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Note: the present Study is based on the UN 2030 Agenda of 17 goals, 169 targets and the global indicator list. The database used for the Study was last updated in January 2017. The indicators are therefore based on the list adopted and approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2016. The recent updates from March 2017 are not included yet in the Study.

How to read Metadata?

Name of the Goal	
Number and Name of the Target	
<p>IAEG indicator: Code of the indicator (defined as "Goal Number"."Target Number"."Indicator Number"), Name of the indicator, Tier Classification (for further information please see: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/)</p>	<p>Correlation: Pearson correlation coefficient between UN and OECD data</p> <p>Rank Correlation: Spearman correlation coefficient between UN and OECD data</p>
<p>OECD Code: Code of the indicator (defined as "Goal Number"."Target Number"."Indicator Number"), if the indicator comes from a the Global Indicator Database, this section is empty and the Code used is the one from the Global Indicator Database.</p>	
<p>P: Goals and targets can be clustered by broad categories as defined in "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development". There is however no official classification, and the one presented in this report is based on expert judgement and exploratory work from the UN.</p>	<p>Unit:</p>
<p>OECD Indicator: Name of the indicators used in the study. If the indicator comes from the Global Indicator Database, "UN-STAT" is listed.</p>	<p>Availability: Number of OECD countries and time coverage.</p>
<p>Source: Source of the indicators used in the study, if the indicator comes from the Global Indicator Database, "UN-STAT" is listed.</p>	
<p>Definition and measurement:</p>	
<p>Adequacy and limitations:</p>	
<p>Type of Target: Type of target as defined in http://www.oecd.org/std/measuring-distance-to-the-sdgs-targets.htm Table. 2</p>	<p>Standardised Unit: The standardised measurement units are defined as the standard deviation across OECD countries at the beginning of the period considered.</p>
<p>Level to be attained by 2030: Target to achieve following the definition in http://www.oecd.org/std/measuring-distance-to-the-sdgs-targets.htm</p>	

Goal1. 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: 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) - Tier I **Correlation:** 0.78
Rank Correlation: 0.73

OECD Code: 1.1.1

P: People

OECD Indicator: Absolute poverty rate USD 1.90

Source: OECD based on LIS and EU-SILC

Unit: %

Availability: 28 OECD countries data refer to 2010 - 2013

Definition and measurement: Share of the population with income falling below a common absolute threshold, set at \$1.90 a day (in 2010 PPP terms). This is derived from household disposable income, which is defined as the sum of income from labour and capital received by all household members, plus social transfers received less taxes paid. Per person income ("equivalised" 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: Income inequality figures derived from household surveys are weakly comparable to the sources used to measure bottom shares and are not able to capture the lower part of the income distribution. 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, conveying "economies of scale" in household consumption.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.6 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 %

IAEG indicator: no indicator

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 1.1.2

P: People

OECD Indicator: Absolute poverty rate USD 10.00

Source: OECD based on LIS and EU-SILC

Unit: %

Availability: 27 OECD countries data refer to 2010 - 2014

Definition and measurement: Share of the population with income falling below a common absolute threshold, set at \$10 a day (in 2010 PPP terms). This is derived from household disposable income, which is defined as the sum of income from labour and capital received by all household members, plus social transfers received less taxes paid. Per person income ("equivalised" 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 are close to the eradication of "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, conveying "economies of scale" in household consumption.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 8 %
Level to be attained 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 indicator: 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age - Tier I
Correlation: 0.56
Rank Correlation: 0.75

OECD Code: 1.2.1

P: People

OECD Indicator: Relative income poverty rate

Source: OECD IDD

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries
data refer to 2012 - 2014

Definition and measurement: Share of the population with income falling below country-specific poverty lines. People are classified as “poor” when their equivalised 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. “Equivalised” 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: A2 - SDG-based, relative to starting position
Standardised Unit: 3.8 %
Level to be attained by 2030: 5.1 %

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: 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, old-age persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work-injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable - Tier I
Correlation: 0.28
Rank Correlation: 0.66

OECD Code: 1.3.1

P: People

OECD Indicator: Share of the population living below the poverty threshold receiving minimum income benefits

Source: OECD Social Expenditure Database

Unit: %

Availability: 30 OECD countries
data refer to 2012 - 2014

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: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 35 %
Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

IAEG indicator: no indicator

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 1.3.2

P: People

OECD Indicator: Social assistance adequacy

Source: OECD Tax-Benefit Model

Unit: %

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2014

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: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 26.3 %
Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

IAEG indicator: no indicator

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 1.3.3

P: People

OECD Indicator: Pension adequacy

Source: OECD Pensions Statistics

Unit: %

Availability: 32 OECD countries data refer to 2014

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: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 61.9 %
Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

IAEG indicator: 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies - Tier II

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: People

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: Number (Units)
Availability: 28 OECD countries data refer to 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-03.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.4 Number (Units)

Level to be attained by 2030: 1 Number (Units)

Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

IAEG indicator: 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) - Tier III

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 1.a.2

P: People

OECD Indicator: Proportion of total government spending on education health and social protection

Source: OECD National Accounts

Unit: %
Availability: 30 OECD countries data refer to 2014 - 2015

Definition and measurement: Government outlays on education include expenditures on services provided to individual pupils and students and expenditures on services provided on a collective basis. Collective educational services are concerned with matters such as formulation and administration of government policy; setting and enforcement of standards; regulation, licensing and supervision of educational establishments; and applied research and experimental development into education affairs and services. Individual expenses include overhead expenses connected with administration or functioning of a group of schools, colleges, etc.

Government outlays on social protection include expenditures on services and transfers provided to individual persons and households and expenditures on services provided on a collective basis. Collective social protection services are concerned with matters such as formulation and administration of government policy; formulation and enforcement of legislation and standards for providing social protection; and applied research and experimental development into social protection affairs and services.

Government outlays on health include expenditures on services provided to individual persons and services provided on a collective basis. Collective health services are concerned with matters such as formulation and administration of government policy; setting and enforcement of standards for medical and paramedical personnel and for hospitals, clinics, surgeries, etc.; regulation and licensing of providers of health services; and applied research and experimental development into medical and health-related matters. Individual expenses include overhead expenses connected with administration or functioning of a group of hospitals, clinics, surgeries, etc.

This indicator is shown as a percentage of total public spending.

Adequacy and limitations: This indicator shows the priority given by governments to education, health and social protection relative to other areas of investment, such as infrastructure, defense and security. However, the national circumstances considerably impact the expenditure, such as age-structure of the population (many children require more education expenditure, whereas a high proportion of elderly population requires higher health expenditure). The indicator focuses on government expenditure and not other sources, and does not capture mobilisation of resources to developing countries or least developed countries, as specified in target 1.a.

