions vis-à-vis the 5Ps (Figure 7). Starting positions are particularly uneven in Partnership and Planet, while more homogeneity is observed as concerns People and Prosperity.

**Figure 6. OECD aggregate starting positions on the 5Ps**



Note: For each of the 5Ps, indicators are scaled from 0 to 100 and then averaged, where 100 means that all the Goals in that P have been fully met while 0 means that countries are furthest away from meeting those Goals. For instance, OECD countries have travelled 50% of the distance to meet People-related Goals and 40% of the distance to meet Peace-related Goals. As some values of individual indicators are missing for some countries, a score interval (shown by the shaded area) has been calculated to indicate the maximum possible range of the final scores if all data were available.

**Figure 7. Distribution of OECD countries starting positions on the 5 Ps**

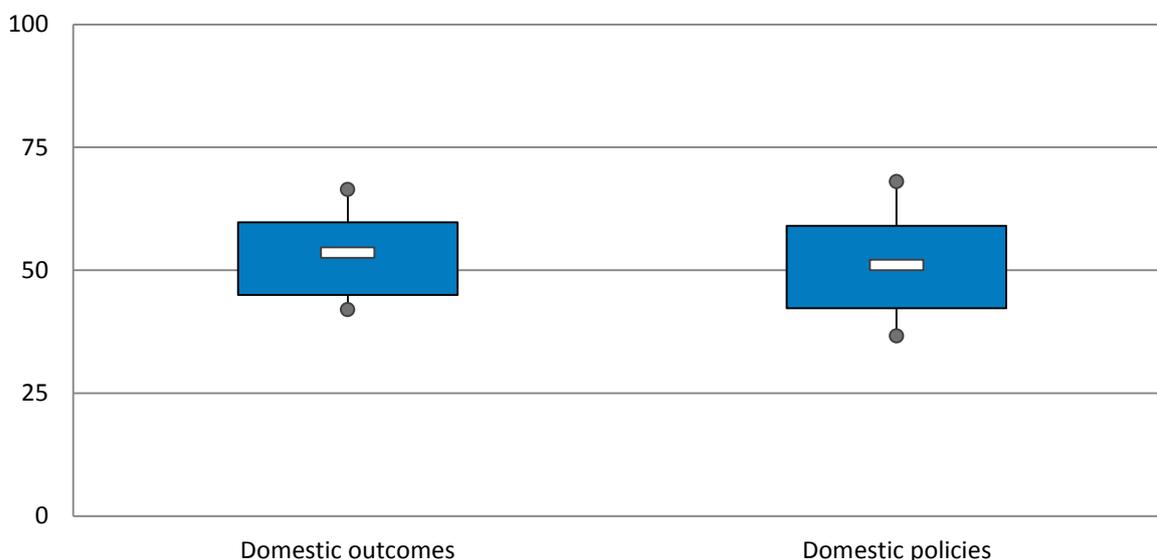


Note: The chart shows the distribution of OECD countries' starting positions on the 5 Ps. For each of the 5Ps the box plot indicates the starting position of the OECD median country (shown by the white thick line within the box), the first and the third quartiles of the starting positions distribution (corresponding to the box boundaries) and the 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles of this distribution (shown by the whiskers external to the box).

36. Looking at results by type of target, Figure 8 shows that OECD countries are quite homogenous when looking at domestic outcomes and domestic policies. Scores on domestic outcomes vary between 30% and 70%, while the range is only marginally higher for domestic policies. However, a close look at the indicators under domestic outcomes and domestic policies also reveals that, in general, they are loosely mapped, i.e. policy actions included as targets in the Agenda 2030 cannot be directly related to the domestic outcomes of SDGs as they often capture different issues (e.g. health

insurance coverage is not a direct lever for reducing maternal mortality rates or AIDS prevalence). This may imply a need to examine other data at country level in order to identify the most effective policy drivers of the specific outcomes considered by the 2030 Agenda.

**Figure 8. Distribution of OECD countries' starting positions on the SDG targets pertaining to domestic outcomes and domestic policies**

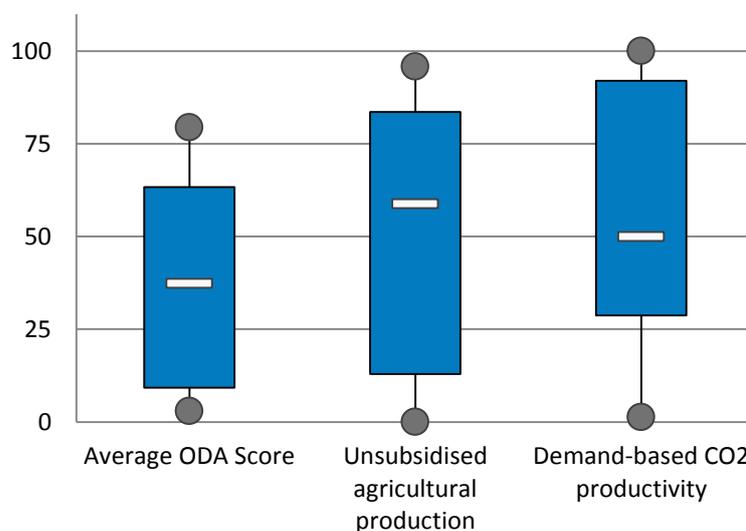


Note: The chart shows the distribution of OECD countries' starting positions on the targets pertaining to domestic outcomes and domestic policies. For each of the two categories, the box plot indicates the starting position of the OECD median country (shown by the white thick line within the box), the first and the third quartiles of the starting positions distribution (corresponding to the box boundaries) and the 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles of this distribution (shown by the whiskers external to the box).

37. Finally, OECD countries also have special responsibilities – reflected in the 2030 Agenda – to help the rest of the world meet the SDGs. The degree to which OECD countries' efforts may have trans-boundary impacts varies, as does the nature of these impacts. In some cases, OECD countries can offer direct help to other countries in meeting the targets, especially through provision of official development assistance (ODA). In others, domestic policies or countries' development patterns may have unintended spill-overs in other countries: this is the case for policies supporting agricultural producers in OECD countries, which may reduce world prices and market access for developing countries, or of trans-boundary effects resulting from the normal operation of OECD economies, as for example when goods consumed in OECD countries embody carbon dioxide emissions taking place in other part of the world, which affect the global climate.

38. Figure 9 shows the range of OECD countries' performance against these three types of targets with trans-boundary impacts. This indicates that OECD countries are furthest from the 2030 targets on ODA, whereas they are somewhat more advanced in terms of reducing agricultural subsidies and raising their demand-based CO2 productivity. However, further work will be necessary to expand and deepen the analysis of trans-boundary aspects of countries' performance. The ways in which OECD countries will strive to meet most of their SDG targets may also have cross-border impacts, as for example when health or education outcomes are improved partly with skilled personnel coming from developing countries. Pilot studies conducted with individual countries may suggest suitable methods of capturing the most important intentional and unintentional global impacts of various domestic policies and development patterns.

**Figure 9. Distribution of OECD countries' starting positions on the SDG targets pertaining to global contributions**



Note: The chart shows the distribution of OECD countries' starting positions on the targets pertaining to countries' global contributions, i.e. ODA flows, unsubsidised agricultural production, and demand-based CO2 productivity (i.e. the real national income per unit of CO2 emitted in producing the goods and services consumed in a country's domestic final demand, regardless of where each stage of production occurred). For each of these three categories, the box plot indicates the starting position of the OECD median country (shown by the white thick line within the box), the first and the third quartiles of the starting positions distribution (corresponding to the box boundaries) and the 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles of this distribution (shown by the whiskers external to the box).

## VII. Conclusions

39. It is hoped that this pilot assessment of selected OECD countries' "starting positions" on the SDGs presented in this document may help them reflect on how to identify strategic priorities within the 2030 Agenda. However, the report is only a first step, as more than half of the SDG targets cannot be currently measured adequately through OECD indicators; this is particularly the case for goals pertaining to oceans, territorial ecosystems, partnerships, inclusive cities, and sustainable consumption. Most of the statistical gaps concern domestic policy or global contributions targets. The OECD is well-positioned to help fill these gaps.

40. Based on 86 indicators covering 73 targets, the pilot assessment shows that the OECD area as a whole still has a significant distance to travel to meet the 2030 targets. On average, OECD countries are closest to the finish-lines on health, water and energy, and furthest away on gender equality. There is considerable heterogeneity in starting positions across both goals and targets, which suggests that national priorities for implementing SDG agendas should be set at target level.

41. Finally, while countries may agree on the outcomes they want to achieve, there will generally be different combinations of policies that could be implemented to achieve results. Looking at the different policies that might impact on the targeted outcomes is beyond the scope of this pilot assessment but will be part of future OECD efforts to develop a more comprehensive report to help member countries in their implementation efforts.

## ANNEX I. OECD INDICATORS USED IN THIS PILOT STUDY\*

**Table A1. OECD Indicators used in this pilot study**

<b>Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty	Absolute poverty rate	OECD based on LIS and EU-SILC	DO
1.2 Cut nationally-defined poverty by half	Relative income poverty rate	OECD Income Distribution Database	DO
1.3 Implement social protection for all	Social assistance adequacy	OECD Tax-Benefit Models	DP
1.3	Pension adequacy	OECD Pensions Statistics	DP
1.3	Share of the population living below the poverty threshold receiving minimum-income benefits	OECD Social Expenditures Database	DP
<b>Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
2.2 End malnutrition	Obesity rate	OECD Health Data	DO
2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems	Nutrient balance – Nitrogen	OECD Agriculture Statistics Database	DO
2.4 Sustainable food production	Nutrient balance – Phosphorous	OECD Agriculture Statistics Database	DO
2.a Increase rural infrastructure investment in developing countries	Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) to agriculture, fishing and rural development as a share of GNI	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC
2.b Correct trade distortions in world agricultural markets	Percentage Producer Support Estimates	OECD Agriculture Statistics Database	GC
<b>Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
3.1 Reduce maternal mortality	Maternal mortality	OECD Health Data	DO
3.2 Reduce neo-natal and child mortality	Low birthweight	OECD Health Data	DO
3.2	Neonatal mortality	OECD Health Data	DO
3.3 Combat communicable diseases	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) incidence	OECD Health Data	DO
3.4 Reduce premature deaths from non-communicable diseases	Premature mortality	#N/A	DO
3.4	Deprivation in Life Satisfaction	OECD based on Gallup World Poll	DO
3.6 Halve traffic deaths and injuries by 2020	Mortality from transport accidents	OECD Health Data	DO
3.7 Ensure access to reproductive health care	Adolescent fertility rate	OECD Family Database	DO
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage	Coverage for health care	OECD Health Data	DP
3.b Support research on vaccines and medicines	Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) to the medical research and basic health sectors – Gross Disbursements as a share of GNI	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC
<b>Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
4.1 Ensure primary and secondary schooling for all	Share of students above level 2 in reading and mathematics in PISA	OECD PISA	DO
4.2 Ensure pre-primary care and education	Enrolment rates in early childhood education	OECD Education Statistics	DP
4.5 Eliminate gender disparities in education	Gender differences in mathematics performance in PISA	OECD PISA	DO
4.6 Ensure literacy and numeracy	Share of adults above level 2 in literacy and numeracy	OECD PIAAC	DO
4.7 Ensure education for sustainable development	Share of students above level C in the environmental science performance index	OECD PISA	DO
4.b Expand scholarships for developing countries	Official Development Assistance (ODA) for scholarships/trainings – Gross Disbursements as a share of GNI	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC
4.c Increase the supply of qualified teachers	Share of teachers who undertook professional development in the last 12 months	OECD TALIS	DP

<b>Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
5.1 End discrimination against women and girls	Gender wage gap	OECD Employment database	DO
5.2 Eliminate violence against women and girls	Gender difference in feeling safe walking alone	OECD based on Gallup World Poll	DO
5.4 Recognise unpaid care and domestic work	Gender difference in unpaid work	OECD based on National Time Use Surveys	DO
5.5 Ensure women's participation in leadership	Share of seats in national parliaments held by women	OECD based on Inter-Parliamentary Union's PARLINE database	DO
5.5	Share of seats on boards of the largest publicly listed companies held by women	OECD based on European Commission and Catalyst Census	DO
<b>Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
6.1 Achieve safe drinking water for all	Share of the population using improved drinking water sources	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme	DO
6.2 Achieve adequate sanitation for all	Share of the population using improved sanitation facilities	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme	DO
6.3 Reduce water pollution	Share of the population connected to wastewater treatment	OECD Environment Statistics	DO
6.4 Increase water-use efficiency	Water-stress	OECD Environment Statistics	DO
6.a Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries	Official Development Assistance (ODA) to water supply – Gross Disbursements as a share of GNI	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC
<b>Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
7.1 Ensure universal access to modern energy	Share of the population with access to electricity	IEA World Energy Statistics	DO
7.2 Increase renewable energy	Renewable electricity share in total electricity generation	IEA World Energy Statistics	DO
7.2	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA World Energy Statistics	DO
7.3 Double the rate of improvement of energy efficiency	Energy productivity	IEA World Energy Statistics	DO
7.a Enhance international co-operation on clean energy	Official Development Assistance (ODA) to clean energy	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC
<b>Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
8.1 Sustain per capita growth	GDP per capita growth	OECD National Accounts Statistics	DO
8.2 Boost productivity	GDP per hour worked	OECD Productivity statistics	DO
8.4 Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production	Demand-based CO2 productivity	OECD Carbon Dioxide Emissions Embodied in International Trade	GC
8.5 Achieve decent work for all	Employment rate	OECD Employment database	DO
8.5	Earning quality	OECD Job Quality database	DO
8.6 Reduce youth not in employment, education or training	Share of youth not in Education, Employment or Training	OECD based on labour force surveys	DO
8.8 Promote safe working environments	Job Strain - percentage	OECD Job Quality database	DO
8.a Increase Aid for Trade	Official Development Assistance (ODA) to trade as a share of GNI - commitments	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC

<b>Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
9.4 Make infrastructure and industries sustainable	Fossil fuel productivity	IEA World Energy Statistics	DO
9.5 Enhance scientific research	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D	OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics	DP
9.5	Share of researchers within the labour force	OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics	DO
9.a Enhance support for sustainable infrastructure in developing countries	Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) to Economic Infrastructure & Services - Gross disbursements as a share of GNI	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC
<b>Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
10.1 Boost income growth of bottom 40% of population	Income share of the bottom 40%	OECD Income Distribution Database	DO
10.2 Promote social inclusion	Gender gap in poverty	OECD Income Distribution Database	DO
10.2	Age gap in poverty	OECD Income Distribution Database	DO
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome	Equity in reading	OECD PISA	DO
10.4 Adopt policies for greater equality	Redistribution of income	OECD Income Distribution Database	DP
10.7 Facilitate responsible migration and mobility	Difference in unemployment rates between migrants and native	OECD based on Labour Force Surveys	DO
10.b Encourage ODA and FDI to needy countries	Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) to LDCs and SIDs as a share of GNI	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC
<b>Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
11.1 Ensure access to adequate housing	Rooms per person	OECD based on EU-SILC and national surveys	DO
11.6 Reduce cities' environmental impacts	Municipal waste generated per capita	OECD Environment Statistics	DO
11.6	Exposure to air pollution (PM2.5)	OECD Regional Well-Being Statistics	DO
<b>Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
12.2 Achieve sustainable natural resource use	Non-energy material productivity	OECD Environment Statistics	DO
12.c Rationalise fossil-fuel subsidies	Total consumer support (expressed as a share of the energy component of environmentally related tax revenues)	OECD Agriculture Statistics Database	DP
<b>Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.)</b>			
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
13.2 Integrate climate change into national planning	Production-based CO2 productivity	IEA CO2 emissions from fuel combustion statistics	DO
13.a Mobilise \$100 billion a year of climate finance for developing countries by 2020	Bilateral climate-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a share of GNI	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC
<b>Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>			
Target	Indicator	Source	Category
14.5 Conserve 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020	Marine areas protected to sea areas under national jurisdiction (0-200 nautical miles)	UNEP	DP

<b>Goal 15</b>	<b>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>	
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Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
15.1 Ensure sustainable ecosystems by 2020	Terrestrial areas protected to total surface area	UNEP	DP
15.5 Halt loss of biodiversity and natural habitats by 2020	Threatened bird species	OECD Environment Statistics	DO
15.a Mobilise resources to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems	Official Development Assistance (ODA) to biodiversity - Principal and Significant as a share of GNI	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC
15.b Mobilise resources for forest management in developing countries	Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) to support to forestry as a share of GNI	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC

<b>Goal 16</b>	<b>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>	
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Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
16.1 Reduce violence and related deaths	Deaths from assault	OECD Health Data	DO
16.2 End abuse of children	Child death by intentional injury	OECD based on WHO	DO
16.3 Promote the rule of law and access to justice	Civil and Crime Justice composite indicator	The World Justice Project	DP
16.5 Reduce corruption and bribery	Share of the population thinking corruption is widespread throughout the government	Gallup World Poll	DO
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions	Share of the population having confidence in at least 3 institutions	Gallup World Poll	DO
16.6	Regulatory Impact Analysis	OECD Regulatory Indicators Survey	DP
16.6	Ex-post evaluation	OECD Regulatory Indicators Survey	DP
16.7 Ensure responsive decision-making	Stakeholder engagement	OECD Regulatory Indicators Survey	DP
16.a Strengthen institutions to prevent violence and terrorism	Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) to Conflict, Peace & Security as a share of GNI	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC

<b>Goal 17</b>	<b>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>	
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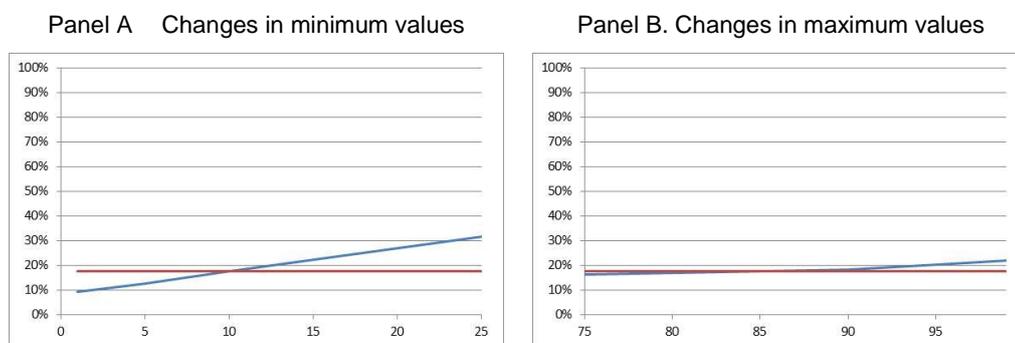
Target	OECD Indicator	Source	Category
17.2 Implement ODA commitments	Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a share of GNI	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC
17.8 Assist technology in least developed countries	Share of the population using internet	ITU	DO
17.9 Enhance support to capacity building	Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) focused on capacity building and national planning as a share of GNI	OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database	GC
17.1 Enhance support to build statistical capacity	Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments to statistical capacity building as a share of GNI	PARIS21	GC

\* **Note:** These indicators were selected after consideration of the UN global indicator framework in the light of OECD country conditions and according to the criteria discussed in Section III of the text. Category abbreviations: DO: Domestic Outcomes; DP: Domestic Policies (DP); GC: Global Contributions. As specified in the main text the last two categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive, namely some of the targets classified as domestic policies can also have spill-over effects on global development.