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 5.6 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 68.20 %

Goal2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

IAEG indicator: 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity **Correlation:** - in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) - **Rank Correlation:** - Tier I

OECD Code:

P: People

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: Percent (Units)

Availability: 33 OECD countries data refer to 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-02.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, **Standardised Unit:** 5.2 Percent **Level to be attained by 2030:** 0 absolute in the future **(Units)** Percent (Units)

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 indicator: no indicator

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 2.2.3

P: People

OECD Indicator: Obesity rate

Source: OECD Health Data

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2009 - 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: A1 - SDG-based, **Standardised Unit:** 6.5 % **Level to be attained by 2030:** 0 % absolute in the future

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: 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture - Tier III

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 2.4.1

P: People

OECD Indicator: Nutrient balance (nitrogen)

Source: OECD Agriculture Statistics Database

Unit: kg per ha

Availability: 33 OECD countries
data refer to 2013 - 2014

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: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 51.7 kg per ha

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 kg per ha

IAEG indicator: no indicator

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 2.4.2

P: People

OECD Indicator: Nutrient balance (phosphorous)

Source: OECD Agriculture Statistics Database

Unit: kg per ha

Availability: 33 OECD countries
data refer to 2013 - 2014

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: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 11.3 kg per ha

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 kg per ha

IAEG indicator: no indicator

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 2.4.3

P: People

OECD Indicator: Share of agricultural land area under certified organic farm management

Source: OECD Agriculture Statistics Database

Unit: Percent

Availability: 34 OECD countries
data refer to 2007 - 2010

Definition and measurement: The indicator measures the percentage share of land under organic farming out of total agricultural land area. Agricultural land is defined as arable and permanent cropland plus permanent and temporary pasture.

Adequacy and limitations: The two key limitations to these indicators concern: first, definitional issues in terms of the consistency of what constitutes organic farming and a transgenic crop; and second, problems of clearly defining the environmental implications of an increase/decrease in the area under organic management or transgenic crops, as compared to other farm management systems. The indicator does not capture whether food production systems are sustainable, contribution to climate change and other aspects of target 2.4.

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 4.4 Percent

Level to be attained by 2030: 11.9 Percent

Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

IAEG indicator: 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction - Tier II

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: People

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: Percent (Units)

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2016

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-05-02.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.3 Percent (Units)

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 Percent (Units)

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 indicator: 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: People

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: Not applicable (Units)

Availability: 27 OECD countries data refer to 2013

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-0A-01.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 1.1

Level to be attained by 2030: 1 Not applicable (Units)

IAEG indicator: 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 2.a.2

P: People

OECD Indicator: ODA and OOF to agriculture fishing and rural development

Unit: %

Availability: 30 OECD countries

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

data refer to 2015

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.

For a definition of agriculture, fishing and rural development, please refer to

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

Adequacy and limitations: To Be Completed

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.015 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.027 %

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 indicator: 2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate - Tier II

Correlation: 0.12

Rank Correlation: 0.41

OECD Code: 2.b.1

P: People

OECD Indicator: Producer support estimates (percentage)

Source: OECD Agriculture Statistics Database

Unit: %

Availability: 13 OECD countries

data refer to 2015

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: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 23.5 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 1.96 %

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 indicator: 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio - Tier II

Correlation: 0.93

Rank Correlation: 0.68

OECD Code: 3.1.1

P: People

Unit: Deaths per 100 000 live births

OECD Indicator: Maternal mortality

Source: OECD Health Data

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2007 - 2014

Definition and measurement: Maternal mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or during childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from unintentional or incidental causes.

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.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 7.8 Deaths per 100 000 live births

Level to be attained by 2030: 70 Deaths 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 indicator: 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: People

Unit: Per 1,000 live births (Units)

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadatas-03-02-01.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 3.1 Per 1,000 live births (Units)

Level to be attained by 2030: 25 Per 1,000 live births (Units)

IAEG indicator: 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate - Tier I

Correlation: 0.89

Rank Correlation: 0.91

OECD Code: 3.2.2

P: People

Unit: Deaths per 1 000 live births

OECD Indicator: Neonatal mortality

Source: OECD Health Data

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2011 - 2014

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 and medical practices for premature infants. For example, a 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: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 1.6 Deaths per 1 000 live births
Level to be attained by 2030: 12 Deaths per 1 000 live births

IAEG indicator: no indicator

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 3.2.3

P: People

OECD Indicator: Low birthweight

Source: OECD Health Data

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2012 - 2015

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 newborns 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 more use of 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 older ages of mothers.

Type of Target: B2 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, relative to starting position

Standardised Unit: 1.5 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 4.33 %

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 indicator: 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations - Tier I

Correlation: 0.36
Rank Correlation: 0.45

OECD Code: 3.3.1

P: People

OECD Indicator: AIDS incidence

Source: OECD Health Data

Unit: Incidence per 100 000 population

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2007 - 2015

Definition and measurement: The incidence rate of AIDS is the number of new AIDS cases per 100 000 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.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future **Standardised Unit:** 2.1 Incidence per 100 000 population **Level to be attained by 2030:** 0 Incidence per 100 000 population

IAEG indicator: 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population - Tier I **Correlation:** -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: People

Unit: Per 100,000 population (Units)

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2014

Source: UN-STAT

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-02.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future **Standardised Unit:** 16.9 Per 100,000 population (Units) **Level to be attained by 2030:** 0 Per 100,000 population (Units)

IAEG indicator: 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population - Tier II **Correlation:** -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 3.3.4

P: People

Unit: Incidence per 100 000 population

OECD Indicator: Hepatitis B incidence

Availability: 33 OECD countries data refer to 2010 - 2015

Source: OECD Health Data

Definition and measurement: The indicator measures the rate of reported cases of newly acquired Hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population (only acute cases are taken into account).

Adequacy and limitations: Different data collection methods and reporting regulations in countries means that comparability is affected.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future **Standardised Unit:** 3.6 **Level to be attained by 2030:** 0

IAEG indicator: 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases - Tier I **Correlation:** -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: People

Unit: Number (Units)

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Availability: 31 OECD countries data refer to 2014

Source: UN-STAT

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-05.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 1847483 Number (Units)
Level to be attained by 2030: 0 Number (Units)

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 indicator: 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease - Tier II

Correlation: 0.81

Rank Correlation: 0.9

OECD Code: 3.4.1

P: People

OECD Indicator: Premature mortality

Source: OECD Health Data

Unit: Years

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2009 - 2014

Definition and measurement: Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is a summary measure of premature mortality, providing an explicit method of weighting deaths which occur at younger ages. The calculation of PYLL involves adding age-specific deaths occurring at each age and weighting them by the number of remaining un-lived years up to a selected age limit, defined here as age 70. PYLL values are heavily influenced by infant mortality and deaths from diseases and injuries affecting children and younger adults: a death at five years of age represents 65 PYLL; one at 60 years of age only ten. Premature mortality can be influenced by advances in medical technology, especially in relation to infant mortality and deaths due to heart disease, and in prevention and control measures, reducing untimely or avoidable deaths from injuries and communicable diseases. A number of other variables, such as GDP per capita, occupational status, numbers of doctors and alcohol and tobacco consumption have also been associated with reduced premature mortality (Or, 2000; Joumard et al., 2008).

Adequacy and limitations: This indicator captures only the premature mortality aspect of target 3.4, and does not specify mortality causes, nor measures of prevention and treatment.