## ANNEX II. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS ON THE CHOICE OF BOUNDARIES TO CALCULATE DISTANCES TO THE TARGETS

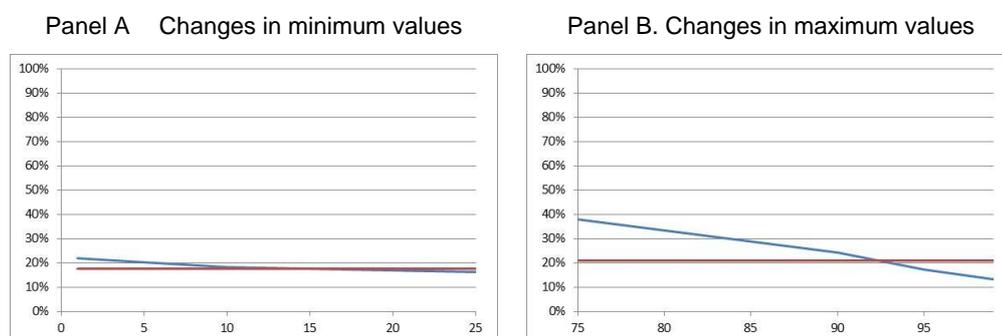
The choice of the boundaries used to normalise the indicator values affects the distances to the targets. To understand whether this influence is strong, a series of robustness analyses have been carried out. These analyses look at the extent to which the number of targets with the largest and shortest distances to end-values (called respectively “priorities” and “strengths”) vary when changing the boundaries of normalisation. The results of this sensitivity analysis show that the number of “priorities” increases slightly as the lower bound used in the normalisation rises, but is barely affected by the choice of the maximum value (Figure A.1, panels A and B respectively). Conversely, the number of targets identified as “strengths” decreases to some extent as the upper bound is raised, but is barely affected by the choice of the minimum values (Figure A.2, panels A and B).

**Figure A.1. Share of SDG targets identified as “priorities” for different minimum and maximum values used in the normalisation**



Notes: Panel A shows the percentage of “priorities” (i.e. targets where countries have travelled less than the 10% distance to the end-values) – plotted on the Y-axis – as a function of the minimum value set on the targets – plotted on the X-axis. The minimum value is allowed to vary between the worst performing country and the bottom 25% of the sample, as of 2010. The red line indicates the number of priorities in the baseline calculation (i.e. when the minimum value is set to the bottom 10% of the sample). Panel B shows the number of priorities (i.e. targets where countries have travelled less than the 10% distance to the end-values) – plotted on the Y-axis – as a function of the maximum value set on the targets – plotted on the X-axis. The maximum value is allowed to vary between the top 75% of the sample and the best performing country, as of 2010. The red line indicates the number of priorities in the baseline calculation (i.e. when the maximum value is set to the top 10% of the sample).

**Figure A.2. Share of SDG targets identified as “strengths” for different minimum and maximum values used in the normalisation**



Notes: Panel A shows the percentage of strengths (i.e. targets where countries have travelled more than the 90% distance to the end-values) – plotted on the Y-axis – as a function of the minimum value set on the targets – plotted on the X-axis. The minimum value is allowed to vary between the worst performing country and the bottom 25% of the sample, as of 2010. The red line indicates the number of priorities in the baseline calculation (i.e. when the minimum value is set to the bottom 10% of the sample). Panel B shows the number of strengths (i.e. targets where countries have travelled more than the 90% distance to the end-values) – plotted on the Y-axis – as a function of the maximum value set on the targets – plotted on the X-axis. The maximum value is allowed to vary between the top 75% and the best performing country, as of 2010. The red line indicates the number of priorities in the baseline calculation (i.e. when the maximum value is set to the top 10% of the sample).



## **PART II: SELECTED COUNTRY PROFILES**

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## DENMARK'S STARTING POSITION ON THE SDGs

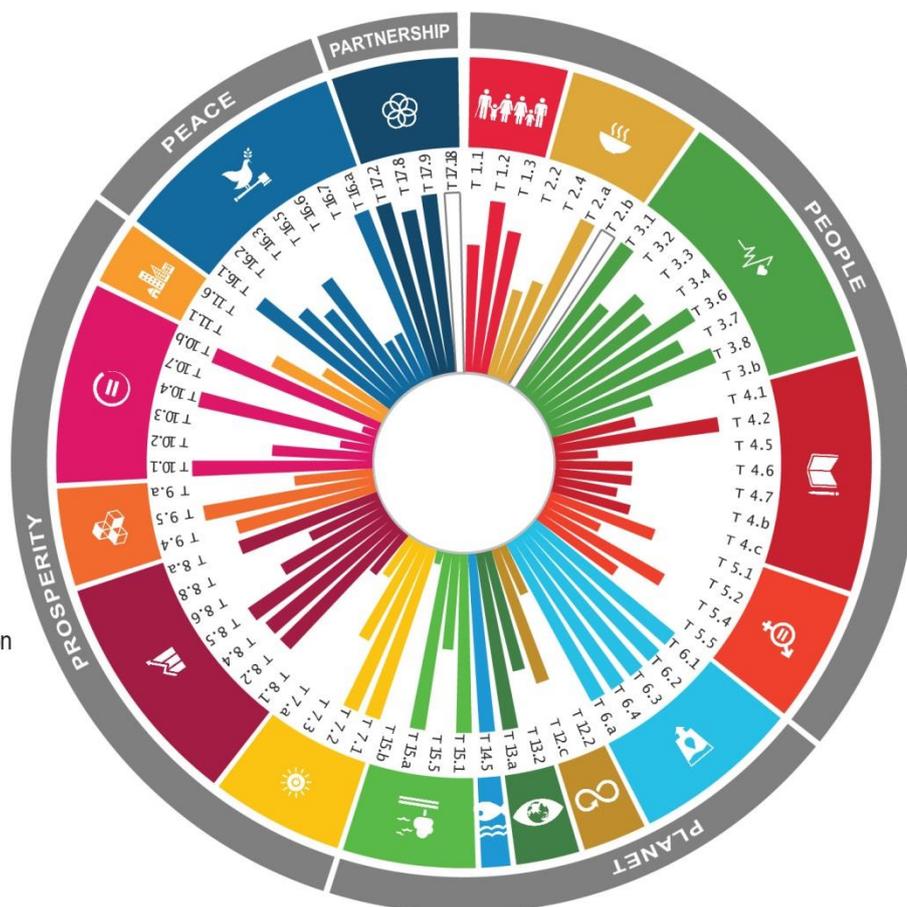
### BY TARGET

Based on OECD indicators, Denmark currently meets 21 of the 73 targets assessed in this study. Its overall starting position on the SDGs is already very good and well balanced.

Denmark's starting position on SDG targets

#### Goals

-  1: Poverty
-  2: Food
-  3: Health
-  4: Education
-  5: Women
-  6: Water
-  7: Energy
-  8: Economy
-  9: Infrastructure
-  10: Inequality
-  11: Cities
-  12: Sustainable Production
-  13: Climate
-  14: Oceans
-  15: Biodiversity
-  16: Institutions
-  17: Implementation



Note: The chart shows how far Denmark has already progressed towards each target. Full-length bars indicate targets already met, whereas no bar means Denmark currently has one of the three lowest OECD country scores on that target. White bars indicate missing data. Targets are clustered by goal and goals are clustered by the UN's "5Ps" (outer circle).

#### Based on OECD indicators, Denmark already meets, or is close to meeting:

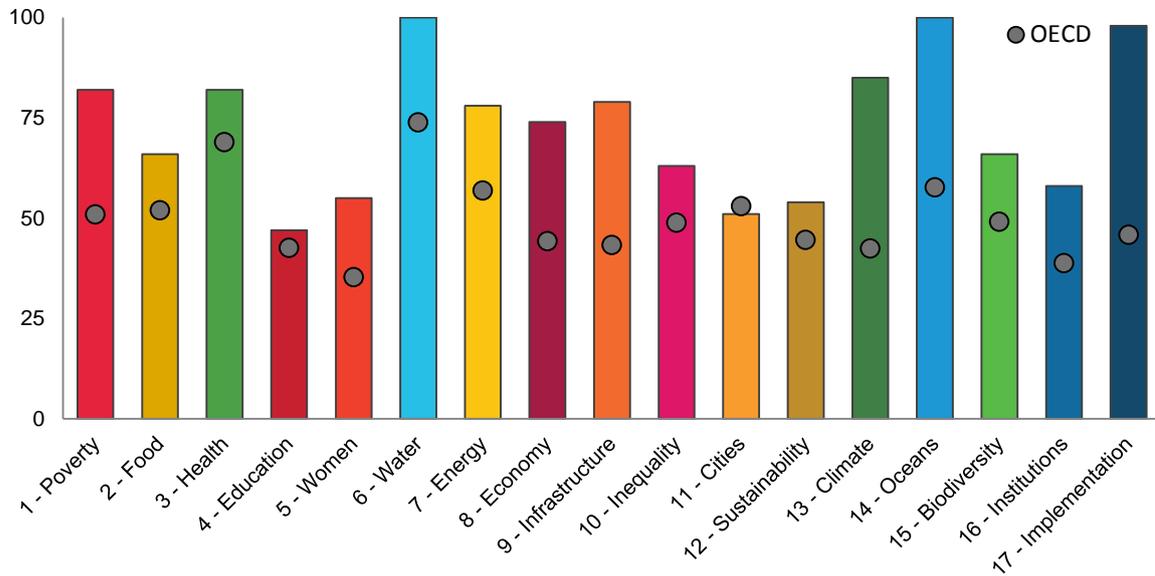
T 1.2	<i>Cut nationally-defined poverty by half</i>	T 9.5	<i>Enhance scientific research</i>
T 2.a	<i>Increase rural infrastructure investment in developing countries</i>	T 10.1	<i>Boost income growth of bottom 40% of population</i>
T 3.1	<i>Reduce maternal mortality</i>	T 10.4	<i>Adopt policies for greater equality</i>
T 3.6	<i>Halve traffic deaths and injuries by 2020</i>	T 10.b	<i>Encourage ODA and FDI to needy countries</i>
T 3.8	<i>Achieve universal health coverage</i>	T 13.a	<i>Mobilise \$100 billion a year of climate finance for developing countries by 2020</i>
T 6.1	<i>Achieve safe drinking water for all</i>	T 14.5	<i>Conserve 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020</i>
T 6.2	<i>Achieve adequate sanitation for all</i>	T 15.1	<i>Ensure sustainable ecosystems by 2020</i>
T 6.3	<i>Reduce water pollution</i>	T 15.a	<i>Mobilise resources to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems</i>
T 6.4	<i>Increase water-use efficiency</i>	T 16.a	<i>Strengthen institutions to prevent violence and terrorism</i>
T 6.a	<i>Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries</i>	T 17.2	<i>Implement ODA commitments</i>
T 7.1	<i>Ensure universal access to modern energy</i>	T 17.9	<i>Enhance support to capacity building</i>
T 7.2	<i>Increase renewable energy</i>		

## DENMARK'S STARTING POSITION ON THE SDGs

### BY GOAL

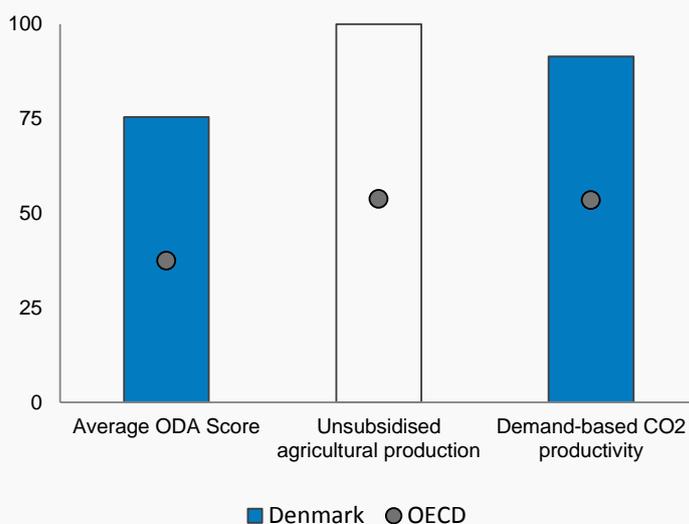
Target scores can be averaged by Goal. The chart below identifies goals where countries do well and those where they lag behind, and may need to increase their effort.

Denmark's starting position on SDGs at goal level



Relative to the OECD average, Denmark is doing well on Goals 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education), 10 (reduced inequalities) and 12 (responsible consumption and production) and very well on 1 (no poverty), 5 (gender equality), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 13 (climate action), 14 (life below water), 15 (life on land), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and 17 (partnership for the goals).

### GLOBAL CONTRIBUTIONS



Indicators can also be grouped to examine OECD countries' global contribution. This may help countries consider how they influence – positively or negatively, intentionally or unintentionally – the ability of other countries to achieve their goals. While many domestic policies and development patterns may impact on other countries, this assessment is currently limited to ODA, support to national agricultural producers, and demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity.

Denmark performs significantly above the OECD average in terms of ODA flows, and its demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity is also significantly above the OECD average. Data on support to national agricultural producers are not available.

# FINLAND'S STARTING POSITION ON THE SDGs

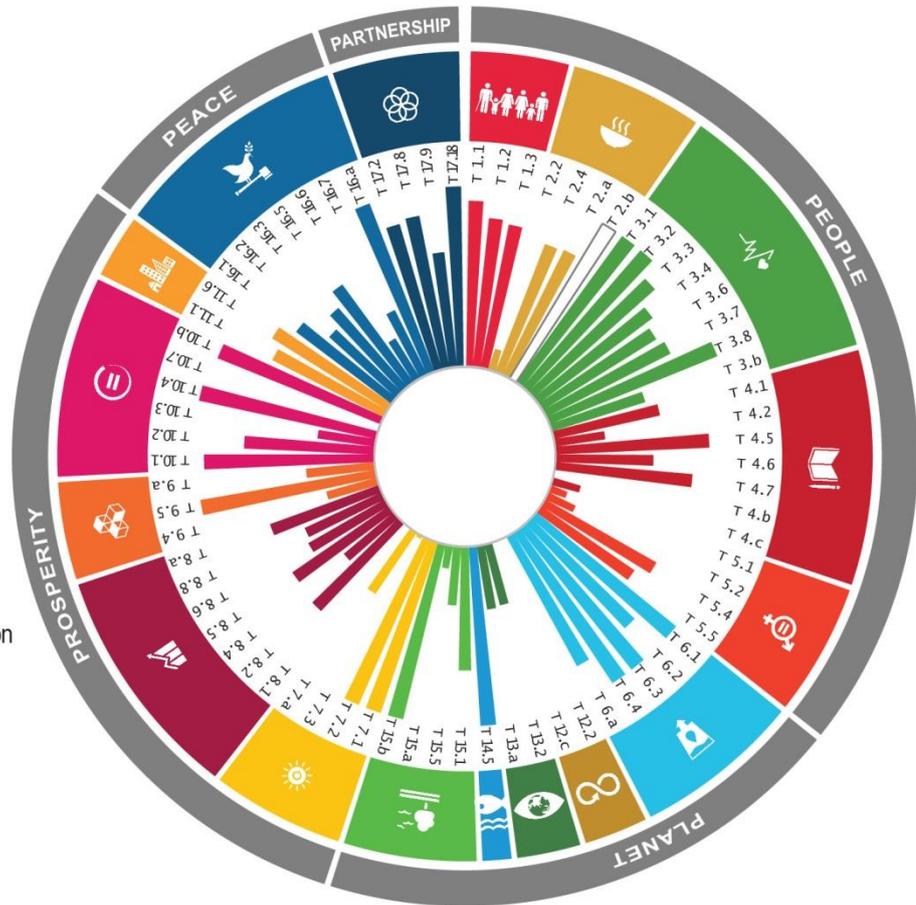
## BY TARGET

Based on OECD indicators, Finland currently meets 13 of the 73 targets assessed in this study. Its overall starting position on the SDGs is good.

Finland's starting position on SDG targets

### Goals

-  1: Poverty
-  2: Food
-  3: Health
-  4: Education
-  5: Women
-  6: Water
-  7: Energy
-  8: Economy
-  9: Infrastructure
-  10: Inequality
-  11: Cities
-  12: Sustainable Production
-  13: Climate
-  14: Oceans
-  15: Biodiversity
-  16: Institutions
-  17: Implementation



Note: The chart shows how far Finland has already progressed towards each SDG target. Full-length bars indicate targets already met, whereas no bar means Finland currently has one of the three lowest OECD country scores on that target. White bars indicate missing data. Targets are clustered by goal and goals are clustered by the UN's "5Ps" (outer circle).