Type of Target: A2 - SDG-based, relative to starting position
Standardised Unit: 1215.8 Years

Level to be attained by 2030: 2004 Years

IAEG indicator: 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate - Tier II

Correlation: 0.98

Rank Correlation: 0.97

OECD Code: 3.4.2

P: People

OECD Indicator: Intentional self-harm

Source: OECD Health Data

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2009 - 2014

Definition and measurement: The World Health Organization defines suicide as an act deliberately initiated and performed by a person in the full knowledge or expectation of its fatal outcome. The rates have been directly age-standardised to the 1980 OECD population to remove variations arising from differences in age structures across countries and over time, and the indicator shows age-standardised suicide rates per 100,000 population. The source is the WHO Mortality Database.

Adequacy and limitations: Comparability of data between countries is affected by a number of reporting criteria, including how a person's intention of killing themselves is ascertained, who is responsible for completing the death certificate, whether a forensic investigation is carried out, and the provisions for confidentiality of the cause of death. Caution is required therefore in interpreting variations across countries.

Mortality rates are based on numbers of deaths registered in a country in a year divided by the size of the corresponding population.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 5.4 %
Level to be attained by 2030: 0 %

IAEG indicator: no indicator
Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 3.4.3

P: People

OECD Indicator: Deprivation in life satisfaction

Source: OECD based on Gallup World Poll

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2013 - 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: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 6.9 %
Level to be attained by 2030: 0 %

Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

IAEG indicator: 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol - Tier I
Correlation: 0.93
Rank Correlation: 0.89

OECD Code: 3.5.2

P: People

OECD Indicator: Alcohol consumption

Source: OECD Health Database

Unit: Liters per capita

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2010 - 2015

Definition and measurement: Alcohol consumption is defined as annual sales of pure alcohol in litres per person aged 15 years and older. Alcohol use is associated with numerous harmful health and social consequences, including an increased risk of a range of cancers, stroke and liver cirrhosis. Alcohol also contributes to death and disability through accidents and injuries, assault, violence, homicide and suicide. This indicator is measured in litres per capita (people aged 15 years and older).

Adequacy and limitations: The data available (based on production, import, export, and sales or taxation) do not enable the disaggregation of alcohol per capita consumption (APC) by sex or age; to this end, other data sources, such as survey data, are needed. The data also averages the consumption across the population, and so does not capture the level of risk associated with extensive consumption.

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 2.5 Liters per capita

Level to be attained by 2030: 6.19 Liters per capita

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

IAEG indicator: 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries - Tier I

Correlation: 0.81

Rank Correlation: 0.95

OECD Code: 3.6.1

P: People

Unit: Deaths per 100 000 population (standardised rates)

OECD Indicator: Mortality from transport accidents

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2009 - 2014

Source: OECD Health Data

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 accidents. However, the indicator also includes mortality from other means of transport (rail, aviation and nautical-related accidents).

Type of Target: A2 - SDG-based, relative to starting position

Standardised Unit: 3.4 Deaths per 100 000 population (standardised rates)

Level to be attained by 2030: 3.25 Deaths per 100 000 population (standardised rates)

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 indicator: 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group - Tier I

Correlation: 1

Rank Correlation: 0.99

OECD Code: 3.7.2

P: People

Unit: Births per 1000 women

OECD Indicator: Adolescent fertility rate

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2011 - 2014

Source: OECD Family Database

Definition and measurement: Number of live births 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; live births to women 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.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 14.2 Births per 1000 women
Level to be attained by 2030: 0 Births per 1000 women

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 indicator: 3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population - Tier III
Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 3.8.2

P: People

OECD Indicator: Coverage for health care

Source: OECD Health Data

Unit: %

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2013 - 2015

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.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 4.1 %
Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

IAEG indicator: 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution - Tier I
Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: People

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: Per 100,000 population (Units)

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2012 - 2013

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-09-01.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 28.4 Per 100,000 population (Units)
Level to be attained by 2030: 0 Per 100,000 population (Units)

IAEG indicator: 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) - Tier II
Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: People

Unit: Per 100,000 population (Units)

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2012

Source: UN-STAT

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-09-02.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 0.3 Per 100,000 population (Units)
Level to be attained by 2030: 0 Per 100,000 population (Units)

IAEG indicator: 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning - Tier II
Correlation: 0.52
Rank Correlation: 0.77

OECD Code: 3.9.3

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Mortality from accidental poisoning

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2009 - 2014

Source: OECD Health

Definition and measurement: The mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning as defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000. Information on accidental poisoning is crucial for improving health and reducing preventable deaths in countries.

Adequacy and limitations: Data on deaths are widely available from countries from death registration data or sample registration systems, which are feasible systems, but good quality data are not yet available in all countries. For countries that do not have such registration systems, data need to be completed with other types of information.

Type of Target: A2 - SDG-based, relative to starting position
Standardised Unit: 4.8 %
Level to be attained by 2030: 0 %

Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

IAEG indicator: 3.a.1 Age-Standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older - Tier I
Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 3.a.1

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Prevalence of current tobacco use

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2009 - 2015

Source: OECD Health

Definition and measurement: Daily smokers are defined as the population aged 15 years and over who are reporting to smoke every day. Smoking is a major risk factor for at least two of the leading causes of premature mortality - circulatory disease and cancer, increasing the risk of heart attack, stroke, lung cancer, and cancers of the larynx and mouth. In addition, smoking is an important contributory factor for respiratory diseases. This indicator is presented as a total and per gender and is measured as a percentage of the population considered (total, men or women) aged 15 years and over.

Adequacy and limitations: The indicator covers the target sufficiently.

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 4.6 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 %

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 indicator: 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 3.b.2

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: ODA and OOF to the medical research and basic health sectors

Availability: 30 OECD countries

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

data refer to 2015

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.

For a definition of medical research and basic health sector, please refer to

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

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.

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.013 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.023 %

Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

IAEG indicator: 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution - Tier I

Correlation: 0.88

Rank Correlation: 0.91

OECD Code: 3.c.1

P: People

Unit: Density per 1000 population

OECD Indicator: Health and social employment density

Source: OECD Health Database

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2012 - 2014

Definition and measurement: Density is defined as the number of workers per 1,000 population, categorised under these ISIC groupings: Human health activities, Residential care and social work activities, Residential care activities and Social work activities without accommodation.

Adequacy and limitations: Data on health workers tend to be more complete for the public sector and may underestimate the active workforce in the private, military, nongovernmental organization and faith-based health sectors. As data is not always published annually for each country, the latest available data has been used. Due to the differences in data sources, considerable variability remains across countries in the coverage, periodicity, quality and completeness of the original data.

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 23.5 Density per 1000 population

Level to be attained by 2030: 75.55 Density per 1000 population

Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

IAEG indicator: 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness - Tier II

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: People

Unit: Not applicable (Units)

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2010 - 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-OD-01.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based,
absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 12.3 Not
applicable (Units)

Level to be attained by 2030: 100
Not applicable (Units)

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 indicator: 4.1.1 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 - Tier III

Correlation: 0.99
Rank Correlation: 0.98

OECD Code: 4.1.1

P: People

OECD Indicator: Share of students above basic proficiency (level 2) in reading and mathematics in OECD's PISA study

Source: OECD PISA

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries

data refer to 2012 - 2015

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 completion of free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 10.5 %

Level to be attained 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 indicator: 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 4.2.2

P: People

OECD Indicator: Gross enrolment rate in pre-primary education

Source: OECD Education Statistics

Unit: %

Availability: 32 OECD countries

data refer to 2014

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 education. 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 or educational outcomes.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future **Standardised Unit:** 17 % Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

IAEG indicator: 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex - Tier II **Correlation:** -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 4.3.1

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Participation in formal and/or non-formal education **Availability:** 28 OECD countries

Source: OECD PIAAC

data refer to 2012 - 2015

Definition and measurement: Lifelong learning encompasses all learning activities undertaken throughout life with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competences, within personal, civic, social or employment-related perspectives. The intention or aim to learn is the critical point that distinguishes these activities from non-learning activities, such as cultural or sporting activities. Participation in education and training is a measure of lifelong learning. This indicator covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The indicator measures participation in the four weeks preceding the survey among adults aged 25 to 64 years old.

Adequacy and limitations: The indicator covers only the ages 25-64, and not the whole education, and also does not specify the type of education, whether tertiary, vocational or other options.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future **Standardised Unit:** 13.3 % Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

IAEG indicator: 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill - Tier II **Correlation:** -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Availability: 25 OECD countries

Source: UN-STAT

data refer to 2014

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-04-01.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered **Standardised Unit:** 11.6 Percent (Units) **Level to be attained by 2030:** 66 Percent (Units)

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 indicator: 4.5.1 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 **Correlation:** -0.84

indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated - Tier I/II/III

Rank Correlation: -0.8

OECD Code:

P: People

OECD Indicator: Gender differences in mathematics

Unit: Score

Availability: 35 OECD countries

Source: OECD PISA

data refer to 2015

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: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.013 Score

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 Score

Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

IAEG indicator: 4.6.1 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 - Tier II

Correlation: 0.87

Rank Correlation: 0.83

OECD Code: 4.6.1

P: People

OECD Indicator: Share of adults above level 2 in literacy and numeracy OECD's PIAAC study

Unit: %

Availability: 28 OECD countries

Source: OECD PIAAC

data refer to 2012 - 2015

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: To be completed

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 12.6 %

Level to be attained 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 indicator: 4.7.1 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 - Tier III

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Share of students above basic proficiency (level C) in the environmental science performance index in OECD's PISA study

Availability: 34 OECD countries

Source: OECD PISA

data refer to 2006

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 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: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 6 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

IAEG indicator: 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) - Tier I/II

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 4.a.1

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Percentage of 15-year-old students with access to computer connected to the internet available for students for educational purposes

Source: OECD PISA

Availability: 34 OECD countries

data refer to 2015

Definition and measurement: To Be Completed

Adequacy and limitations: To Be Completed

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 3.8 %

Level to be attained 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 indicator: 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study - Tier I

Correlation: 0.96

Rank Correlation: 1

OECD Code: 4.b.1

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: ODA for scholarships trainings

Availability: 29 OECD countries

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

data refer to 2014 - 2015

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.

For a definition of scholarships trainings, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

Adequacy and limitations: Scholarships to students from developing countries may be financed through other means than ODA and are not captured in this indicator.

Type of Target: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.005 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.006 %

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: 4.c.1 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

Correlation: -

(e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country - Tier I

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 4.c.1

P: People

Unit: %

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

Availability: 23 OECD countries

Source: OECD TALIS

data refer to 2013

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: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 7.6 %

Level to be attained 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: 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex - Tier III

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 5.1.1

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Existence of a legal frameworks governing gender equality

Availability: 34 OECD countries

Source: OECD Gender Institutions and Development Database

data refer to 2013

Definition and measurement: To Be Completed

Adequacy and limitations: To Be Completed

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 5.5 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

IAEG indicator: no indicator

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 5.1.2

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Gender wage gap

Availability: 35 OECD countries

Source: OECD Employment database

data refer to 2010 - 2015

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: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 6.7 %

Level to be attained 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 indicator: 5.2.1 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 - Tier II

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 5.2.1

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in the 12 months prior to the interview **Availability:** 27 OECD countries

Source: FRA gender-based violence against women survey dataset data refer to 2008 - 2014

Definition and measurement: The indicator is defined as the percentage of women who answered “yes” when asked about “Physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in the 12 months prior to the interview”. For European countries, the results presented are based on a set of questions asked in the FRA survey concerning physical and sexual violence. With regards to physical violence, women were asked in the survey: In the past 12 months how often has someone – 1) pushed you or shoved you, 2) Slapped you, 3) Thrown a hard object at you ,4) Grabbed you or pulled your hair, 5) Cut or stabbed you or shot at you, 8) Beat your head against something? Concerning sexual violence, women were asked: In the past 12 month, how often has someone: 1) forced you into sexual intercourse by holding you down or hurting you in some way, 2) apart from this, attempted to force you into sexual intercourse by holding you down or hurting you in some way, 3) apart from this, made you take part in any form of sexual activity when you did not want to or were unable to refuse, 4) Or have you consented to sexual activity because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused? With regard to each form of physical and sexual violence, respondents could indicate whether they had experienced this “never”, “once”, “2-5 times” or “6 or more times”.

Partners include persons with whom the respondents were, or had been, married, living together without being married, or involved in a relationship without living together.

For non-European countries, data comes from “United Nations Statistics Division from national surveys on violence against women, correspondence with National Statistical Offices” (Canada, Chile, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey); WHO for Japan and New Zealand; IVAWS for Australia and Switzerland; and RHS for United States.

For further information:

http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/browser/files/vaw_prevalence_matrix_15april_2011.pdf

Adequacy and limitations: The availability of comparable data remains a challenge in this area as many data collection efforts have relied on different survey methodologies, used different definitions of partner or spousal violence and of the different forms of violence and different survey question formulations, and diverse age groups are often utilized. Willingness to discuss experiences of violence and understanding of relevant concepts may also differ according to the cultural context and this can affect reported prevalence levels.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 2.1 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 %

IAEG indicator: 5.2.2 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 - Tier II

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 5.2.2

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Sexual violence by a non-partner in the 12 months prior to the interview

Availability: 22 OECD countries

Source: FRA gender-based violence against women survey dataset

data refer to 2012

Definition and measurement: The indicator is defined as the percentage of women who answered “yes” when asked about “Sexual violence by a partner in the 12 months prior to the interview”. For European countries, the results presented are based on a set of question asked in the FRA survey concerning physical and sexual violence. With regards to sexual violence, women were asked: In the past 12 months, how often has someone: 1) forced you into sexual intercourse by holding you down or hurting you in some way, 2) apart from this, attempted to force you into sexual intercourse by holding you down or hurting you in some way, 3) apart from this, made you take part in any form of sexual activity when you did not want to or were unable to refuse, 4) Or have you consented to sexual activity because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused? With regard to each form of physical and sexual violence, respondents could indicate whether they had experienced this “never”, “once”, “2-5 times” or “6 or more times”. Partners include persons with whom the respondents were, or had been, married, living together without being married, or involved in a relationship without living together.