### Based on OECD indicators, Finland already meets, or is close to meeting:

- |       |   |         |   |
|-------|---|---------|---|
| T 3.1 | <i>Reduce maternal mortality</i>                | T 9.5   | <i>Enhance scientific research</i>                                      |
| T 3.2 | <i>Reduce neo-natal and child mortality</i>     | T 10.4  | <i>Adopt policies for greater equality</i>                              |
| T 3.8 | <i>Achieve universal health coverage</i>        | T 10.b  | <i>Encourage ODA and FDI to needy countries</i>                         |
| T 6.1 | <i>Achieve safe drinking water for all</i>      | T 14.5  | <i>Conserve 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020</i>                 |
| T 6.3 | <i>Reduce water pollution</i>                   | T 15.b  | <i>Mobilise resources for forest management in developing countries</i> |
| T 6.4 | <i>Increase water-use efficiency</i>            | T 16.a  | <i>Strengthen institutions to prevent violence and terrorism</i>        |
| T 7.1 | <i>Ensure universal access to modern energy</i> | T 17.18 | <i>Enhance support to build statistical capacity</i>                    |
| T 7.2 | <i>Increase renewable energy</i>                |         |   |

### Based on OECD indicators, Finland is furthest from meeting:

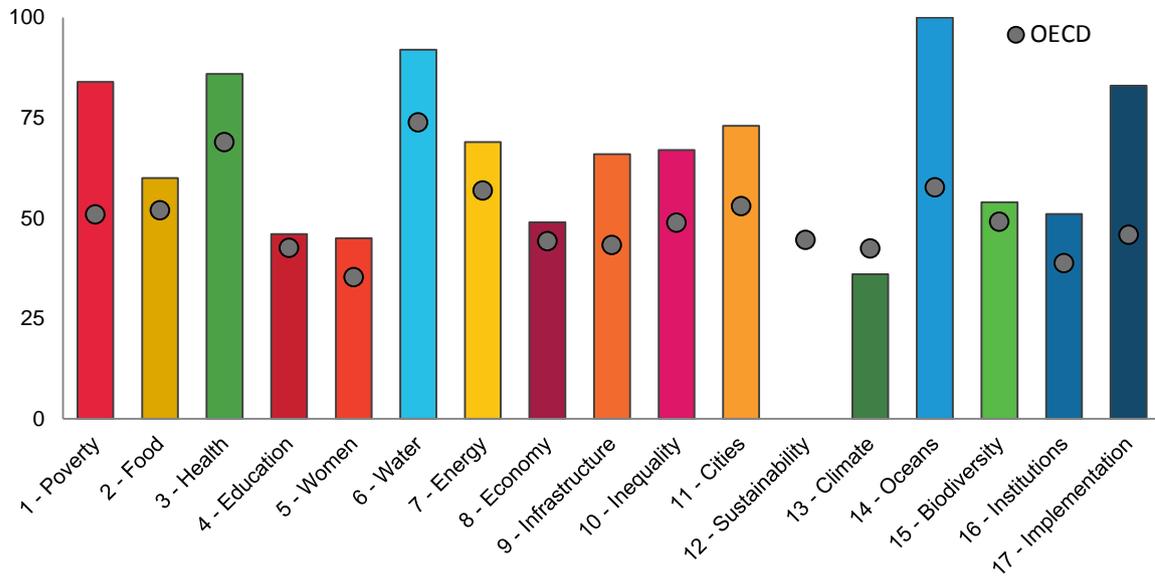
- |       |  |        |  |
|-------|--|--------|--|
| T 4.b | <i>Expand scholarships for developing countries</i>        | T 10.7 | <i>Facilitate responsible migration and mobility</i> |
| T 7.3 | <i>Double the rate of improvement of energy efficiency</i> | T 12.2 | <i>Achieve sustainable natural resource use</i>      |
| T 8.1 | <i>Sustain per capita growth</i>                           | T 12.c | <i>Rationalise fossil-fuel subsidies</i>             |

## FINLAND'S STARTING POSITION ON THE SDGs

### BY GOAL

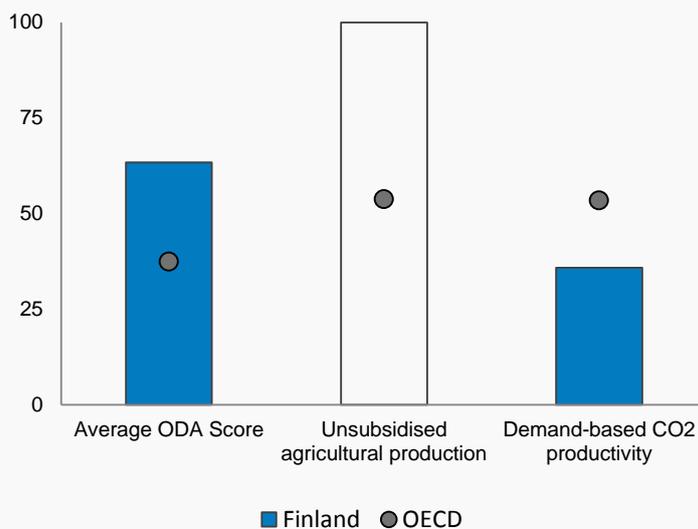
Target scores can be averaged by Goal. The chart below identifies goals where countries do well and those where they lag behind, and may need to increase their effort.

Finland's starting position on SDGs at goal level



Relative to the OECD average, Finland is doing well on Goals 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and well-being), 5 (gender equality), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 7 (affordable and clean energy) 8 (decent work and economic growth), 15 (life on land) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and very well on 1 (no poverty), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 10 (reduced inequalities), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 14 (life below water) and 17 (partnership for the goals).

### GLOBAL CONTRIBUTIONS



Indicators can also be grouped to examine OECD countries' global contribution. This may help countries consider how they influence – positively or negatively, intentionally or unintentionally – the ability of other countries to achieve their goals. While many domestic policies and development patterns may impact on other countries, this assessment is currently limited to ODA, support to national agricultural producers, and demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity.

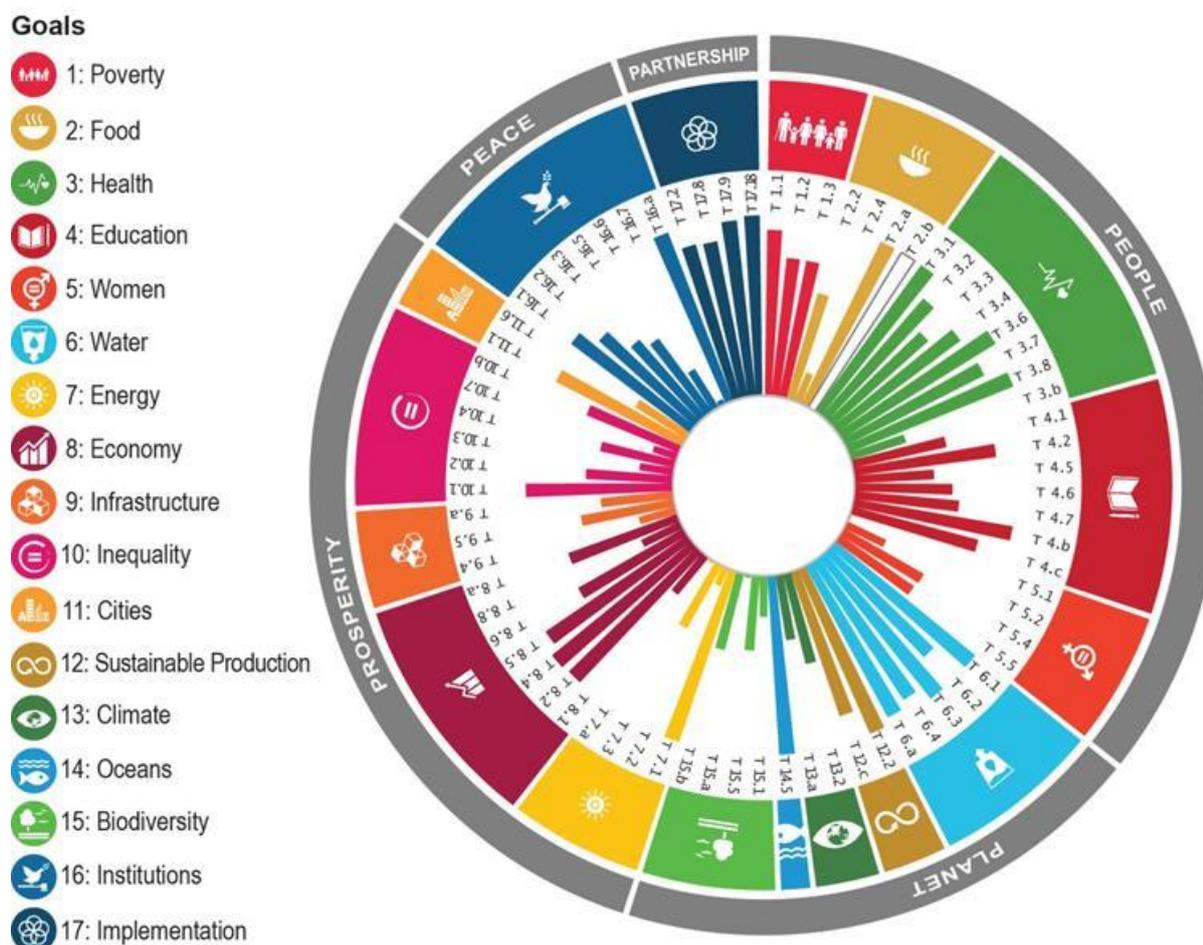
Finland performs slightly above the OECD average in terms of ODA flows, but its demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity is below the OECD average. Data on support to national agricultural producers are not available.

# THE NETHERLANDS' STARTING POSITION ON THE SDGs

## BY TARGET

Based on OECD indicators, the Netherlands already meets 11 of the 73 targets assessed in this study. Its overall starting position for the SDGs is very good.

The Netherlands' starting position on SDG targets



Note: The chart shows how far the Netherlands has already progressed towards each SDG target. Full-length bars indicate targets already met, whereas no bar means the Netherlands currently has one of the three lowest OECD country scores on that target. White bars indicate missing data. Targets are clustered by goal and goals are clustered by the UN's "5Ps" (outer circle).

### Based on OECD indicators, the Netherlands already meets, or is close to meeting:

T 2.a	<i>Increase rural infrastructure investment in developing countries</i>	T 8.2	<i>Boost productivity</i>
T 3.1	<i>Reduce maternal mortality</i>	T 8.4	<i>Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production</i>
T 3.6	<i>Halve traffic deaths and injuries by 2020</i>	T 12.2	<i>Achieve sustainable natural resource use</i>
T 3.8	<i>Achieve universal health coverage</i>	T 14.5	<i>Conserve 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020</i>
T 6.1	<i>Achieve safe drinking water for all</i>	T 16.a	<i>Strengthen institutions to prevent violence and terrorism</i>
T 6.3	<i>Reduce water pollution</i>	T 17.9	<i>Enhance support to capacity building</i>
T 6.a	<i>Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries</i>	T 17.18	<i>Enhance support to build statistical capacity</i>
T 7.1	<i>Ensure universal access to modern energy</i>		

### Based on OECD indicators, the Netherlands is furthest from meeting:

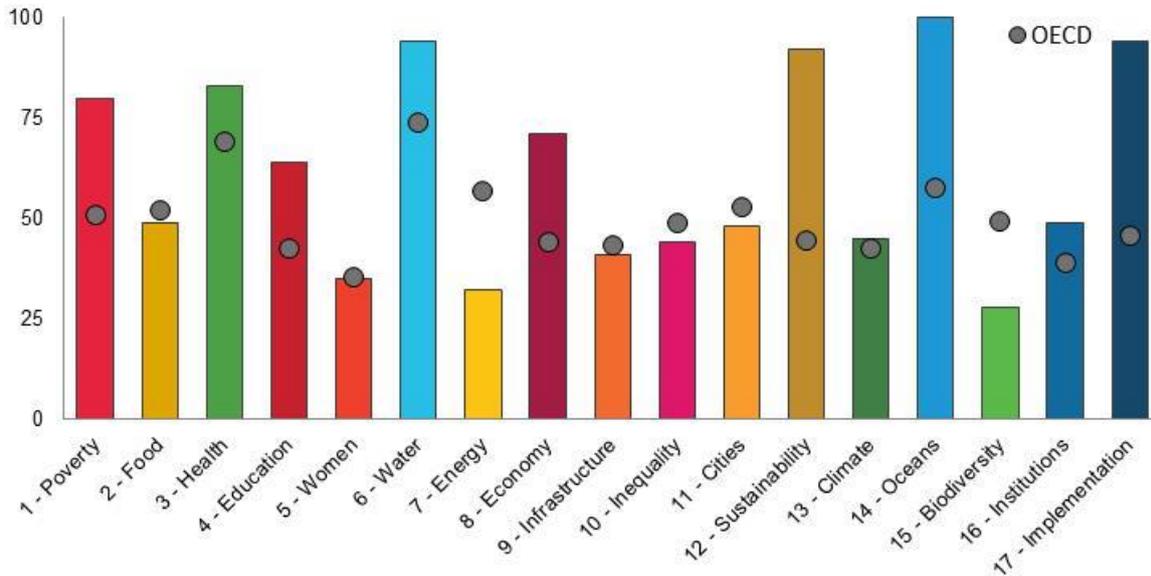
T 5.1	<i>End discrimination against women and girls</i>	T 15.a	<i>Mobilise resources to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems</i>
T 7.a	<i>Enhance international co-operation on clean energy</i>	T 16.7	<i>Ensure responsive decision-making</i>

# THE NETHERLANDS' STARTING POSITION ON THE SDGs

## BY GOAL

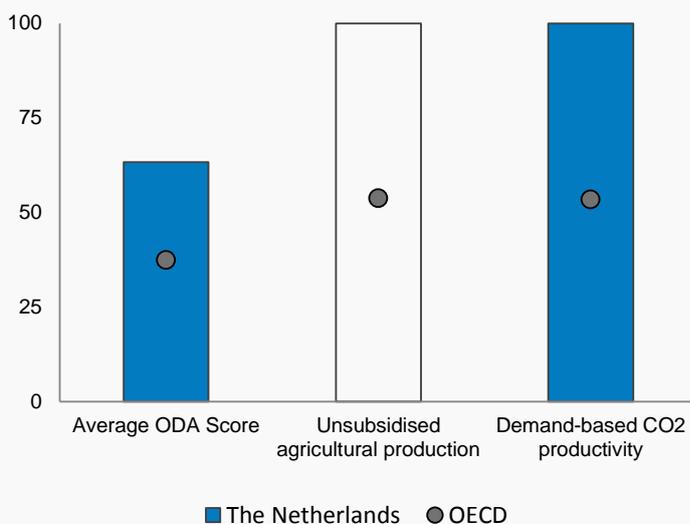
Target scores can be averaged by Goal. The chart below identifies goals where countries do well and those where they lag behind, and may need to increase their effort.

Netherlands' starting position on SDGs at goal level



Relative to the OECD average, the Netherlands' starting position is significantly above the average on Goals 1 (no poverty), 4 (quality education), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 10 (reduced inequalities), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 14 (life below water) and 17 (partnership for the goals). Its starting position is also above the average on Goals 3 (good health and well-being) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) while it is much lower than the average on Goals 7 (affordable and clean energy) and 15 (life on land) and lower than the average on 10 (reduced inequalities) and 11 (sustainable cities and communities).

## GLOBAL CONTRIBUTIONS



Indicators can also be grouped to examine OECD countries' global contribution. This may help countries consider how they influence – positively or negatively, intentionally or unintentionally – the ability of other countries to achieve their goals. While many domestic policies and development patterns may impact on other countries, this assessment is currently limited to ODA, support to national agricultural producers, and demand-based CO2 productivity.

The Netherlands performs above the OECD average in terms of ODA flows, but its demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity is among the highest in the OECD. Data on support to national agricultural producers are not available.

# NORWAY'S STARTING POSITION ON THE SDGs

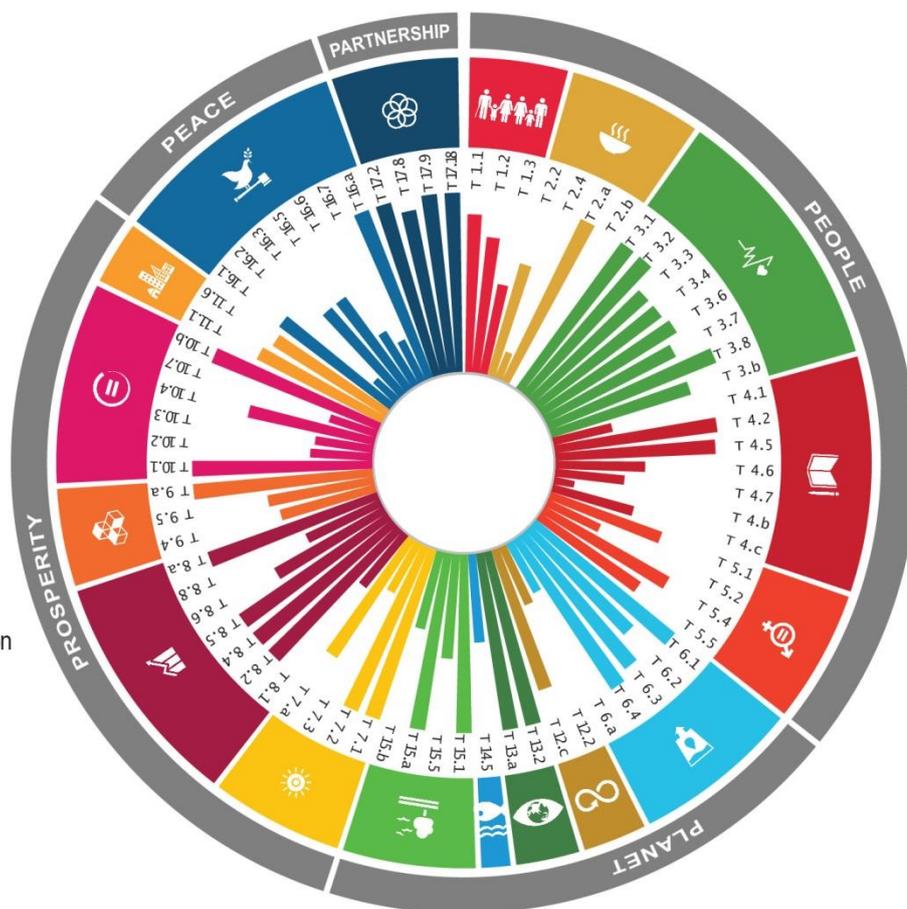
## BY TARGET

Based on OECD indicators, Norway already meets 23 of the 73 targets assessed in this study. Its overall starting position for the SDGs is good but slightly unbalanced.

Norway's starting position on SDG targets

### Goals

-  1: Poverty
-  2: Food
-  3: Health
-  4: Education
-  5: Women
-  6: Water
-  7: Energy
-  8: Economy
-  9: Infrastructure
-  10: Inequality
-  11: Cities
-  12: Sustainable Production
-  13: Climate
-  14: Oceans
-  15: Biodiversity
-  16: Institutions
-  17: Implementation



Note: The chart shows how far Norway has already progressed towards each SDG target. Full-length bars indicate targets already met, whereas no bar means Norway currently has one of the three lowest OECD country scores on that target. White bars indicate missing data. Targets are clustered by goal and goals are clustered by the UN's "5Ps" (outer circle).

### Based on OECD indicators, Norway already meets, or is close to meeting:

T 2.a	<i>Increase rural infrastructure investment in developing countries</i>	T 8.a	<i>Increase Aid for Trade</i>
T 3.1	<i>Reduce maternal mortality</i>	T 9.a	<i>Enhance support for sustainable infrastructure in developing countries</i>
T 3.2	<i>Reduce neo-natal and child mortality</i>	T 10.1	<i>Boost income growth of bottom 40% of population</i>
T 3.8	<i>Achieve universal health coverage</i>	T 10.b	<i>Encourage ODA and FDI to needy countries</i>
T 6.1	<i>Achieve safe drinking water for all</i>	T 13.2	<i>Integrate climate change into national planning</i>
T 6.4	<i>Increase water-use efficiency</i>	T 13.a	<i>Mobilise \$100 billion a year of climate finance for developing countries by 2020</i>
T 7.1	<i>Ensure universal access to modern energy</i>	T 15.1	<i>Ensure sustainable ecosystems by 2020</i>
T 7.2	<i>Increase renewable energy</i>	T 15.a	<i>Mobilise resources to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems</i>
T 8.2	<i>Boost productivity</i>	T 16.a	<i>Strengthen institutions to prevent violence and terrorism</i>
T 8.4	<i>Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production</i>	T 17.2	<i>Implement ODA commitments</i>
T 8.5	<i>Achieve decent work for all</i>	T 17.9	<i>Enhance support to capacity building</i>

### Based on OECD indicators, Norway is furthest from meeting:

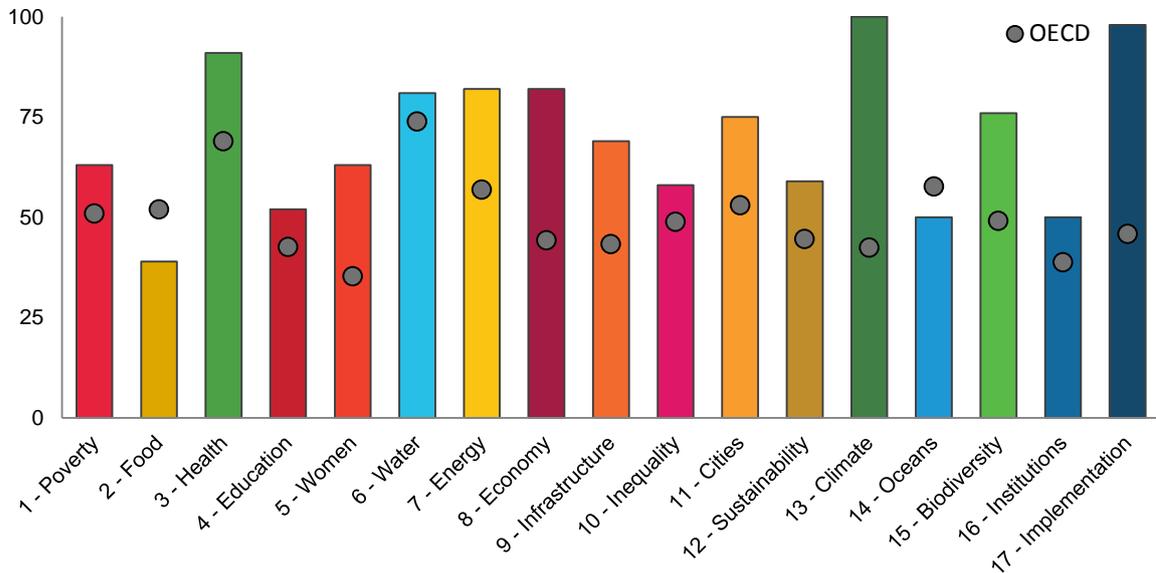
T 2.b	<i>Correct trade distortions in world agricultural markets</i>
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# NORWAY'S STARTING POSITION ON THE SDGs

## BY GOAL

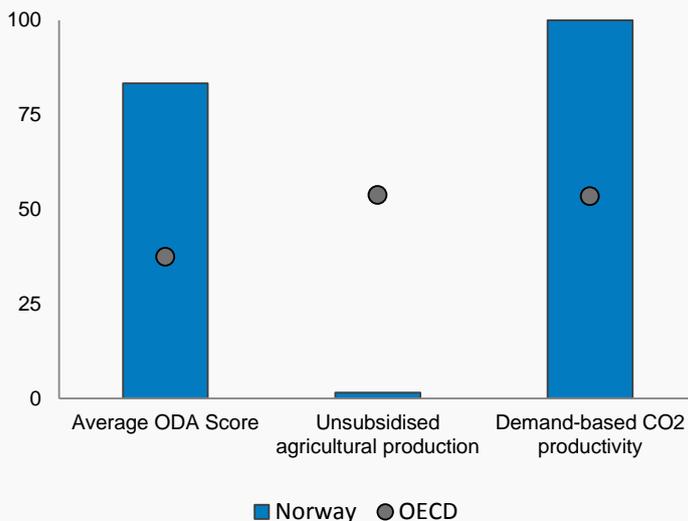
Target scores can be averaged by Goal. The chart below identifies goals where countries do well and those where they lag behind, and may need to increase their effort.

Norway's starting position on SDGs at goal level



Relative to the OECD average, Norway is doing well on Goals 1 (no poverty), 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education), 10 (reduced inequalities), 12 (responsible consumption and production) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and very well on 5 (gender equality), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 13 (climate action), 15 (life on land) and 17 (partnership for the goals).

## GLOBAL CONTRIBUTIONS



Indicators can also be grouped to examine OECD countries' global contribution. This may help countries consider how they influence – positively or negatively, intentionally or unintentionally – the ability of other countries to achieve their goals. While many domestic policies and development patterns may impact on other countries, this assessment is currently limited to ODA, support to national agricultural producers, and demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity.

Norway performs significantly above the OECD average in terms of ODA flows, but is one of the worst performing countries on producer support (i.e. subsidies to agricultural producers are much higher than the average). Its demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity is significantly above the OECD average.

# SLOVENIA'S STARTING POSITION ON THE SDGs

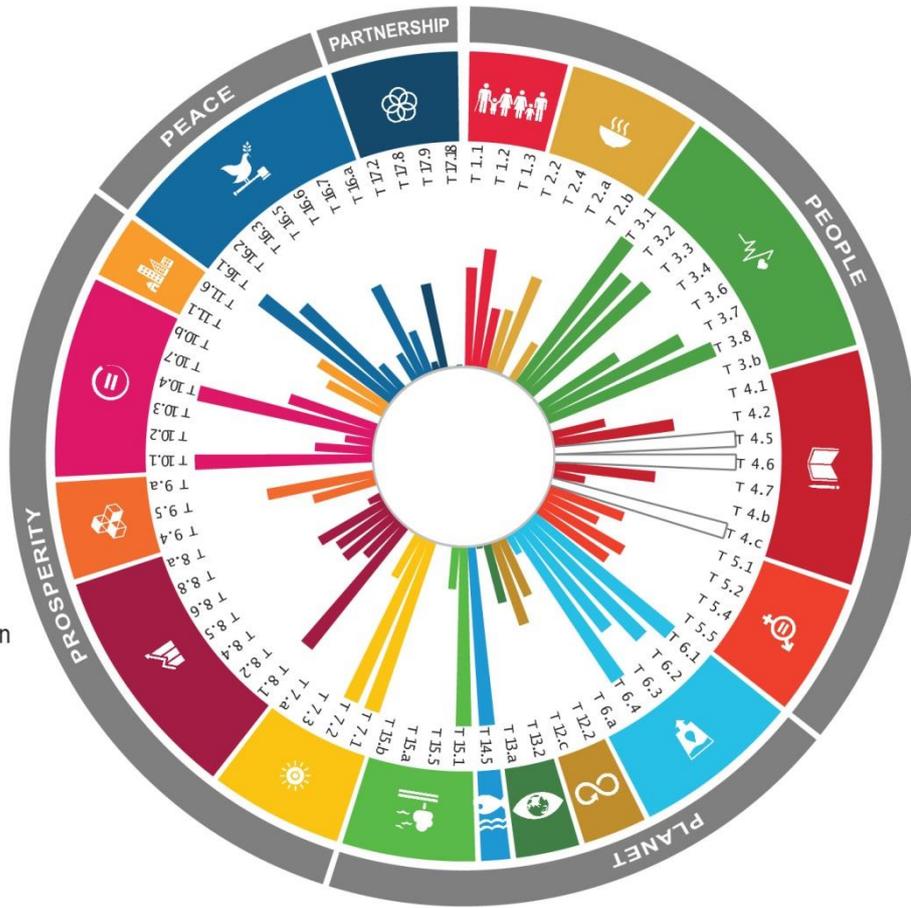
## BY TARGET

Based on OECD indicators, Slovenia currently meets 8 of the 73 targets assessed in this study. Its overall starting position on the SDGs is good in some dimensions but uneven overall.

Slovenia's starting position on SDG targets

### Goals

-  1: Poverty
-  2: Food
-  3: Health
-  4: Education
-  5: Women
-  6: Water
-  7: Energy
-  8: Economy
-  9: Infrastructure
-  10: Inequality
-  11: Cities
-  12: Sustainable Production
-  13: Climate
-  14: Oceans
-  15: Biodiversity
-  16: Institutions
-  17: Implementation



Note: The chart shows how far Slovenia has already progressed towards each target. Full-length bars indicate targets already met, whereas no bar means Slovenia currently has one of the three lowest OECD country scores on that target. White bars indicate missing data. Targets are clustered by goal and goals are clustered by the UN's "5Ps" (outer circle).

### Based on OECD indicators, Slovenia already meets, or is close to meeting:

T 3.1	<i>Reduce maternal mortality</i>	T 7.2	<i>Increase renewable energy</i>
T 3.8	<i>Achieve universal health coverage</i>	T 10.1	<i>Boost income growth of bottom 40% of population</i>
T 6.1	<i>Achieve safe drinking water for all</i>	T 10.4	<i>Adopt policies for greater equality</i>
T 6.4	<i>Increase water-use efficiency</i>	T 14.5	<i>Conserve 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020</i>
T 7.1	<i>Ensure universal access to modern energy</i>	T 15.1	<i>Ensure sustainable ecosystems by 2020</i>

### Based on OECD indicators, Slovenia is furthest from meeting:

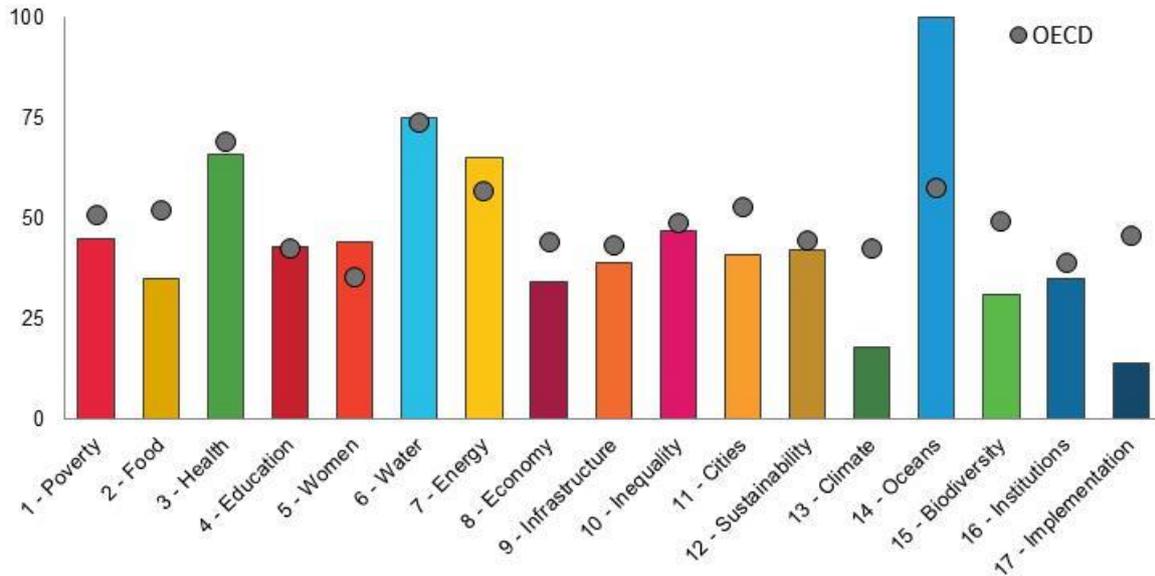
T 2.a	<i>Increase rural infrastructure investment in developing countries</i>	T 13.a	<i>Mobilise \$100 billion a year of climate finance for developing countries by 2020</i>
T 3.4	<i>Reduce premature deaths from non-communicable diseases</i>	T 15.a	<i>Mobilise resources to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems</i>
T 3.b	<i>Support research on vaccines and medicines</i>	T 15.b	<i>Mobilise resources for forest management in developing countries</i>
T 7.a	<i>Enhance international co-operation on clean energy</i>	T 16.5	<i>Reduce corruption and bribery</i>
T 8.a	<i>Increase Aid for Trade</i>	T 17.9	<i>Enhance support to capacity building</i>
T 9.a	<i>Enhance support for sustainable infrastructure in developing countries</i>	T 17.18	<i>Enhance support to build statistical capacity</i>
T 10.b	<i>Encourage ODA and FDI to needy countries</i>		

## SLOVENIA'S STARTING POSITION ON THE SDGs

### BY GOAL

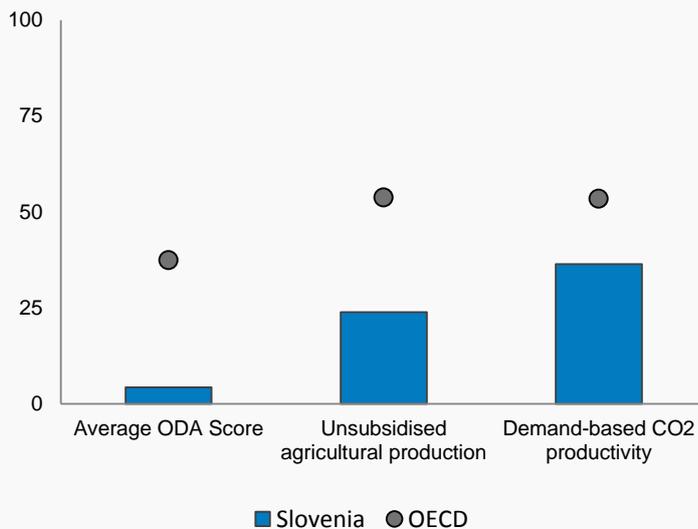
Target scores can be averaged by Goal. The chart below identifies goals where countries do well and those where they lag behind, and may need to increase their effort.

Slovenia's starting position on SDGs at goal level



Relative to the OECD average, Slovenia is doing extremely well on Goal 14 (life below water). It is doing substantially below the average on Goals 17 (partnership for the goals), 13 (climate action), 15 (life on land) and 2 (zero hunger). It is performing around the average in remaining goals.

### GLOBAL CONTRIBUTIONS



Indicators can also be grouped to examine OECD countries' global contribution. This may help countries consider how they influence – positively or negatively, intentionally or unintentionally – the ability of other countries to achieve their goals. While many domestic policies and development patterns may impact on other countries, this assessment is currently limited to ODA, support to national agricultural producers, and demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity.

Slovenia performs significantly below the OECD average in terms of ODA flows, and below average in producer support (i.e. subsidies to agricultural producers are higher than the average). Its demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity is below the OECD average.