Adequacy and limitations: Willingness to discuss experiences of violence and understanding of relevant concepts may also differ according to the cultural context and this can affect reported prevalence levels.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future **Standardised Unit:** 0.7 % **Level to be attained by 2030:** 0 %

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: 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location - Tier II **Correlation:** 0.72
Rank Correlation: 0.77

OECD Code: 5.4.1

P: People

OECD Indicator: Gender difference in time spent on unpaid work

Source: OECD based on National Time Use Surveys

Unit: minutes per day

Availability: 26 OECD countries data refer to 2010

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 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: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future **Standardised Unit:** 62.2 % **Level to be attained by 2030:** 0 %

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 indicator: 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments - Tier I/II/III-depending on indice **Correlation:** 0.98
Rank Correlation: 0.98

OECD Code: 5.5.1

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Share of seats in national parliaments held by women **Availability:** 35 OECD countries

Source: OECD based on Inter-Parliamentary Union's PARLINE database data refer to 2015

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.

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 9.8 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 50 %

IAEG indicator: 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions - Tier I **Correlation:** -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 5.5.2

P: People

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Share of seats on boards of the largest publicly listed companies held by women **Availability:** 35 OECD countries

Source: OECD based on European Commission and Catalyst Census data refer to 2016

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: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 10.5 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 50 %

Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

IAEG indicator: 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure - Tier III

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: People

OECD Indicator: Share of female agricultural holders

Source: FAO

Unit: %

Availability: 29 OECD countries data refer to 2007 - 2012

Definition and measurement: To Be Completed

Adequacy and limitations: To Be Completed

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 10 %

Level to be attained 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: 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %
Availability: 35 OECD countries
data refer to 2012 - 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-01-01.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based,
absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 1 %

Level to be attained 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: 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %
Availability: 34 OECD countries
data refer to 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based,
absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 3.8 %

Level to be attained 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 indicator: 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated - Tier III

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 6.3.1

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: Share of the population not connected to wastewater treatment

Source: OECD Environment Statistics

Unit: %
Availability: 31 OECD countries
data refer to 2008 - 2014

Definition and measurement: The indicator is defined as the share of national population not connected to public sewerage or independent treatment (systems of conduits which collects and conducts urban wastewater). Collecting systems are often operated by public authorities or semi-public associations.

Adequacy and limitations: In some countries, data relate to population equivalents and are thus not fully comparable. The indicator used here only capture a specific aspect among the many mentioned in the target.

Type of Target: A2 - SDG-based, relative to starting position

Standardised Unit: 11 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 6.95 %

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 indicator: 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources - Tier I

Correlation: 0.97

Rank Correlation: 0.98

OECD Code: 6.4.2

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: Water stress

Source: OECD Environment Statistics

Unit: %

Availability: 30 OECD countries data refer to 2006 - 2014

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.

Type of Target: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 13.4 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 10 %

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: 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 6.a.1

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: ODA to water supply

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

Unit: %

Availability: 30 OECD countries data refer to 2015

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. For a definition of water supply, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

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

Type of Target: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.010 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.022 %

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 indicator: 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %
Availability: 35 OECD countries
data refer to 2012

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-01.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based,
absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.2 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

IAEG indicator: 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %
Availability: 35 OECD countries
data refer to 2014

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-02.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit
value; best historical
performance considered

Standardised Unit: 16.5 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 97.5
%

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

IAEG indicator: 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %
Availability: 35 OECD countries
data refer to 2012

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-02-01.pdf>

Type of Target: B2 - Other
international agreement or
shared aspirations, relative to
starting position

Standardised Unit: 17 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 25.18
%

IAEG indicator:

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 7.2.2

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: Renewable electricity share in total electricity generation

Source: IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries

data refer to 2014

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: B2 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, relative to starting position

Standardised Unit: 27 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 38.6 %

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

IAEG indicator: 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP - Tier I

Correlation: -0.88

Rank Correlation: -0.99

OECD Code: 7.3.1

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: Energy productivity

Source: IEA World Energy Statistics

Unit: USD Constant PPPs

Availability: 35 OECD countries
data refer to 2014 - 2015

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: This indicator is an imperfect measure of energy efficiency as it do not take into account other determinants, such as climate, structure of the economy, nature of economic activities etc., that are not necessarily related to pure efficiency.

Type of Target: A2 - SDG-based, relative to starting position

Standardised Unit: 2790.3 USD Constant PPPs

Level to be attained by 2030: 18949.328 USD Constant PPPs

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: 7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment - Tier III

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 7.a.1

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: ODA to clean energy

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

Unit: %

Availability: 28 OECD countries
data refer 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. 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. For a definition of clean energy, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

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: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.014 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.041 %

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: 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita - Tier I **Correlation:** 0.46
Rank Correlation: 0.43

OECD Code:

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: Growth in GDP per capita

Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries
data refer to 2015 - 2016

Definition and measurement: This indicator measures the average annual growth rate of GDP. GDP is a standard measure of the value of final goods and services produced by a country minus the value of imports, in a set period of time. 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. This measure is divided by the population resident in each country. The Study has used the average growth rate of the past 15 years, which is the time period of the agenda, and also allows smoothing out of variances in the data.

Adequacy and limitations: Although the correlation is low, this indicator is close to the global SDG indicator list proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. This can be explained by the different time frame used to monitor GDP growth.

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 1.2 %

Level to be attained by 2030:
3.8554206 %

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: 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person - Tier I **Correlation:** 0.35
Rank Correlation: 0.36

OECD Code:

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: Growth in GDP per hour worked

Source: OECD Productivity statistics

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries
data refer to 2015 - 2016

Definition and measurement: This indicator measures the average annual growth rate of GDP per hour worked. GDP per hour worked is a standard measure of productivity (i.e. the efficiency with which available labour resources are used in production). The Study has used the average annual growth rate of the past 15 years, which is the time period of the agenda, and also allows smoothing out of variances in the data.

Adequacy and limitations: This indicator only measures the level of productivity growth while the target specifically mentions the means by which 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 - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 1.2 '%

Level to be attained by 2030: 3.78 '%

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 indicator: 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP - Tier II

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: Kilograms (Units)

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2010

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-04-01.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 7.7 Kilograms (Units)

Level to be attained by 2030: 12.93 Kilograms (Units)

IAEG indicator: 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: Kilograms (Units)

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2010

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-04-02.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 0.9 Kilograms (Units)

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.31 Kilograms (Units)

IAEG indicator: no indicator -

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 8.4.3

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: Demand based CO2 productivity

Source: OECD Carbon Dioxide Emissions Embodied in International Trade

Unit: USD Constant PPPs

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2011

Definition and measurement: Demand-based CO2 productivity is measured as real national income per unit of CO2 emitted.

Demand based emissions are production-based emissions plus emissions embodied in imports minus emissions embodied in exports. They reflect the CO2 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 CO2 emissions from energy use, hence excluding other types of environmental degradation.