# SWEDEN'S STARTING POSITION ON THE SDGs

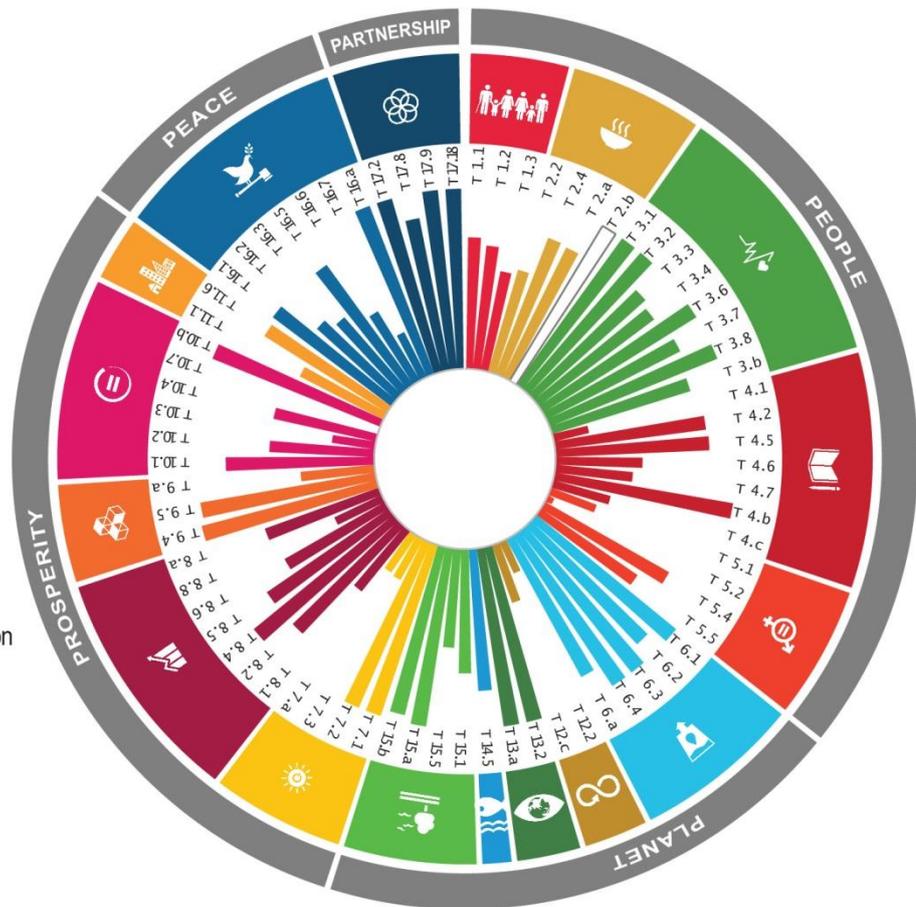
## BY TARGET

Based on OECD indicators, Sweden currently meets 19 of the 73 targets assessed in this study. Its overall starting position on the SDGs is very good and well balanced.

Sweden's starting position on SDG targets

### Goals

-  1: Poverty
-  2: Food
-  3: Health
-  4: Education
-  5: Women
-  6: Water
-  7: Energy
-  8: Economy
-  9: Infrastructure
-  10: Inequality
-  11: Cities
-  12: Sustainable Production
-  13: Climate
-  14: Oceans
-  15: Biodiversity
-  16: Institutions
-  17: Implementation



Note: The chart shows how far Sweden has already progressed towards each target. Full-length bars indicate targets already met, whereas no bar means Sweden currently has one of the three lowest OECD country scores on that target. White bars indicate missing data. Targets are clustered by goal and goals are clustered by the UN's "5Ps" (outer circle).

### Based on OECD indicators, Sweden already meets, or is close to meeting:

- |       |  |         |  |
|-------|--|---------|--|
| T 3.1 | <i>Reduce maternal mortality</i>                                 | T 9.5   | <i>Enhance scientific research</i>   |
| T 3.2 | <i>Reduce neo-natal and child mortality</i>                      | T 10.b  | <i>Encourage ODA and FDI to needy countries</i>  |
| T 3.6 | <i>Halve traffic deaths and injuries by 2020</i>                 | T 13.2  | <i>Integrate climate change into national planning</i>                                   |
| T 3.8 | <i>Achieve universal health coverage</i>                         | T 13.a  | <i>Mobilise \$100 billion a year of climate finance for developing countries by 2020</i> |
| T 4.b | <i>Expand scholarships for developing countries</i>              | T 15.a  | <i>Mobilise resources to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems</i>                        |
| T 6.1 | <i>Achieve safe drinking water for all</i>                       | T 15.b  | <i>Mobilise resources for forest management in developing countries</i>                  |
| T 6.3 | <i>Reduce water pollution</i>                                    | T 16.a  | <i>Strengthen institutions to prevent violence and terrorism</i>                         |
| T 6.4 | <i>Increase water-use efficiency</i>                             | T 17.2  | <i>Implement ODA commitments</i>   |
| T 7.1 | <i>Ensure universal access to modern energy</i>                  | T 17.9  | <i>Enhance support to capacity building</i>  |
| T 7.2 | <i>Increase renewable energy</i>                                 | T 17.18 | <i>Enhance support to build statistical capacity</i>                                     |
| T 8.4 | <i>Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production</i> |         |  |

### Based on OECD indicators, Sweden is furthest from meeting:

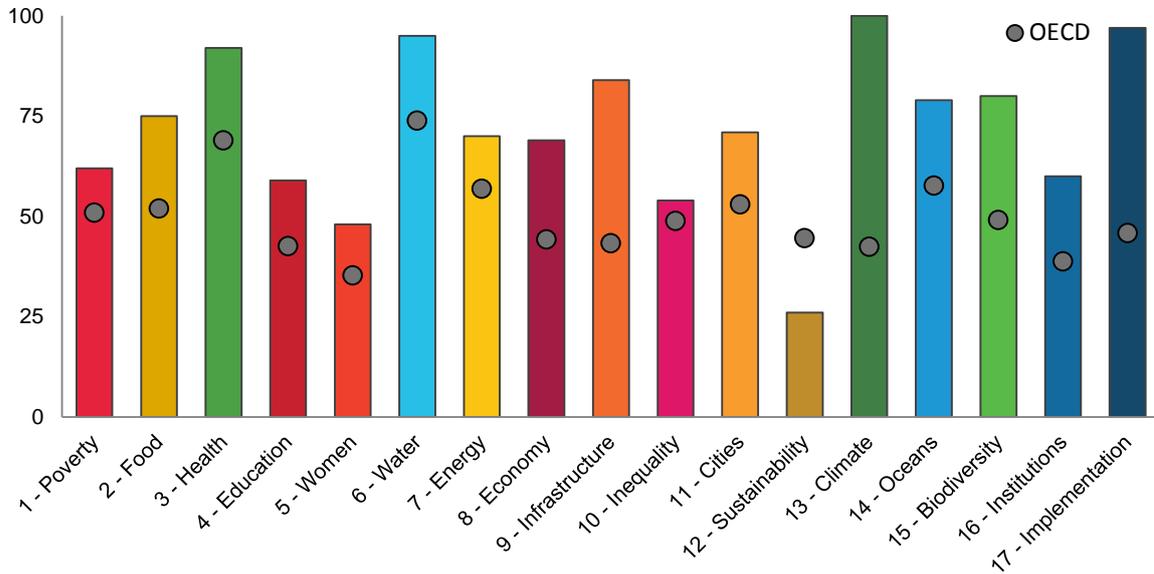
- |       |   |        |  |
|-------|---|--------|--|
| T 5.2 | <i>Eliminate violence against women and girls</i>     | T 10.7 | <i>Facilitate responsible migration and mobility</i> |
| T 9.4 | <i>Make infrastructure and industries sustainable</i> |        |  |

## SWEDEN'S STARTING POSITION ON THE SDGs

### BY GOAL

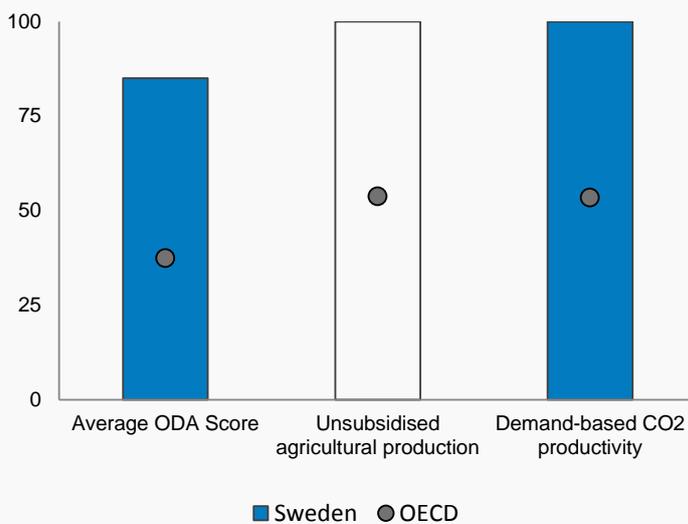
Target scores can be averaged by Goal. The chart below identifies goals where countries do well and those where they lag behind, and may need to increase their effort.

Sweden's starting position on SDGs at goal level



Relative to the OECD average, Sweden is doing well on Goals 1 (no poverty), 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 14 (life below water) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions). Sweden is doing very well on goal 2 (zero hunger), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 13 (climate action), 15 (life on land), and 17 (partnership for the goals). Sweden does less well than the average on 12 (sustainable production and consumption).

### GLOBAL CONTRIBUTIONS



Indicators can also be grouped to examine OECD countries' global contribution. This may help countries consider how they influence – positively or negatively, intentionally or unintentionally – the ability of other countries to achieve their goals. While many domestic policies and development patterns may impact on other countries, this assessment is currently limited to ODA, support to national agricultural producers, and demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity.

Sweden performs significantly above the OECD average in terms of ODA flows, and its demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity is significantly above the OECD average. Data on support to national agricultural producers are not available.



**APPENDIX. INDICATORS USED TO DESCRIBE OECD COUNTRIES' STARTING  
POSITIONS ON VARIOUS SDG TARGETS**

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Note: For each target covered by an indicator in this study, the global indicator recommended by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG) is shown first for reference.

### Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

#### Target 1.1 - By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

**IAEG indicator:** Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Absolute income poverty rate

**Availability:** 30 OECD countries

**Source:** Secretariat calculations based on data from LIS data centre and EU-SILC

From 2000 to 2013

**Definition and measurement:** Share of the population with income falling below a common absolute threshold, set at \$10 a day (in 2010 PPP terms). Household disposable income is defined as the sum of income from labour and capital received by all household members, plus social transfers received less taxes paid. "Equivalentised" income is obtained by dividing the disposable income of each household by the square root of household size; this amount is then attributed to each household member.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The \$10 a day threshold is arbitrarily set by the Secretariat, as most OECD countries (with the exception of Mexico) have eradicated "extreme poverty" based on the threshold conventionally used for global reporting. Differently from the measure used for reporting on "extreme poverty" at the global level, the indicator used here is based on "equivalised" income, rather than being expressed on a per capita basis.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0%

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

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.

Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Relative income poverty rate

**Availability:** 32 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Income Distribution Database

From 2000 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** Share of the population with income falling below country-specific poverty lines. People are classified as "poor" when their equivalentised household income is less than 50% of the median prevailing in each country. Household disposable income is defined as the sum of income from labour and capital received by all household members, plus social transfers received less taxes paid. "Equivalentised" income is obtained by dividing the disposable income of each household by the square root of household size; this amount is then attributed to each household member.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The relative poverty rate used here only focuses on the income dimension of poverty. A more comprehensive measure, including material deprivations, would be more suitable as the target explicitly mention "poverty in all its dimensions". However comparable data on multidimensional poverty and deprivation are not currently available.

**Type of Target:** A.2 – SDG-based, relative to starting position

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 50% of the value achieved by the OECD median country in the base year.

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

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

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic policy

**OECD indicator:** Adequacy of minimum income benefits

**Availability:** 33 OECD countries

From 2005 to 2014

**Source:** OECD Tax-Benefit Models

**Definition and measurement:** This indicator compares the level of (after tax) minimum cash income benefits (excluding housing assistance) to a poverty threshold set at 50% of median household incomes. These benefits include all cash benefit entitlements of a family with a working-age head, no other income source, and no entitlements to primary benefits such as unemployment insurance. They are reported "net" of any income taxes and social contributions due.

The indicator used here is computed as the average of social assistance benefits for four different household types (single person, single parent with two children aged 4 and 6, couple, and couple with two children aged 4 and 6).

**Adequacy and limitations:** Neither childcare benefits nor childcare costs are considered. These social assistance benefits should be considered as providing an upper-bound estimate.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 100% - social assistance benefit is equal to the poverty threshold.

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic policy

**OECD indicator:** Adequacy of old-age pensions

**Availability:** 32 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Pensions Statistics

For 2014 only

**Definition and measurement:** This indicator compares the value of the safety-net benefits available to older people to the poverty threshold of 50% of median household incomes. These safety-net benefits are the total amount of benefits that older people could receive when they did not contribute towards their pension during their working lives; they exclude lump-sum repayments contributions and assume that individuals have been resident since birth of the country in which they retire. Older people meeting these conditions are therefore entitled to the full residence-based payments.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator presented here should be understood as providing an upper-bound estimate of the safety-net benefits available in old-age. These benefits are expressed "gross" of taxes, while the poverty threshold is based on household "net" (disposable) income.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 100% - first tier pension is equal to the poverty threshold.

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic policy

**OECD indicator:** Share of the population living below the poverty threshold receiving minimum-income benefits

**Availability:** 29 OECD countries

From 2007 to 2012

**Source:** OECD Social Expenditures Database

**Definition and measurement:** This indicator compares the number of individuals receiving out-of-work benefits (such as unemployment assistance, social assistance and lone parent benefits) to the number of individuals living with an equivalised disposable income below the poverty threshold. Eligibility to these benefits does not require previous employment or insurance contributions.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator is only a proxy of the share of the population living below the poverty threshold receiving minimum-income benefits, as the numerator and denominator of this ratio are computed separately. Some benefits such as child benefits are not included.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 100%

## Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

**Target 2.2 - By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.**

**IAEG indicators:** Prevalence of stunting (height for age  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Obesity rate

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Health Data

From 2000 to 2015

**Definition and measurement:** Share of the population identified as "obese". Obesity is defined as excessive weight presenting health risks because of the high proportion of body fat. The most frequently used measure is based on the body mass index (BMI), which is a single number that evaluates an individual's weight in relation to height. Based on the WHO classification (WHO, 2000), adults with a BMI of 30 or over are defined as obese.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The BMI threshold used here may not be suitable for all ethnic groups, who may have equivalent levels of risk at lower or higher BMI.

For most countries, overweight and obesity rates are based on estimates of height and weight self-reported by respondents to population-based health interview surveys. However, for around one-third of OECD countries, estimates are based on health examinations. These differences limit data comparability. Estimates from health examinations are generally higher, and more reliable, than estimates from health interviews.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0%

**Target 2.4 - By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.**

**IAEG indicator:** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Nutrient balance – Nitrogen

**Availability:** 33 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Agriculture Statistics Database

From 2000 to 2010

**Definition and measurement:** The nutrient balance (expressed in kilograms of nitrogen per hectare of farmed land) is defined as the difference between the nutrient inputs entering a farming system (mainly from livestock manure and fertilisers) and the nutrient outputs leaving the system (the uptake of nutrients for crop and pasture production).

**Adequacy and limitations:** A nutrient deficit (negative value) indicates declining soil fertility and a nutrient surplus (positive data) indicates a risk of polluting soil, water and air; this implies that the indicator considered here is the absolute value of nutrient balance.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0 kilograms per hectare

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P: People

Type: Domestic outcome

OECD indicator: Nutrient balance – Phosphorous

Availability: 33 OECD countries

Source: OECD Agriculture Statistics Database

From 2000 to 2010

**Definition and measurement:** The nutrient balance (expressed in kilograms of phosphorous per hectare of farmed land) is defined as the difference between the nutrient inputs entering a farming system (mainly from livestock manure and fertilisers) and the nutrient outputs leaving the system (the uptake of nutrients for crop and pasture production).

**Adequacy and limitations:** A nutrient deficit (negative value) indicates declining soil fertility and a nutrient surplus (positive data) indicates a risk of polluting soil, water and air; this implies that the indicator considered here is the absolute value of nutrient balance.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0 kilograms per hectare

**Target 2.a - Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.**

**IAEG indicators:** The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

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P: People

Type: Global contribution

OECD indicator: Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) to agriculture, fishing and rural development, as a share of donors' GNI

Availability: 30 OECD countries

From 2002 to 2014

Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Credits for military purposes are excluded. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance.

Other official flows (OOF) are defined as official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional. They include: grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes; official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and, official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose. This category includes: export credits extended directly to an aid recipient by an official agency or institution ("official direct export credits"); the net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks at market terms; subsidies (grants) to the private sector to soften its credits to developing countries; and, funds in support of private investment.

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:**

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** The 2030 target is set as the sum of an ODA target and an OOF target. The ODA target is the amount of ODA that would go to this sector if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and this sector maintained its current share of ODA disbursements. The OOF component is set using the 'best historical performance' approach (i.e. it is the OOF level to this sector that only 10% of OECD countries exceed).

**Target 2.b - Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.**

**IAEG indicators:** Producer Support Estimate  
Agricultural export subsidies

**P:** People **Type:** Global contribution  
**OECD indicator:** Producer Support estimates to agriculture, as a percentage of gross farm receipts **Availability:** 19 OECD countries  
**Source:** OECD Agriculture Statistics Database From 2000 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** Producer support agriculture is defined as the annual monetary value of gross transfers to agricultural producers from consumers and taxpayers arising from government policies that support agriculture, regardless of their objectives and economic impacts. The producer support estimate (PSE) is measured as a percentage of gross farm receipts. PSE transfers to agricultural producers are measured at the farm gate level and comprise market price support, budgetary payments and the cost of tax revenue foregone because of these forms of support.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This OECD indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future **Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0%

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

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

**IAEG indicators:** Maternal mortality ratio  
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

**P:** People **Type:** Domestic outcome  
**OECD indicator:** Maternal mortality rate **Availability:** 34 OECD countries  
**Source:** OECD Health Data From 2000 to 2013

**Definition and measurement:** The maternal mortality rate is defined as the number of maternal deaths from all causes in a given year, expressed per 100 000 live births.

**Adequacy and limitations:** Values of maternal mortality rates are very low in most OECD countries, implying that they can display (relatively) large annual fluctuations, particularly in countries with low population and births.

This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future **Level to be achieved by 2030:** 70 per 100,000 live births.

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

**IAEG indicators:** Under-five mortality rate  
Neonatal mortality rate

**P:** People **Type:** Domestic outcome  
**OECD indicator:** Incidence of low birth weight **Availability:** 34 OECD countries  
**Source:** OECD Health Data **From 2000 to 2014**

**Definition and measurement:** Low birth weight is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the weight of an infant at birth of less than 2 500 grams (5.5 pounds), irrespective of the gestational age of the infant. This threshold is based on epidemiological observations regarding the increased risk of death for new-borns below this level, and is conventionally used for international comparative health statistics. The number of low weight births is expressed as a percentage of total live births.

**Adequacy and limitations:** In most OECD countries, where the incidence of low birth weight is relatively low, higher values of this indicator may reflect higher fertility treatments (leading to a growing number of multiple pregnancies), higher use of delivery management techniques (e.g. induction of labour and caesarean delivery) that increase survival rates of low birth weight babies, and the higher ages of mothers.

**Type of Target:** B.2 - Other international agreement, relative to starting position **Level to be achieved by 2030:** two thirds of the OECD median in the base year

**P:** People **Type:** Domestic outcome  
**OECD indicator:** Neonatal mortality rate **Availability:** 34 OECD countries  
**Source:** OECD Health Data **From 2000 to 2013**

**Definition and measurement:** The neonatal mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths among children under 28 days of age in a given year, expressed per 1 000 live births.

**Adequacy and limitations:** Some of the international variation in infant mortality rates reflects cross-country differences in registering practices for premature infants. For example, much higher proportion of babies weighing less than 500g, (hence with low odds of survival) is registered in United States and Canada, resulting in higher reported infant mortality. In Europe, several countries apply a minimum gestational age of 22 weeks (or a birth weight threshold of 500g) for babies to be registered as live births.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future **Level to be achieved by 2030:** 12 per 1,000 live births

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

**IAEG indicators:**

- Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
- Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population
- Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
- Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
- Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Incidence of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

From 2000 to 2014

**Source:** OECD Health Data

**Definition and measurement:** The incidence rate of AIDS is the number of new AIDS cases per million population at the year of diagnosis.

**Adequacy and limitations:** Data for recent years are provisional due to reporting delays, which can span several years in some countries. The United States expanded their AIDS surveillance case definition in 1993 to include T-lymphocyte count criteria; this broadening of the definition explains some of the difference in AIDS incidence between the United States and other OECD countries. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0 per one million

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

**IAEG indicators:**

- Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases
- Suicide mortality rate

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Premature mortality rates

**Availability:** Data for this indicator will only be available in fall 2016

**Source:** WHO Health Data

**Definition and measurement:** Probability of dying from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory disease between age 30 and age 70 in 2010.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator only captures the premature-mortality aspect of this target

**Type of Target:** A.2 – SDG-based, relative to starting position

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** two third of the OECD median in the base year

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P: People

Type: Domestic outcome

OECD indicator: Share of the population reporting low life satisfaction

Availability: 34 OECD countries

Source: OECD Secretariat calculations based on data from Gallup World Poll

From 2005 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** This indicator is defined as the share of the population valuing their life as a whole at 3 or below on the 0-10 Cantril Ladder. The Cantril Ladder asks respondents to imagine a ladder with rungs from 0 to 10, where 10 is the best possible life for them and 0 the worst possible life; respondents are asked to indicate where on the ladder they see themselves. The Gallup World Poll samples around 1000 people per country each year; the sample is ex ante designed to be nationally representative of the population aged 15 and over in each country, including rural areas.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator only captures the well-being aspect of this target. The Gallup World Poll is a small scale unofficial survey, whose estimates are affected by large sample variability. General household surveys of this type may also be inadequate to capture rare events affecting a small minority of the population.

Type of Target: B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

Level to be achieved by 2030: 0%

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

IAEG indicator: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

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P: People

Type: Domestic outcome

OECD indicator: Mortality rate from transport accidents

Availability: 34 OECD countries

Source: OECD Health Data

From 2000 to 2013

**Definition and measurement:** These mortality rates are based on numbers of deaths registered in a country as due to transport accidents in a year divided by the size of the population. The rates have been age-standardised based on the 2010 OECD population structure to abstract from differences in the age structure of the population in different countries and over time.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The mortality from transport accidents rate used here is mostly driven by road traffic accident. However, the indicator also includes mortality from other means of transport (train wreck, aviation accident, sailing ship accident...).

Type of Target: A.2 – SDG-based, relative to starting position

Level to be achieved by 2030: 50% of the value achieved by the OECD median country in the 2010.

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**Target 3.7 - By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.**

IAEG indicators: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

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P: People

Type: Domestic outcome

OECD indicator: Adolescent fertility rate

Availability: 34 OECD countries

Source: OECD Family Database

From 2000 to 2012

**Definition and measurement:** Number of children born alive to women aged 15-19, expressed per 1000 women of this age.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator only refers to the age-cohort of 15 to 19 years; children being borne to adolescents aged less than 15 are not captured. Data are collected from administrative sources, and are deemed to provide an accurate cross-country comparison over time. While an ideal indicator would be limited to births to mothers below a given age (e.g. 16), only data for the broad cohort 15 to 19 are currently available. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

Type of Target: A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Level to be achieved by 2030: 0%

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

**IAEG indicators:** Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)

Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic policy

**OECD indicator:** Population covered by health care

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Health Data

From 2000 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** This indicator is defined as the share of the population receiving a core set of health-care goods and services under public programmes and through private health insurance. It includes both people covered in their own name and their dependents. Public coverage refers both to government health-care programmes, generally financed by taxation, and social health insurance, generally financed by payroll taxes. Take-up of private health insurance is often voluntary, although it may be mandatory by law or compulsory for employees as part of their work contracts.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here only focuses on one dimension of health coverage. A more comprehensive measure, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all would be more suitable as the target explicitly mention these aspects. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 100% of the population covered

**Target 3.b - Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.**

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis

Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

**P:** People

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) devoted to medical research and basic health sectors, gross disbursements as a share of GNI

**Availability:** 30 OECD countries

From 2002 to 2014

**Source:** OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Credits for military purposes are excluded. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance.

Other official flows (OOF) are defined as official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional. They include: grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes; official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose. This category includes: export credits extended directly to an aid recipient by an official agency or institution ("official direct export credits"); the net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks at market terms; subsidies (grants) to the private sector to soften its credits to developing countries; and, funds in support of private investment.

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator only refers to a specific form of financial support to medical research and basic health; it does not specifically refer to the vaccines and medicines for the diseases that primarily affect developing countries, nor to access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines mentioned by the Doha Declaration on TRIPS Agreement and Public Health. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** The 2030 target is set as the sum of an ODA target and an OOF target. The ODA target is the amount of ODA that would go to this sector if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and this sector maintained its current share of ODA disbursements. The OOF component is set using the 'best historical performance' approach (i.e. it is the OOF level to this sector that only 10% of OECD countries exceed).

#### Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

##### Target 4.1 - By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Share of students aged 15 scoring above level 2 in reading and mathematics in PISA

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD PISA

For 2012 only

**Definition and measurement:** This indicator is based on data collected through the Programme on International student assessment (PISA) coordinated by the OECD, and refers to students aged 15. Skills in reading and mathematics are assessed separately, and measured on a scale which is normalised such that a value of 500 represents the OECD average. PISA scores can be located along a 6 step scales for each subject area, designed to show the general competencies tested. Lowest-performing students are defined as those who score below PISA proficiency Level 2, which is considered to be the minimum level of proficiency required to interpret and recognise situations in contexts that require no more than direct inference in all subjects assessed in PISA. The summary measure shown here represents the share of students scoring above level 2 in both reading and mathematics.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator measures students' learning outcomes at a specific point in their education, rather than to completion of free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 100%

##### Target 4.2 - By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic policy

**OECD indicator:** Enrolment rates in early childhood education

**Availability:** 32 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Education Statistics

For 2013 only

**Definition and measurement:** Net enrolment rates are calculated by dividing the number of students of age 3 to 4 enrolled in all levels of education by the size of the population of that age. Generally, figures are based on head counts and do not distinguish between full-time and part-time study. In some OECD countries, part-time education is only partially covered in the reported data.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator refers to enrolment in early childhood education, rather than to the quality of the education provided.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 100%

**Target 4.5 - By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.**

**IAEG indicators:** Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Gender differences in mathematics among students aged 15

**Availability:** 29 OECD countries

From 2003 to 2012

**Source:** OECD PISA

**Definition and measurement:** This indicator is based on data collected through the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) coordinated by the OECD, and refers to students aged 15. It measures the absolute difference between the average scores in mathematics between boys and girls of that age.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The proposed indicator only captures inequalities at a specific age (rather than at all levels of education), and is limited to gender inequalities (rather than referring to people in a broader range of vulnerable conditions).

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0%

**Target 4.6 - By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.**

**IAEG indicators:** Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Share of adults scoring above level 2 in literacy and numeracy

**Availability:** 20 OECD countries

For 2012 only

**Source:** OECD PIAAC

**Definition and measurement:** This indicator is based on data collected through the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) coordinated by the OECD, and refers to adults aged 16-65. Competencies in literacy and numeracy are assessed separately, and measured on a scale which is normalised such that a value of 500 represents the OECD average. PIAAC scores can be located along a 6 step scale developed for each subject area, designed to show the general competencies tested. Lowest-performing adults are defined as those who score below PIAAC proficiency Level 2, which is considered to be the minimum level of proficiency required to interpret and recognise situations in contexts that require no more than direct inference, in all subjects assessed in PIAAC. The summary measure shown here represents the share of adults scoring above level 2 both in literacy and numeracy.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 100%

**Target 4.7 - By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.**

**IAEG indicators:** Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Share of students aged 15 scoring above level C in environmental science

**Availability:** 34 OECD

For 2006 only

**Source:** OECD PISA

**Definition and measurement:** Environmental science performance is understood as scientific knowledge, understanding of environmental science, awareness of how it can have an impact on our societies and willingness to engage with it. Students aged 15 were assessed for their knowledge on environmental science in the 2006 wave of the Programme for International Student Assessment, coordinated by the OECD. Level C is the level deemed to be required in order to have a minimal level of understanding of environmental science.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The index used here only focuses on the environmental science part of sustainable development. A more comprehensive measure should also address other aspects encompassed by the notion of "sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development". However, comparable data on these other issues are not currently available. The OECD is currently in the process of developing a "global competence" framework addressing the issues of inter-cultural communication and valuing diversity for PISA 2018.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 100%

**Target 4.b - By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.**

**IAEG indicators:** Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

**P:** People

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Official Development Assistance (ODA) for scholarships/trainings – Gross Disbursements as a share of GNI

**Availability:** 29 OECD countries

From 2010 to 2014

**Source:** OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance.

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:** Scholarships to students from developing countries may be financed through other means than ODA. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** The target is the amount of ODA that would go to scholarships if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and scholarships maintained their current share of ODA disbursements.

**Target 4.c - By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.**

**IAEG indicator:** Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

**P: People**

**Type:** Domestic policy

**OECD indicator:** Share of teachers who undertook professional development in the last 12 months

**Availability:** 23 OECD countries

For 2013 only

**Source:** OECD TALIS

**Definition and measurement:** Percentage of teachers who reported having participated in at least one of the following professional development activities in the 12 months prior to the survey: "courses/workshops", "education conferences or seminars", "observation visits to other schools", "observation visits to business premises, public organisations or non-governmental organisations", "in-service training courses in business premises, public organisations or non-governmental organisations", "qualification programme (e.g., a degree programme)", "participation in a network of teachers formed specifically for the professional development of teachers", "individual or collaborative research", or "mentoring and/or peer observation and coaching".

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator refers to teachers' participation in development activities, rather than to their overall qualification. Also, the indicator is limited to teachers in OECD countries, rather than to OECD programmes to promote teachers' qualification in developing countries.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 100%

**Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

**Target 5.1 - End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.**

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

**P: People**

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Gender wage gap

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Employment database

From 2000 to 2013

**Definition and measurement:** The gender wage gap is defined as the difference between median earnings of men and women relative to median earnings of men. Data refer to full-time employees and to self-employed in all sectors of the economy.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The gender wage gap used here only focuses on the income dimension of discrimination. A more comprehensive measure, including other forms, would be more suitable as the target explicitly mention "all forms of discrimination". However comparable data on multidimensional discrimination are not currently available. The gender wage gap does not reflect differences in education or sector of employment between men and women; differences across countries in terms of the sectors of employment covered, and of the remuneration elements included, may also affect cross-country comparability.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0%

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

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Gender difference in the share of people reporting feeling safe when walking alone at night in the neighbourhood

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

From 2005 to 2014

**Source:** OECD Secretariat calculations based on data from the Gallup World Poll

**Definition and measurement:** The indicator on feeling safe when walking alone at night is based on answers to the survey question: "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?". The indicator is computed as the absolute difference in the share respondents who replied "yes" to this question between men and women. The Gallup World Poll samples around 1000 people per country each year; the sample is ex ante designed to be nationally representative of the population aged 15 and over in each country, including rural areas.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here only captures a side-effect of violence (i.e. fear) rather than measuring violence *per se* (or the specific types of violence mentioned in the target); also, this indicator does not inform about the level of fear experience by both men and women in various countries. The Gallup World Poll is a small scale unofficial survey, whose estimates are affected by large sample variability. General household surveys of this type may also be inadequate to capture rare events affecting a small minority of the population.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0 percentage point

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

**IAEG indicator:** Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Gender difference in the amount of unpaid work carried out by people aged 15 to 64

**Availability:** 24 OECD countries

From 2000 to 2014

**Source:** OECD Secretariat calculations based on data from National Time Use Surveys

**Definition and measurement:** Unpaid work is the production of goods and services by household members that are not sold on the market. Some unpaid work is for the consumption within the family, such as cooking, gardening and house cleaning. The products of unpaid work may also be consumed by people not living in the household, e.g. cooking a meal for visiting friends, helping in a soup kitchen for homeless people, mowing the lawn of an elderly relative, or coaching the local football team. The boundary between unpaid work and leisure is determined by the so-called "third-person" criterion. If a third person could hypothetically be paid to do the activity, it is considered to be work.

The indicator refers to men and women aged 15 to 64, irrespectively of their labour force status.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator refers to the amount of "unpaid care and domestic work" carried out by women and men, rather than to its "recognition" or to the existence of policies and programmes favouring a more equal sharing of these tasks within the household. It is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0 percentage point

**Target 5.5 - Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.**

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local government  
Proportion of women in managerial positions

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Share of seats in national parliaments held by women

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

From 2000 to 2015

**Source:** OECD based on Inter-Parliamentary Union's PARLINE database

**Definition and measurement:** Data on the number of women parliamentarians refer to lower or single houses of parliament recorded as of 1 December 2015. Note that in some countries (Iceland, Norway, Mexico, New Zealand, Austria, Australia, Poland, Ireland and Chile) legislated candidate quotas exist for the lower-house or single-house parliaments; these legislative quotas may be enshrined in the election law, political party law or other comparable law of a country. By definition, these quotas are based on legal provisions, obliging all political entities participating in elections to apply them or face penalties.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator only captures a specific form of participation in decision making, i.e. membership of national parliament. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 50%

**P:** People

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Share of seats held by women on the boards of the largest publicly listed companies

**Availability:** 28 OECD countries

For 2015 only

**Source:** OECD based on European Commission (Database on women and men in decision-making); Catalyst Census: Women Board Directors.

**Definition and measurement:** 'Board members' refers to all members of the highest decision-making body in the given company, such as the board of directors for a company in a unitary system, or the supervisory board in the case of a company in a two-tier system. For Japan, data generally refer to members of the board of directors rather than members of 'Corporate Audit' or 'Audit and Supervisory' boards. 'Largest publicly listed companies' refers to members of the primary blue-chip index for the country concerned. For EU countries, Iceland, Norway and Turkey, companies are limited at 50 per country and include only those that are registered in the country concerned.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator only captures a specific form of participation in decision making, i.e. membership of company boards. Comparability may also be affected by cross-country differences in the number of companies covered, and in the types of boards considered.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 50%

**Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

**Target 6.1 - By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.**

**IAEG indicator:** Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

**P:** Planet

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Share of the population using improved drinking water sources

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries  
From 2000 to 2015

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation

**Definition and measurement:** Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. Improved drinking water sources include piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).

**Adequacy and limitations:** Use of an improved drinking water source is a proxy for access to safe drinking water. Improved drinking water sources are more likely to be protected from external contaminants than unimproved sources either by intervention or through their design and construction. The proposed indicator does not capture the "affordability" aspect water access.

This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 100%

**Target 6.2 - By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.**

**IAEG indicator:** Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

**P:** Planet

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Share of the population using improved sanitation facilities

**Availability:** 33 OECD countries  
From 2000 to 2015

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation

**Definition and measurement:** Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

**Adequacy and limitations:** While the target refers to other aspects of sanitation and hygiene, the indicator used here capture those that aspects that are more salient for OECD countries. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 100%

**Target 6.3 - By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.**

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of wastewater safely treated  
Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

**P:** Planet **Type:** Domestic outcome  
**OECD indicator:** Share of the population connected to wastewater treatment **Availability:** 30 OECD countries  
**Source:** OECD Environment Statistics From 2000 to 2013

**Definition and measurement:** The indicator presented here refers to percentage of the national population connected to a wastewater treatment plant through a public sewage network. It does not take into account independent private facilities (e.g. septic tanks), used where public systems are not economic.