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 0.9 USD Constant PPPs

Level to be attained by 2030: 5.08 USD Constant PPPs

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 indicator: 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities - Tier II

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 8.5.1

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: Earnings quality

Source: OECD Job Quality database

Unit: %

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2010 - 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 only the earnings-related aspects of employment and it cannot be disaggregated to monitor specific group of the population such as youth

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 7.8 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 27.85 %

IAEG indicator: 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities - Tier I

Correlation: 1

Rank Correlation: 0.99

OECD Code: 8.5.2

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: Unemployment rate

Source: OECD Employment database

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2015 - 2016

Definition and measurement: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force, where the latter consists of the unemployed plus those in paid or self-employment. 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.

Adequacy and limitations: To Be Completed

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 5.1 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 4.56 %

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

IAEG indicator: 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-29 years) not in education, employment or training - Tier I

Correlation: 0.94

Rank Correlation: 0.90

OECD Code: 8.6.1

P: Prosperity

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Share of youth not in education employment or training

Availability: 35 OECD countries

Source: OECD based on Labour Force Surveys

data refer to 2013 - 2014

Definition and measurement: This indicator presents the share of young people (aged 15 to 29) 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 related to the target.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 6 %

Level to be attained 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 indicator: 8.8.2 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 - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 8.8.2

P: Prosperity

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Job strain

Availability: 23 OECD countries

Source: OECD Job Quality database

data refer to 2010 - 2015

Definition and measurement: The job strain index captures non-economic aspects of job quality and includes factors that relate to the nature and content of work performed, working-time arrangements and workplace relationships. More specifically, job strain is defined as a situation in which reported job demands (e.g. time pressure, and exposure to physical health risks) exceed reported job resources (e.g. work autonomy, opportunities for learning, and good workplace relationships). Job strain refers to instances where people report one job demand and no job resources, or two job demands and one or fewer job resources, and is expressed as the share of employees experiencing job strain.

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, nor to categories of workers such as migrants.

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 12 '%

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 '%

Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

IAEG indicator: 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2014

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-10-02.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 14.5 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 99.45 %

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: 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements - Tier I

Correlation: 0.59

Rank Correlation: 0.72

OECD Code: 8.a.1

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: ODA to trade

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

Unit: %

Availability: 27 OECD countries data refer 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 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.

For a definition of Trade commitments, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

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

Type of Target: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.0004 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.001 %

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

Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

IAEG indicator: 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %
Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-02-01.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 5 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 20.44 %

IAEG indicator: 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %
Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2013

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-02-02.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 3.6 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 17.200001 %

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: 9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added - Tier I

Correlation: -0.66
Rank Correlation: -0.91

OECD Code: 9.4.1

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: Fossil fuel productivity

Source: IEA World Energy Statistics

Unit: USD Constant PPPs
Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2014 - 2015

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, and partly reflects efforts to improve energy efficiency.

Adequacy and limitations: The indicator only refers to fossil-fuels, and does not provide information regarding other resources that are used in economic production. The indicator also does not express clean and environmentally-sound technologies.

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 5.6 USD
Constant PPPs

Level to be attained by 2030: 21.70
USD Constant PPPs

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 spending

IAEG indicator: 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP - Tier I

Correlation: 1
Rank Correlation: 1

OECD Code: 9.5.1

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D

Source: OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries
data refer to 2012 - 2016

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 in terms of input, rather than the final outcome of this effort.

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 1 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 3.34
%

IAEG indicator: 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants - Tier I

Correlation: 0.98
Rank Correlation: 0.98

OECD Code:

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: Share of researchers within the labour force

Source: OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries
data refer to 2010 - 2015

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 broader using this definition.

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 3.5 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 12.38 %

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: 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 9.a.1

P: Prosperity

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: ODA and OOF to economic infrastructure and Services **Availability:** 30 OECD countries

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

data refer to 2015

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.

For a definition of economic infrastructure and services, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

Adequacy and limitations: The indicator does not reflect the nature of the support of infrastructure, and specifically whether it is sustainable and resilient, as stated in the target. It also does not specify the types of countries receiving the aid, such as least developed countries, as in the target.

Type of Target: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 0.033 %
Level to be attained by 2030: 0.080 %

Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

IAEG indicator: 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added - Tier II
Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:
P: Prosperity
OECD Indicator: UN-STAT
Source: UN-STAT
Unit: %
Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2013

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-0B-01.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
Standardised Unit: 0.2 %
Level to be attained by 2030: 0.60000002 %

Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

IAEG indicator: 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology - Tier I
Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:
P: Prosperity
OECD Indicator: UN-STAT
Source: UN-STAT
Unit: %
Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2014 - 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-0C-01.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 6.9 %
Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

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: 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population - Tier I

Correlation: 0.08
Rank Correlation: 0.14

OECD Code:

P: Prosperity

Unit: Percentage points

OECD Indicator: Annual change of the income share of the bottom 40% **Availability:** 20 OECD countries

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

data refer to 2013 - 2014

Definition and measurement: Annual change of the share of total 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. "Equivalised" 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. 15-years (or closer) average was used in the Study, to overcome variance in annual performance and align with the 15 year timeframe of the Agenda.

Adequacy and limitations: In order to capture information of the growth rate of household disposable income among the bottom 40% relatively to the total population, this indicator measure the change in the *share* of income of the bottom 40%.

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 0.2 Percentage points

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.22 Percentage points

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: 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities - Tier III

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 10.2.1

P: Prosperity

Unit: % points

OECD Indicator: Gender gap in poverty

Availability: 35 OECD countries

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

data refer to 2012 - 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 the economic 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: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 1.1 % points

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 % points

IAEG indicator: no indicator

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 10.2.2

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: Age gap in poverty

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

Unit: % Points

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2012 - 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 the economic aspect of the types of exclusion mentioned in the target; and it refers to only one of the possible breakdowns of the population (i.e. age). 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: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 7.6 % Points

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 % Points

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

IAEG indicator: 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2011 - 2013

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-04-01.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 6.2 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 30.53 %

IAEG indicator: no indicator

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 10.4.2

P: Prosperity

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Redistribution of income through taxes and transfers

Availability: 35 OECD countries

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

data refer to 2012 - 2014

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

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 - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 12%

Level to be attained by 2030: 45%

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 indicator: 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination - Tier III

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 10.7.1

P: Prosperity

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Difference in unemployment rates between migrants and native

Availability: 32 OECD countries

Source: OECD based on Labour Force Surveys

data refer to 2013 - 2015

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, they are available for work and 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

Type of Target: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 4.2 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 %

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: 10.b.1 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) - Tier I (ODA)/ Tier II (FDI)

Correlation: -0.05
Rank Correlation: 0.33

OECD Code: 10.b.1

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: ODA to LDCs and SIDS

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

Unit: %

Availability: 33 OECD countries data refer to 2015

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. This indicator focuses on ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

For a definition of LDCs and SDIs, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

Adequacy and limitations: The indicator only refers to ODA assistance, and ignores other financial flows to developing countries. The indicator also does not cover all countries referred to in the target, such as African countries and landlocked developing countries.