**Adequacy and limitations:** Data on the share of the population connected to wastewater treatment plants are available for almost all OECD countries. In some countries, data relate to population equivalents and are thus not fully comparable. The indicator used here only capture a specific aspects among the many mentioned in the target.

This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** A.2 – SDG-based, relative to starting position **Level to be achieved by 2030:** Half of the differences between 100% and the value prevailing in the OECD median country

**Target 6.4 - By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.**

**IAEG indicators:** Change in water-use efficiency over time  
Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

**P:** Planet **Type:** Domestic outcome  
**OECD indicator:** Water-stress **Availability:** 32 OECD countries  
**Source:** OECD Environment Statistics From 2000 to 2013

**Definition and measurement:** The indicator presented here refers to the intensity of use of freshwater resources. It is expressed as gross abstractions of freshwater taken from ground or surface waters as a percentage of total available renewable freshwater resources (including water inflows from neighbouring countries). Water used for hydroelectricity generation (which is considered an in situ use) is excluded.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The definitions and estimation methods employed may vary considerably across countries and over time. In general, data availability and quality are best for water abstractions for public supply. For some countries, the data refer to water permits and not to actual abstractions. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future **Level to be achieved by 2030:** 10% or less

**Target 6.a - By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.**

**IAEG indicator:** Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

**P:** Planet

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Official Development Assistance (ODA) to water supply – Gross Disbursements as a share of GNI

**Availability:** 30 OECD countries

From 2002 to 2014

**Source:** OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance.

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here only refers to ODA devoted to projects aiming to improve water supply; it excludes ODA-financed sanitation projects, and international cooperation activities that are not ODA-financed

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** The target is the amount of ODA that would go to this sector if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and this sector maintained its current share of ODA disbursements.

**Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

**Target 7.1 - By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.**

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of population with access to electricity

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Share of the population with access to electricity

**Availability:** 34 countries

From 2000 to 2012

**Source:** IEA-World Bank co-led Sustainable Energy for All

**Definition and measurement:** This indicator measures household connections, and therefore generally relies on household surveys (demographic and health surveys, censuses, living standards measurement surveys, etc.). For missing data points, modelled estimates based on a regression specification are used.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator only captures people's access to electricity, rather than the affordability and reliability of the electricity supplied. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 100%

**Target 7.2 - By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.**

**IAEG indicator:** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Share of renewable electricity in total electricity generation

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

From 2000 to 2014

**Source:** IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances

**Definition and measurement:** This indicators show the share of renewables in the domestic production of electricity. The main renewable forms are hydro, geothermal, wind, biomass, waste and solar energy.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator does not provide information on renewable energy used for air and water heating/cooling, transportation, and rural (off-grid) energy services; also, the information provided refers to individual OECD countries rather than to global energy mix.

**Type of Target:** B.2 - Other international agreement, relative to starting position

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 200% of the OECD median in the base year

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Share of renewable energy in the total final energy consumption

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

From 2000 to 2013

**Source:** IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances

**Definition and measurement:** This indicator is defined as the percentage of total final consumption of energy from renewable sources; renewable sources are all those replenished as they are consumed, and include wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, biomass, biofuels, and oceans. Final energy consumption exclude thermal energy lost in transformation processes and thus provides a fairer comparison with renewable energy sources where no transformation losses take place.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The share of renewables in energy consumption may differ from that in energy production, as some types of energy may not be stored after having been produced. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** B.2 - Other international agreement, relative to starting position

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 200% of the OECD median in the base year

**Target 7.3 - By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.**

**IAEG indicator:** Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Energy productivity

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances

From 2000 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** The energy productivity of the economy is expressed as GDP in constant prices per unit of total primary energy supply in tonnes of oil equivalent (i.e. production plus imports less exports, less energy in international bunkers plus or minus stock changes). Energy productivity, i.e. efficiency, measures how much national revenue is generated for each unit of primary energy supplied.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator only refers to energy, and ignores other inputs that contribute to economic production. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** A.2 – SDG-based, relative to starting position

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 200% of the OECD median in the base year

**Target 7.a - By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.**

**IAEG indicator:** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Official Development Assistance (ODA) to clean energy, Gross Disbursements as a share of GNI

**Availability:** 28 OECD countries

From 2002 to 2014

**Source:** OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries.. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance; and excludes loans and credits for military purposes. Official Development Assistance (ODA) to clean energy is defined as ODA to the energy sector that has been marked with an environment or climate change marker.

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator only refers to a specific form (i.e. ODA) of financial support to the development of clean energy, and does not cover other aspects mentioned by the target.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** The target is the amount of ODA that would go to this sector if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and this sector maintained its current share of ODA disbursements.

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

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

**IAEG indicator:** Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Annual growth rate in GDP per capita

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD National Accounts Statistics

From 2000 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** GDP is a standard measure of the value of final goods and services produced by a country during a period minus the value of imports. This measure is divided by the population resident in each country.

This measure of the final goods and services produced is "Gross", i.e. no deduction has been made for the depreciation of machinery, buildings and other capital goods used in production; and "Domestic", i.e. it relates to the output produced on the economic territory of the country .

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator fully matches the scope of the target. It is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** C. - Best historical performance

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

**Target 8.2 - Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors.**

**IAEG indicator:** Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** GDP per hour worked

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Productivity statistics

From 2000 to 2015

**Definition and measurement:** GDP per hour worked is a standard measure of productivity (i.e. the efficiency with which available labour resources are used in production).

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator only measures the level of productivity while the target specifically mentions the means by which a higher productivity is to be achieved, i.e. “diversification, technological upgrading and innovation”. Also, the indicator only refers to labour, and ignores other inputs that contribute to economic production.

**Type of Target:** C - Best historical performance

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

**Target 8.4 - Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.**

**IAEG indicators:** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Carbon Dioxide Emissions Embodied in International Trade

From 2000 to 2011

**Definition and measurement:** Demand-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity is measured as real national income per unit of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted.

Demand based emissions are production-based emissions plus emissions embodied in imports minus emissions embodied in exports. They reflect the CO<sub>2</sub> emitted during the various stages of production of the goods and services consumed in domestic final demand, irrespective of where the various stages of production occurred. Since reductions in national emissions can be achieved by offshoring domestic production and thus the related emissions, evidence of decoupling gained from production-based measures may reveal only part of the story.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The proposed indicator captures the importance of the consumption patterns prevailing in each country as drivers of environmental degradation at the global level. However, it is limited to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use, hence excluding other types of environmental degradation.

**Type of Target:** C - Best historical performance

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** the level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

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

**IAEG indicators:** Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities  
Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

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**P:** Prosperity **Type:** Domestic outcome  
**OECD indicator:** Employment rate **Availability:** 34 OECD countries  
**Source:** OECD Employment Database From 2000 to 2015

**Definition and measurement:** The employment rate is the share of the working-age population (people aged 15 to 64 in most OECD countries) who declares having worked for gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week. The numerator of this ratio also includes persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily absent from work during the reference period while having retained a formal attachment to their job (e.g. due to parental leave, sickness, annual leave).

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here only captures the overall level of paid employment, irrespectively of its productivity, pay and working conditions; it also refer to the entire population in a country, rather than to specific groups (e.g. women, men, people with disabilities).

**Type of Target:** C. - Best historical performance **Level to be achieved by 2030:** level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

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**P:** Prosperity **Type:** Domestic outcome  
**OECD indicator:** Index of earnings quality **Availability:** 34 OECD countries  
**Source:** OECD Job Quality database From 2005 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** Earnings quality refers to the extent to which the earnings received by workers contribute to their economic well-being. While the level of earnings provides a key benchmark for assessing their contribution to material living standards, the way earnings are distributed across the workforce also matters. Therefore, the OECD measures earnings quality by an index that accounts for both the level of earnings and their distribution across the workforce, based on a parameter of "inequality aversion". Measures of average earnings and earnings distribution may come from different sources.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here captures the earnings-related aspects of employment.

**Type of Target:** C. - Best historical performance **Level to be achieved by 2030:** level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best in the base year

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

**IAEG indicator:** Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Share of youth not in education, employment or training

**Availability:** 30 OECD countries

From 2006 to 2015

**Source:** OECD Secretariat calculations based on national labour force surveys

**Definition and measurement:** This indicator presents the share of young people (aged 15 to 24) who are not in employment, education or training (NEET), as a percentage of the number of youth in the same age group. Education includes part-time and full-time education, but excludes non-formal education and educational activities of very short duration. Employment is defined according to the ILO Guidelines and covers all those who have been in paid work for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey or were temporarily absent from such work. Young people who are neither in employment nor in education and training are at greater risk of becoming socially excluded, e.g. to have income below the poverty line and to lack the skills needed to improve their economic situation in the future.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator fully captures all aspects mentioned by the target

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0%

**Target 8.8 - Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.**

**IAEG indicators:** Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Job Strain index

**Availability:** 32 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Job Quality database

From 2005 to 2015

**Definition and measurement:** The Job Strain index is a composite measure of the incidence of jobs with a high level of work stress combined with insufficient resources and support in the workplace to accomplish job duties.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here summarises the key aspects shaping the quality of the working environment, as perceived by workers. It does not, however, specifically refer to labour rights, not to specific categories of workers such as migrants.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0%

**Target 8.a - Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.**

**IAEG indicator:** Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Official Development Assistance (ODA) to trade – commitments as a share of GNI

**Availability:** 27 OECD countries

For 2014 only

**Source:** OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance; and excludes loans and credits for military purposes. Aid for Trade is Official Development Assistance designed to promote the trade potential of

developing countries; it is defined mainly by reference to sectors assisted.

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here refers to “commitments” rather than “disbursement”, as was the case for other ODA-related targets.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** The target is the volume of Aid for Trade that would be provided if total ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and Aid for Trade maintained its current share of ODA disbursements.

### Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

**Target 9.4 - By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.**

**IAEG indicator:** CO<sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Fossil fuel productivity

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances

From 2000 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** The fossil fuel productivity of the economy is expressed as GDP in constant prices per unit of fossil fuel supply. It measures how much national revenue is generated for each unit of fossil fuel energy supplied.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator only refers to fossil-fuels, and ignores the contribution from other inputs that contribute to economic production.

**Type of Target:** C. - Best historical performance

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

**Target 9.5 - Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development.**

**IAEG indicators:** Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitant

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic policy

**OECD indicator:** Expenditure on research and development – share of GDP

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics

From 2000 to 2015

**Definition and measurement:** Gross domestic expenditure on research and development consists of the total expenditures (current and capital) on R&D carried out by all resident companies, research institutes, university and government laboratories, etc. It includes R&D funded from abroad but excludes domestic funds for R&D performed outside the domestic economy.

Research and development covers three main activities: basic research; applied research; and experimental development.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator captures the overall effort in each country to upgrade technological capabilities, rather than the final outcome of this effort. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** C. - Best historical performance

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

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P: Prosperity

Type: Domestic outcome

OECD indicator: Share of researchers in total employment

Availability: 34 OECD countries

Source: OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics

From 2000 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception and creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, as well as those who are directly involved in the management of projects for such purposes. They include researchers working in both civil and military research in government, universities and research institutes as well as in the business sector.

The number of researchers is measured in full-time equivalent and expressed relative to full-time equivalent people in paid employment.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The definition used here focuses only on researchers. A more comprehensive measure, including technicians and other supporting staff, would be more suitable as the target explicitly mentions "research and development workers". Moreover, an increasing number of young university graduates are employed not as researchers but as high-level technicians or as support staff. However country coverage is better using this narrower definition.

Type of Target: C - Best historical performance

Level to be achieved by 2030: level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

**Target 9.a - Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.**

IAEG indicator: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

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P: Prosperity

Type: Global contribution

OECD indicator: Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) to Economic Infrastructure & Services – disbursement as a share of GNI

Availability: 30 OECD countries

Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

From 2002 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance; and excludes loans and credits for military purposes.

Other official flows (OOF) are defined as official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria. OOF include: grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes; official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose; export credits extended directly to an aid recipient by an official agency or institution ("official direct export credits"); the net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks at market terms; subsidies (grants) to the private sector to soften its credits to developing countries; and funds in support of private investment.

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

Type of Target: B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

Level to be achieved by 2030: The 2030 target is set as the sum of an ODA target and an OOF target. The ODA target is the amount of ODA that would go to this sector if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and this sector maintained its current share of ODA disbursements. The OOF component is set using the 'best historical performance' approach (i.e. it is the OOF level to this sector that only 10% of OECD countries exceed).

## Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

### Target 10.1 - By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

**IAEG indicator:** Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Income share of the bottom 40%

**Availability:** 32 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Income Distribution Database

From 2000 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** Share of household disposable income accruing to people in the bottom 40% of the income distribution. Household disposable income is defined as the sum of income from labour and capital received by all household members, plus social transfers received less taxes paid. "Equivalent" income is obtained by dividing the disposable income of each household by the square root of household size; this amount is then attributed to each household member. Data are based on household surveys and other types of household level micro-data.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used addresses directly the issues addressed by the target.

**Type of Target:** C. - Best historical performance

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

### Target 10.2 - By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

**IAEG indicator:** Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Gender gap in relative income poverty headcounts

**Availability:** 32 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Income Distribution Database

From 2000 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** Gender gap in poverty is defined as the absolute difference between income poverty rates between women and men. The income concept used is that of "equivalised" household disposable income, while the poverty threshold used is set at half of the median income in each country.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator of income poverty used here captures only one aspect of the several types of exclusion mentioned in the target; and it refers to only one of the possible breakdowns of the population (i.e. gender). Also, the indicator ignores within household inequalities, as it assumes equal sharing of economic resources among all members of the same household.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 0 percentage point

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Age gap in relative income poverty headcounts

**Availability:** 32 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Income Distribution Database

From 2000 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** Age gap in poverty is defined as the absolute difference between the higher and the lower poverty rates observed among different age groups. The income concept used is that of "equivalised" household disposable income; while the poverty threshold used is set at half of the median income in each country.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator of income poverty used here captures only one aspect of the several types of exclusion mentioned in the target; and it refers to only one of the possible breakdowns of the population (i.e. gender). Also, the indicator ignores within household inequalities, as it assumes equal sharing of economic resources among all members of the same household.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 0 percentage point

**Target 10.3 - Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of domestic outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.**

**IAEG indicator:** Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Equity in reading scores among 15 years-old student from households with different socio-economic background

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

For 2012 only

**Source:** OECD PISA

**Definition and measurement:** Equity in reading is defined as the score point difference in reading scores among 15 years old students associated with one-unit increase in the PISA index of Economic, Social and Cultural Status of the household or origin.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The concept of “equal opportunity” is best operationalised through measures that look at how selected well-being outcomes of children differ according to household circumstances. The indicator used here is limited in terms of the range of outcomes considered; but has the advantage of referring to an outcome, rather than to the policies that are aimed to it.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 0 point difference in reading associated with one-unit increase in ESCS

**Target 10.4 - Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.**

**IAEG indicator:** Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Index of the redistribution of household income achieved through the tax and benefit system

**Availability:** 32 OECD countries

From 2000 to 2014

**Source:** OECD Income Distribution Database

**Definition and measurement:** Redistribution is measured by comparing the Gini coefficient for market income (i.e. household income, before receipt of public cash transfers and payments of household taxes) and for disposable income (i.e. household income net of public cash transfers and taxes). Household disposable income is the total income received by all household members: their gross earnings, self-employment income, capital income plus the current transfers they receive less the taxes and social security contributions they pay. It is adjusted for differences in the needs of households of different sizes with an equivalence scale that divides household income by the square root of the household size. It does not take into account either in-kind public transfers (such as education and health-care services) or consumption taxes.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here considered the direct effect of tax and social protection programmes in increasing equality in the distribution of household income. It does not consider other public policies (such as minimum wages and other regulations), nor the effects of policies in increase equality in other dimensions than income.

**Type of Target:** C. - Best historical performance

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

**Target 10.7 - Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.**

**IAEG indicators:** Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination  
Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Difference in unemployment rates between migrants and the native population

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

From 2000 to 2014

**Source:** OECD Secretariat calculations based on national labour force surveys

**Definition and measurement:** The unemployment rate is computed as the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force, where the latter consists of the unemployed plus those in paid employment (employees and self-employed people). Unemployed people are those who report that they are without work, that they are available for work and that they have taken active steps to find work in the last four weeks. Migrants and natives are defined based on their country of birth.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here captures only one aspect of the disparities in well-being outcomes among natives and migrants. Also, when unemployment is high, some people become discouraged, stop looking for work, and be classed as "out of the labour force"; this implies that the difference in unemployment rate between natives and migrants may fail to reflect the full labour market disadvantage of various population groups.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 0 percentage point

**Target 10.b - Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.**

**IAEG indicator:** Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) to LDCs and SIDS - share of donor country's GNI

**Availability:** 28 OECD countries

For 2014 only

**Source:** OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance; and excludes loans and credits for military purposes.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator only refers to ODA assistance, and ignores other financial flows to developing countries.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** The target is the amount of ODA that would go to LDCs and SIDS if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and these countries maintained their current shares of ODA disbursements.

## Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### Target 11.1 - By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Rooms per person

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Secretariat calculations based on EU-SILC and national surveys

From 2001 to 2012

**Definition and measurement:** The number of rooms per person is a measure of whether people are living in crowded conditions. It is measured as the number of rooms in a dwelling, divided by the number of persons living in it. It excludes rooms such as kitchenette, scullery/utility room, bathroom, toilet, garage, consulting rooms, office or shop. The indicator is computed based on household surveys.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here covers only one aspect of housing quality among the many mentioned in the target.

**Type of Target:** C. - Best historical performance

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

### Target 11.6 - By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Municipal waste generated per capita

**Availability:** 33 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Environment Statistics

From 2000 to 2013

**Definition and measurement:** Municipal waste comprises wastes produced by the residential, commercial and public service sectors that are collected by local authorities for disposal in a central location for the production of heat and/or power. This indicator is measured in kilograms and is expressed on a per capita basis.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here only covers "municipal waste", and excludes other aspects mentioned in the target.