Type of Target: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.077 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.142 %

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 indicator: no indicator

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 11.1.2

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: Rooms per person

Source: OECD based on EU-SILC and national surveys

Unit: Rooms

Availability: 33 OECD countries data refer to 2009 - 2012

Definition and measurement: The number of rooms per person is a measure of how crowded the conditions people are living in are. 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 - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 0.4 Rooms

Level to be attained by 2030: 2.33 Rooms

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 indicator: 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities - Tier II

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 11.6.1

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: Municipal waste generated per capita

Source: OECD Environment Statistics

Unit: Kilograms

Availability: 33 OECD countries data refer to 2011 - 2014

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 - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 131.1 Kilograms

Level to be attained by 2030: 313.595 Kilograms

IAEG indicator: 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 11.6.2

P: Prosperity

Unit: micrograms per cubic meter

OECD Indicator: Exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5)

Source: OECD Environment Statistics

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2013

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.

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 5.1 micrograms per cubic meter

Level to be attained by 2030: 10 micrograms per cubic meter

Target 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

IAEG indicator: 11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies - Tier II

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Prosperity

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: Number (Units)

Availability: 28 OECD countries data refer to 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-03.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.4 Number (Units)

Level to be attained by 2030: 1 Number (Units)

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: 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP - Tier II **Correlation:** - **Rank Correlation:** -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: Kilograms (Units)

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2010

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-04-01.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 7.7 Kilograms (Units)

Level to be attained by 2030: 12.93 Kilograms (Units)

IAEG indicator: 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP - Tier II

Correlation: -0.41

Rank Correlation: -0.81

OECD Code: 12.2.2

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: Non energy material productivity

Source: OECD Environment Statistics

Unit: GDP per unit of materials consumed

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2012 - 2015

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 - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 0.9 GDP per unit of materials consumed

Level to be attained by 2030: 2.8903849 GDP per unit of materials consumed

Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

IAEG indicator: 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled - Tier III **Correlation:** - **Rank Correlation:** -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: Recycling rate of municipal waste

Source: OECD Environment Statistics

Unit: %

Availability: 33 OECD countries data refer to 2011 - 2014

Definition and measurement: This indicator is defined as the share of of municipal (including household) waste recycled. The amount of waste generated in each country is related to the rate of urbanisation, the types and pattern of consumption, household revenue and lifestyles. Data are provided by Member countries' authorities through the questionnaire on the state of the environment (OECD/Eurostat). These were updated or revised on the basis of data from other national and international sources available to the OECD Secretariat, and on the basis of comments received from national delegates. Selected updates were also done in the context of the OECD Environmental Performance Reviews. The data are harmonised through the work of the OECD Working Party on Environmental Information (WPEI) and benefit from continued data quality efforts in OECD member countries, the OECD itself and other international organisations.

Adequacy and limitations: In many countries systematic collection of environmental data has a short history; sources are typically spread across a range of agencies and levels of government, and information is often collected for other purposes. Definitions and measurement methods vary among countries, and inter-country comparisons require careful interpretation. Data presented here refer to the national level and may conceal major subnational differences.

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 15.8 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 56.188999 %

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: 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels - Tier III

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 12.c.1

P: Planet

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Total consumer and total producer support estimates (expressed as a share of the energy component of environmentally related tax revenues)

Availability: 31 OECD countries

Source: OECD Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels

data refer to 2010 - 2014

Definition and measurement: The indicator is defined as total support (i.e. total Consumer Support Estimate - 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).

Adequacy and limitations: The indicator used here measures subsidies and environmental taxes levied on energy, but does not capture adverse impacts on the poor and affected communities of taxation reforms, as stated in the target.

Type of Target: B1 - Other
international agreement or
shared aspirations, absolute in
the future

Standardised Unit: 10.6 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 %

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

IAEG indicator: 13.1.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies - Tier II

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: Number (Units)

Availability: 28 OECD countries data refer to 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-03.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
Standardised Unit: 0.4 Number (Units)

Level to be attained by 2030: 1 Number (Units)

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

IAEG indicator: 13.2.1 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) - Tier III

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 13.2.1

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: Production based CO2 productivity

Source: IEA CO2 emissions from fuel combustion statistics

Unit: GDP generated per unit of CO2 emitted in production

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2014

Definition and measurement: Production-based CO2 productivity is measured as GDP generated per unit of CO2 emitted in production.

Production-based emissions refer to gross direct CO2 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 - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 2 GDP generated per unit of CO2 emitted in production

Level to be attained by 2030: 7.6573691 GDP generated per unit of CO2 emitted in production

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: 13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment - Tier III

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 13.a.1

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: Bilateral climate-related ODA

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

Unit: %

Availability: 28 OECD countries data refer to 2015

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.

For a definition of climate-related, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

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: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.047 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.121 %

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: 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %

Availability: 28 OECD countries data refer to 2016

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-05-01.pdf>

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 23.5 %

Level to be attained 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: 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area - Tier I **Correlation:** - **Rank Correlation:** -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-01-01.pdf>

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 18.5 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 17 %

IAEG indicator: 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by **Correlation:** - **Rank Correlation:** -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2016

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-01-02.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit

value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 18.4 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 45.16 %

Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

IAEG indicator: 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management - Tier III **Correlation:** - **Rank Correlation:** -

OECD Code: 15.2.1

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: Intensity of use of forest resources

Source: OECD Environment Statistics

Unit: %

Availability: 26 OECD countries data refer to 2009 - 2014

Definition and measurement: Intensity of use of forest resources relates actual fellings to annual productive capacity (i.e. gross increment). The intensity of use of forest resources reflects various forest management methods and their sustainability.

Adequacy and limitations: When interpreting this indicator, it should be noted that relating resource abstraction to renewal of stocks is a central question concerning sustainable forest resource management. It should however be kept in mind that they only give insights into quantitative aspects of forest resources and that a national average can conceal important variations among forests.

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 16 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

IAEG indicator: 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %

Availability: 28 OECD countries data refer to 2016

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-04-01.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 24.1 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 58.82 %

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: 15.5.1 Red List Index - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: Not applicable (Units)

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2016

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-05-01.pdf>

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.1 Not applicable (Units)

Level to be attained by 2030: 1 Not applicable (Units)

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

IAEG indicator: 15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems - Tier I (ODA)/

Correlation: 0.38

Rank Correlation: 0.75

OECD Code: 15.a.1

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: ODA to biodiversity

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

Unit: %

Availability: 28 OECD countries
data refer to 2015

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.

For a definition of biodiversity, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

Adequacy and limitations: This indicator refers to ODA flows whose "principal" or "significant" purpose is to protect biodiversity.

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.021 %

Level to be attained by 2030:
0.0355 %

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: 15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Correlation: 0.11

Rank Correlation: 0.45

OECD Code: 15.b.1

P: Planet

OECD Indicator: ODA and OOF to support to forestry

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

Unit: %

Availability: 30 OECD countries
data refer to 2015

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.

For a definition of forestry, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

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: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.003 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.003 %

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 indicator: 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age - Tier I **Correlation:** 0.89
Rank Correlation: 0.87

OECD Code: 16.1.1

P: Peace

OECD Indicator: Deaths from assault

Source: OECD Health Data

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2009 - 2014

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.

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 4 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 %

IAEG indicator: 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live - Tier II **Correlation:** -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Peace

OECD Indicator: Share of population that feel safe walking alone at night where they live

Source: Gallup

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2013 - 2014

Definition and measurement: Feeling safe when walking alone at night is based on the survey question: "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?", and the data reflect the percentage of all respondents who replied "yes". The source for these data is the Gallup World Poll. 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.

Adequacy and limitations: This indicator relates to perceptions of safety rather than actual violent acts.

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 10.5 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

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

IAEG indicator: 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of **Correlation:** -

overall prison population - Tier I

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Peace

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2014

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-03-02.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 9.7 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 11.52 %

Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

IAEG indicator: 16.5.1 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 - Tier II

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 16.5.1

P: Peace

OECD Indicator: Share of the population thinking corruption is widespread throughout the government

Source: OECD based on Gallup World Poll

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries

data refer to 2013 - 2014

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: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 25.2 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 %

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

IAEG indicator: 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 16.6.1

P: Peace

OECD Indicator: Confidence in national institutions index

Source: OECD based on Gallup World Poll

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2013 - 2014

Definition and measurement: To Be Completed

Adequacy and limitations: To Be Completed

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 13.5 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

IAEG indicator: 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services - Tier III

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 16.6.2

P: Peace

OECD Indicator: Regulatory impact analysis

Source: OECD Regulatory Indicators Survey

Unit: Score

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2014

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. This indicator does not capture satisfaction with experience of public services. These data are not regularly collected in OECD countries.

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.8 Score

Level to be attained by 2030: 4 Score

IAEG indicator: no indicator

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 16.6.3

P: Peace

OECD Indicator: Ex-post evaluation

Source: OECD Regulatory Indicators Survey

Unit: Score

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2014

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. These data are not regularly collected in OECD countries.

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.8 Score

Level to be attained by 2030: 4 Score

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

IAEG indicator: 16.7.1 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 distributions - Tier III

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 16.7.1

P: Peace

OECD Indicator: Stakeholder engagement

Source: OECD Regulatory Indicators Survey

Unit: Score

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2014

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. These data are not regularly collected in OECD countries.

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.7 Score

Level to be attained by 2030: 4 Score

Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

IAEG indicator: 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Peace

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %

Availability: 34 OECD countries data refer to 2011 - 2015

Definition and measurement: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.

Adequacy and limitations: The number of children who have acquired their right to a legal identity is collected mainly through censuses, civil registration systems and household surveys. Civil registration systems that are functioning effectively compile vital statistics that are used to compare the estimated total number of births in a country with the absolute number of registered births during a given period. However, the systematic recording of births in many countries remains a serious challenge. In the absence of reliable administrative data, household surveys have become a key source of data to monitor levels and trends in birth registration. In most low-and middle-income countries, such surveys represent the sole source of this information.

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 1.2 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 100 %

Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

IAEG indicator: 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months - Tier III

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Peace

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: Number (Units)

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-10-01.pdf>

Type of Target: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 1.5 Number (Units)

Level to be attained by 2030: 0 Number (Units)

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: 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles - Tier I

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 16.a.1

P: Peace

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: ODA and OOF to conflict peace security
Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database

Availability: 30 OECD countries
data refer to 2015

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. For a definition of peace security, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

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. It also captures one specific aspect of the target, and not all elements of supporting national institutions for building capacity to prevent violence, terrorism and crime.

Type of Target: B1 - Other
international agreement or
shared aspirations, absolute in
the future

Standardised Unit: 0.010 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.012
%

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

IAEG indicator: 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 17.1.1

P: Partnership

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: Total general government revenue as a percentage of GDP

Availability: 33 OECD countries

Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics

data refer to 2014 - 2015

Definition and measurement: A revenue transaction is one that increases net worth. In the government finance presentation of the accounts, the concept of revenue is defined to include all resources acquired by government as recorded in the SNA current accounts and capital transfers receivable recorded in the capital account. Specifically, revenue can be determined as follows: Revenue equals Taxes, plus Social contributions, plus Other current revenue, plus Capital transfers receivable.

Adequacy and limitations: To Be Completed

Type of Target: C - No explicit

value; best historical performance considered

Standardised Unit: 7.7 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 52 %

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 of gross national income for official development assistance (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: 17.2.1 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) - Tier I

Correlation: 1

Rank Correlation: 1

OECD Code: 17.2.1

P: Partnership

Unit: %

OECD Indicator: ODA

Availability: 33 OECD countries

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

data refer to 2015

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: To Be Completed

Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future **Standardised Unit:** 0.275 % **Level to be attained by 2030:** 0.7 %

Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

IAEG indicator: 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP - Tier I **Correlation:** -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Partnership

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2014

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-03-02.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered **Standardised Unit:** 1.1 % **Level to be attained by 2030:** 2.13 %

Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on

IAEG indicator: 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed - Tier I **Correlation:** -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code:

P: Partnership

OECD Indicator: UN-STAT

Source: UN-STAT

Unit: %

Availability: 35 OECD countries data refer to 2015

Full Metadata for this UN-STAT indicator can be found here:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-06-02.pdf>

Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered **Standardised Unit:** 8.4 % **Level to be attained by 2030:** 38.08 %

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: 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet - Tier I **Correlation:** 0.99
Rank Correlation: 0.99

OECD Code: 17.8.1

P: Partnership

OECD Indicator: Share of the population using internet

Source: OECD ICT Access and Usage by Households and Individuals database

Unit: %

Availability: 31 OECD countries data refer to 2012 - 2015

Definition and measurement: This indicator is defined as the share of individuals who used the internet from any location within the last three months. It is extracted from the ICT Access and Usage by Households and Individuals database. This database provides a selection of 78 indicators, based on the of 2nd revision of the OECD Model Survey on ICT Access and Usage by Households and Individuals. The selected indicators originate from two sources: 1. An OECD data collection on the following OECD and accession countries: Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Israel, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand and the United States. Data collection methodology followed by these countries is available in each respective country metadata file. 2. Eurostat Statistics on Households and Individuals for the OECD countries that are part of the European Statistical system. For those countries, indicators shown in this database refer to the original indicator as published by EUROSTAT. Please refer to <https://www.oecd.org/sti/ieconomy/ICT-Model-Survey-Access-Usage-Households-Individuals.pdf> for further information.

Adequacy and limitations: The indicator used here only capture a specific aspect among the many mentioned in the target.

Type of Target: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 14.9 %

Level to be attained 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: 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular

Correlation: -

Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 17.9.1

P: Partnership

OECD Indicator: ODA and OOF focused on capacity building and national planning

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

Unit: %

Availability: 30 OECD countries

data refer to 2015

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.

For a definition of capacity building and national planning, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

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: B1 - Other

international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.034 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.064 %

Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

IAEG indicator: 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries - Tier I

Correlation: -
Rank Correlation: -

OECD Code: 17.19.1

P: Partnership

OECD Indicator: ODA commitments to statistical capacity building

Unit: %

Availability: 20 OECD countries

Source: PARIS21

data refer to 2013

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.

For a definition of statistical capacity building, please refer to <https://www.paris21.org>

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: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future

Standardised Unit: 0.00001 %

Level to be attained by 2030: 0.0000069 %