**Type of Target:** C. - Best historical performance

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

**P:** Prosperity

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Exposure to air pollution (PM2.5)

**Availability:** 29 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Regional Well-Being Statistics

From 2002 to 2011

**Definition and measurement:** Annual exposure to air pollution refers to the population-wide average exposure to fine particulate matter that is less than 2.5 microns in diameter. The major components of particulate matter are sulphate nitrates, ammonia, sodium chloride, black carbon, mineral dust and water. This data are calculated from satellite-based observations.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here only covers "air quality", and excludes other aspects mentioned in the target. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns****Target 12.2 - By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.**

**IAEG indicator:** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

**P:** Planet

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Non-energy material productivity

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Environment Statistics

From 2000 to 2011

**Definition and measurement:** Non-energy material productivity is defined as the amount of economic output (GDP) generated per unit of materials consumed (in terms of domestic material consumption, DMC). Materials are aggregated using mass-based weights and are classified as biotic materials (biomass for food and feed, wood), construction minerals, and other abiotic materials (industrial minerals and metals). DMC measures the mass of the materials that are physically used in the domestic economy, i.e. direct apparent consumption.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The productivity of non-energy materials captures a critical aspect of the “sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources”. The indicator only refers to non-energy materials, and ignores the contribution from other inputs to economic production.

**Type of Target:** C. - Best historical performance

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

**Target 12.c - Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.**

**IAEG indicator:** Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

**P:** Planet

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Total support to energy consumption, as a share of the energy component of environmentally related tax revenues

**Availability:** 30 OECD countries

For 2011 only

**Source:** OECD Agriculture Statistics Database

**Definition and measurement:** The indicator is defined as total support (i.e. total CSE by country) to energy consumption, and is expressed relative to the revenues that countries derive from environmentally related taxes applied to energy. Using those revenues as a scaling factor allows accounting for both the size of countries (larger countries raise more revenues all other things equal) and countries' general attitude toward energy taxation (higher rates generally mean higher revenues). Further adjustments are made to improve comparability, such as removing tax expenditures relating to the lower taxation of diesel fuel for road use relative to gasoline, where such measures are considered tax expenditures. Not doing so would exaggerate the importance of consumer support in countries that treat this tax differential as tax expenditure (Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden), thereby penalising transparency in tax-expenditure reporting.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here measures subsidies and environmental taxes levied on energy. Data for Australia include the country's (large) Fuel Tax Credits, which serves to rebate some of the excise taxes that businesses pay on their purchases of fuel there.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 0%

**Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.)**

**Target 13.2 - Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.**

**IAEG indicator:** Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

**P:** Planet

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Production-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

**Source:** IEA CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion

From 2000 to 2013

**Definition and measurement:** Production-based CO<sub>2</sub> productivity is measured as GDP generated per unit of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted in production.

Production-based emissions refer to gross direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion, emitted within the national territory and excluding bunkers, sinks and indirect effects.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here measures one of the outcomes of "climate policies, strategies and planning" rather than the integration of such measures in domestic policies.

**Type of Target:** C. - Best historical performance

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** level prevailing in the top 10% of OECD countries with the best performance in the base year

**Target 13.a - Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.**

**IAEG indicator:** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

**P:** Planet

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Bilateral climate-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a share of GNI

**Availability:** 28 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

From 2002 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance; and excludes loans and credits for military purposes.

Bilateral refers to aid direct from donor countries, excluding that provided through multilateral organisations. Climate-related flows are identified through policy markers, and relate to either mitigation or adaptation actions.

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator only refers to ODA, and ignores other financial sources that may contribute to mobilizing the \$100 billion needed to address the needs of developing countries.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** The target is the amount of ODA that would go to support climate mitigation or adaptation efforts if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and climate-related flows maintained their current share of ODA disbursements.

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

**Target 14.5 - By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.**

IAEG indicator: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

P: Planet

Type: Domestic policy

OECD indicator: Marine areas protected as a share of sea areas under national jurisdiction

Availability: 28 OECD countries

From 2000 to 2014

Source: UNEP

**Definition and measurement:** The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines a protected area as “a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values” (Dudley, 2008).

Sea areas under national jurisdiction as those within 200 nautical miles from the coast of each county.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The extent to which the territorial waters of a country/territory are protected is a useful indicator of Government’s will to protect biodiversity. However, it is neither an indication of how well managed the marine protected areas are, nor confirmation that protection measures are effectively enforced. The indicator does not provide information on non-designated areas that may be important for conserving biodiversity. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

Type of Target: A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Target to be achieved by 2030: 10%

## Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

**Target 15.1 - By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.**

IAEG indicator: Forest area as a proportion of total land area

P: Planet

Type: Domestic policy

OECD indicator: Terrestrial areas protected, as a share of total surface area

Availability: 34 OECD countries

From 2000 to 2014

Source: UNEP

**Definition and measurement:** The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines a protected area as “a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values” (Dudley, 2008).

**Adequacy and limitations:** The extent to which the terrestrial areas of a country/territory are protected is a useful indicator of Government’s will to protect biodiversity. However, it is neither an indication of how well managed the terrestrial protected areas are, nor confirmation that protection measures are effectively enforced. Further, the indicator does not provide information on non-designated areas that may also be important for conserving biodiversity.

Type of Target: B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

Target to be achieved by 2030: 17% of the surface area of each country (Target 11 of the Aichi Targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity)

**Target 15.5 - Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.**

**IAEG indicator:** Red List Index

**P:** Planet

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Index of threatened bird species

**Availability:** 32 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD Environment Statistics

For 2010 only

**Definition and measurement:** Threatened bird species refers to the percentage of birds that are critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable – i.e. those birds that are in danger of extinction or soon likely to be, based on the IUCN Red list categories and criteria.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here is the best proxy of biodiversity loss in various countries. Species at risks of extinction reach well beyond birds.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 0%

**Target 15.a - Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity and ecosystems.**

**IAEG indicator:** Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

**P:** Planet

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Official Development Assistance (ODA) to biodiversity - a share of GNI

**Availability:** 29 OECD countries

**Source:** OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

From 2002 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance; and excludes loans and credits for military purposes. Aid to biodiversity is identified by a policy marker, which indicates that the assistance has the maintenance of biodiversity as either a principal or a significant objective.

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator refers to ODA flows whose "principal" or "significant" purpose in to protect biodiversity. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** The target is the amount of ODA that would go to this sector if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and ODA to biodiversity maintained its current share of ODA disbursements.

**Target 15.b - Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.**

**IAEG indicator:** Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

**P:** Planet

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) to support to forestry as a share of GNI

**Availability:** 31 OECD countries

From 2002 to 2014

**Source:** OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance; and excludes loans and credits for military purposes.

Other official flows (OOF) are defined as official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional. They include: grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes; official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose. This category includes: export credits extended directly to an aid recipient by an official agency or institution ("official direct export credits"); the net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks at market terms; subsidies (grants) to the private sector to soften its credits to developing countries; and funds in support of private investment.

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator only refers to ODA and Other official Flows, and ignores other financial sources that may contribute to sustainable forest management.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030 :** The 2030 target is set as the sum of an ODA target and an OOF target. The ODA target is the amount of ODA that would go to this sector if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and this sector maintained its current share of ODA disbursements. The OOF component is set using the 'best historical performance' approach (i.e. it is the OOF level to this sector that only 10% of OECD countries exceed).

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

**Target 16.1 - Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.**

**IAEG indicators:** Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age  
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause  
Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months  
Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

**P:** Peace

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Deaths from assaults, per 100 000 people

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries  
From 2000 to 2013

**Source:** OECD Health Data

**Definition and measurement:** Deaths due to assault refer to cases in which assault is registered as the cause of death in official death registers. It is shown as an age-standardised rate, and expressed per 100 000 people.

**Adequacy and limitations:** Assault is the most significant cause of violent death in OECD countries. This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** 0 per 100 000

**Target 16.2 - End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.**

**IAEG indicator:** Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month  
Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation  
Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

**P:** Peace

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Child death by intentional injury, per 100 000 people

**Availability:** 29 countries  
For 2011 only

**Source:** OECD based on WHO

**Definition and measurement:** Child death by intentional injury is defined as the death rates by intentional injury among 0-19 year-old children, as reported in official death registers. It is reported as a 3-year average.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator used here captures only the most visible manifestation of violence against children.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 0%

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

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

**P:** Peace

**Type:** Domestic policy

**OECD indicator:** Civil and Crime justice index

**Availability:** 28 OECD countries

**Source:** The World Justice Project

From 2013 to 2015

**Definition and measurement:** This index is defined as the simple average of two out of the eight dimensions of the Rule of Law Index (i.e. criminal justice and civil justice). The WJP Rule of Law Index relies on survey data from over 100,000 households and 2,400 experts to measure how the rule of law is experienced in practical, everyday situations by ordinary people around the world.

The civil justice index measures the delivery of effective civil justice. This requires that the system be accessible and affordable, free of discrimination, free of corruption, and without improper influence by public officials. Delivery of effective civil justice also necessitates that court proceedings are conducted in a timely manner and not subject to unreasonable delays. Finally, this index also measures the accessibility, impartiality, and efficiency of mediation and arbitration systems that enable parties to resolve civil disputes.

The criminal justice index measures whether the system is capable of investigating and adjudicating criminal offenses successfully and in a timely manner, through a system that is impartial and non-discriminatory, free of corruption and improper government influence, while ensuring that the rights of both victims and the accused are effectively protected. The delivery of effective criminal justice also necessitates correctional systems that reduce criminal behaviour. This index takes into consideration the entire system, including the police, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and prison officers.

**Adequacy and limitations:** Scores are not strictly comparable over time, as i) , countries are scored relative to other countries in the sample; ii) the construction of the indicators is slightly revised with each WJP report; and iii) the underlying survey instruments are also slightly revised each year. Despite these limits, the index is the only comparable measure of justice systems across countries.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 1 (maximum value)

### Target 16.5 - Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

**P:** Peace

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Population thinking that corruption is widespread throughout the government, as a share of total population

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

From 2005 to 2014

**Source:** OECD Secretariat calculations based on Gallup World Poll

**Definition and measurement:** the share of the population thinking corruption is widespread throughout the government is based on the survey question: "Is corruption widespread throughout the government in (this country), or not?"; the data shown here reflect the percentage of all respondents who replied "yes". The Gallup World Poll samples around 1000 people per country each year; the sample is ex ante designed to be nationally representative of the population aged 15 and over in each country, including rural areas.

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator refers to people's perceptions rather than direct experiences of corruption; and is limited to corruption in government rather than throughout society.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 0%

## Target 16.6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

**IAEG indicators:** Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

P: Peace

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Population having confidence in at least 3 (out of 5) institutions, share of the total population

**Availability:** 33 OECD countries

From 2005 to 2014

**Source:** OECD Secretariat calculations based on Gallup World Poll

**Definition and measurement:** Share of the population having confidence in at least 3 institutions is based on the survey questions: "In (this country), do you have confidence in each of the following or not? The military? Judicial system and courts? National government? Financial institutions or banks? Honesty of elections?"; the data shown here reflect the percentage of all respondents who replied "yes" at least 3 times. The Gallup World Poll samples around 1000 people per country each year; the sample is ex ante designed to be nationally representative of the population aged 15 and over in each country, including rural areas

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator measures confidence (or trust) in selected institutions, rather than their effectiveness, accountability and transparency

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 100%

P: Peace

**Type:** Domestic policy

**OECD indicator:** Index of use of regulatory impact analysis in government decisions

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

For 2014 only

**Source:** OECD Regulatory Indicators Survey

**Definition and measurement:** Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) is the systematic process of identification and quantification of benefits and costs likely to flow from regulatory or non-regulatory options for a Domestic policy under consideration. The index has two main dimensions: i) primary laws, i.e. regulations approved by the legislature, and ii) subordinate regulations, i.e. these approved by the head of government, by an individual minister or by the cabinet.

The indicators draw upon country responses to the 2014 OECD Regulatory Indicators Survey for all OECD member countries and the European Commission. Responses were provided by delegates to the OECD Regulatory Domestic policy Committee and central government officials. The data only cover primary laws and subordinate regulations initiated by the executive.

**Adequacy and limitations:** All questions on primary laws are not applicable to the United States as the US executive does not initiate primary laws at all.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 4 (maximum value)

P: Peace

**Type:** Domestic policy

**OECD indicator:** Index of use of ex-post evaluation in government decisions

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

For 2014 only

**Source:** OECD Regulatory Indicators Survey

**Definition and measurement:** The indicator on the use of ex post evaluation informs on the extent to which governments evaluate the impacts of their regulations once they are enacted, including information on requirements, methodology and achievement of Domestic policy objectives. The index has two main dimensions: i) primary laws, i.e. those approved by the legislature, and ii) subordinate regulations, which can be approved by the head of government, by an individual minister or by the cabinet.

The indicators draw upon country responses to the 2014 OECD Regulatory Indicators Survey for all OECD member countries and the European Commission. Responses were provided by delegates to the OECD Regulatory Domestic policy Committee and central government officials. The data only cover primary laws and subordinate regulations initiated by the executive.

**Adequacy and limitations:** All questions on primary laws are not applicable to the United States as the US executive does not initiate primary laws.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 4 (maximum value)

## Target 16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

**IAEG indicators:** Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distribution  
Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

**P:** Peace

**Type:** Domestic policy

**OECD indicator:** Index of the use of stakeholder engagement in government decisions

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

For 2014 only

**Source:** OECD Regulatory Indicators Survey

**Definition and measurement:** Stakeholder engagement is measured through a composite indicator on engagement processes with affected parties when developing new regulations, including modes of engagement, inclusiveness, transparency and feedback mechanisms. The index has two main dimensions: i) primary laws, i.e. regulations approved by the legislature, and ii) subordinate regulations, which can be approved by the head of government, by an individual minister or by the cabinet.

The indicators draw upon country responses to the 2014 OECD Regulatory Indicators Survey for all OECD member countries and the European Commission. Responses were provided by delegates to the OECD Regulatory Domestic policy Committee and central government officials. The data only cover primary laws and subordinate regulations initiated by the executive.

**Adequacy and limitations:** All questions on primary laws are not applicable to the United States as the US executive does not initiate primary laws.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 4 (maximum value)

## Target 16.a - Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

**IAEG indicator:** Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

**P:** Peace

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) to Conflict, Peace and Security, share of GNI

**Availability:** 30 OECD countries

From 2002 to 2014

**Source:** OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance; and excludes loans and credits for military purposes.

Other official flows (OOF) are defined as official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional. They include: grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes; official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose. This category includes: export credits extended directly to an aid recipient by an official agency or institution ("official direct export credits"); the net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks at market terms; subsidies (grants) to the private sector to soften its credits to developing countries; and funds in support of private investment. GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator refers one form of international cooperation (i.e. ODA), rather than their effects in strengthening national institutions of recipients countries..

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** The 2030 target is set as the sum of an ODA target and an OOF target. The ODA target is the amount of ODA that would go to this sector if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and this sector maintained its current share of ODA disbursements. The OOF component is set using the 'best historical performance' approach (i.e. it is the OOF level to this sector that only 10% of OECD countries exceed).

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

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

**IAEG indicator:** Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

**P:** Partnership

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Official Development Assistance (ODA), share of GNI

**Availability:** 32 OECD countries

From 2000 to 2014

**Source:** OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance; and excludes loans and credits for military purposes.

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** A.1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 0.7% of GNI

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

**IAEG indicator:** Proportion of individuals using the Internet

**P:** Partnership

**Type:** Domestic outcome

**OECD indicator:** Share of the population using internet

**Availability:** 34 OECD countries

From 2000 to 2014

**Definition and measurement:** This indicator is defined as the share of individuals using the Internet via a fixed or mobile network. Individuals using the Internet are those reporting having used the Internet from any location in the last 12 months; and, in the last three months since 2013. While some countries already used the shorter reference period in the past, others may still refer to the longer reference period. Data are based on surveys generally carried out by national statistical offices or estimated based on the number of Internet subscriptions.

**Adequacy and limitations:** This indicator is part of the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Target to be achieved by 2030:** 100%

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

**IAEG indicator:** Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

**P:** Partnership

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF focused on capacity building and national planning, share of GNI

**Availability:** 30 OECD countries

From 2002 to 2014

**Source:** OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance; and excludes loans and credits for military purposes.

Other official flows (OOF) are defined as official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional. They include: grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes; official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose. This category includes: export credits extended directly to an aid recipient by an official agency or institution ("official direct export credits"); the net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks at market terms; subsidies (grants) to the private sector to soften its credits to developing countries; and funds in support of private investment

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator refers to a specific form of financial support (ODA and OOF); and does not specifically refer to national capacities to implement the SDGs.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** The 2030 target is set as the sum of an ODA target and an OOF target. The ODA target is the amount of ODA that would go to this sector if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and aid to these functions maintained their current share of ODA disbursements. The OOF component is set using the 'best historical performance' approach (i.e. it is the OOF level for these purposes that only 10% of OECD countries exceed).

**Target 17.18 - By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.**

**IAEG indicators:** Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

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**P:** Partnership

**Type:** Global contribution

**OECD indicator:** Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments to statistical capacity building, share of GNI

**Availability:** 20 OECD countries

For 2013 only

**Source:** Paris21

**Definition and measurement:** Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance; and excludes loans and credits for military purposes.

GNI is the gross domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country; it consists of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus the income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents,

**Adequacy and limitations:** The indicator only refers to a specific form of financial support to statistical capacity building, and is not focused on the specific types of statistical improvements (e.g. timeliness, disaggregation) mentioned by the target.

**Type of Target:** B.1 - Other international agreement, absolute in the future

**Level to be achieved by 2030:** The ODA target is the amount of ODA that would go to statistical capacity building if ODA were to rise to the UN target 0.7% of GNI and this capacity building support maintained its current share of ODA disbursements.

# NOTES