

**UN Global list indicator** 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 0

**Country coverage** 34 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2008 - 2016

**Standard deviation** 0.602095485

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Relative income poverty rate
<b>Data source</b>	OECD IDD
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A2 - SDG-based, relative to starting position (2015 or closer)
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	5.449999809
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2014 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	The relative poverty rate used here only focuses on cash or quasi-cash 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.

**Standard deviation** 3.956247807

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator**

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

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Share of the population living below the relative poverty threshold receiving minimum income benefits (proxy)

**Data source** OECD SOCR Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 31 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2014 - 2016

**Definition and measurement** This indicator compares the number of individuals receiving earnings replacement benefits that target low-income families, to the number of working-age individuals below the relative poverty threshold, defined as 50% of median income. The entitlement to the benefits considered (unemployment assistance and guaranteed minimum income) is determined by an assessment of socio-economic conditions of claimant families and, in particular by a means-test. Purely contributory schemes (e.g. unemployment insurance), other income replacement benefits targeting specific groups (e.g. disable or migrants) and supplements (e.g. rent or child allowances) are not included.

**Adequacy and limitations**

This indicator is a proxy of the share of the working-age population living below the poverty threshold who receive means-tested earnings replacement benefits, as the numerator and denominator of this ratio are computed separately and typically do not fully overlap. The numerator refers to the number of benefits paid (one per household) and not to the number of individuals living in recipient households.

**Standard deviation**

29.92872047

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

31 Jan 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Countries with legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk (1 = YES; 0 = NO)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** NUMBER

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1

**Country coverage** 28 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2013 - 2015

**Standard deviation** 0

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

**Data source** OECD - General Government Accounts

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 32 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2015 - 2017

**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

**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 lease developed countries, as specified in target 1.a.

**Standard deviation**

5.391040325



**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)
<b>Data source</b>	United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	2.5
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015
<b>Standard deviation</b>	0.352530539
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population (%)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 0

**Country coverage** 27 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2015

**Standard deviation** 5.4141078

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Obesity rate
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Health Data
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2008 - 2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	Obesity is defined as a BMI of 30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> or more (BMI $\geq 30$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> ). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is a single number that evaluates an individual's weight status in relation to height (weight/height <sup>2</sup> ) with weight in kilograms and height in meters.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	
<b>Standard deviation</b>	8.312243462
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Nutrient balance (nitrogen, absolute value)
<b>Data source</b>	Agri-Environmental indicators database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Kg per Hectare
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0
<b>Country coverage</b>	34 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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).
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	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.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	51.31007004
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of local breeds with genetic material stored (%)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 31.11111069

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2018

**Standard deviation** 11.92246914

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of local breeds classified as known being not at risk (%)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 26.92308044

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2018

**Standard deviation** 12.96536732

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** INDEX

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 31 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2014 - 2016

**Standard deviation** 1.297301531

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018



**UN Global list indicator** 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Official development assistance plus other official flows to the agriculture sector

**Data source** Creditor Reporting System Aid Activity (database)

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** Millions USD

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 32 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**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. This ODA flow includes: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing (code 310), Agriculture, (code 311), Rural development (code 43040).

**Adequacy and limitations**

To Be Completed

**Standard deviation**

570.4573975

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

19 Mar 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Maternal mortality ratio
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Health Statistics
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Deaths per 100 000 live births
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	70
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2012 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	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.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	10.45174217
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 30 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2009 - 2016

**Standard deviation** 1.197730541

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Infant mortality rate
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Health Statistics
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Deaths per 1 000 live births
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	15
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015 - 2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths of children under one year of age, expressed per 1 000 live births.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	Some of the international variation in infant mortality rates is due to variations among countries in registering practices for premature infants. The United States and Canada are two countries which register a much higher proportion of babies weighing less than 500g, with low odds of survival, 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. This indicator is measured in terms of deaths per 1 000 live births.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	2.16151762
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Neonatal mortality rate
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Health Statistics
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Deaths per 1 000 live births
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	12
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	Some of the international variation in neonatal mortality rates may be due to variations among countries in registering practices of 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.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	1.416061521
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Incidence of AIDS
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Health Statistics
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Incidence per 100 000 population
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2012 - 2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	Incidence of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) rates per 100 000 population at year of diagnosis
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	Data are subject to change due reporting delays which sometimes can be for several years depending on the country.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	2.275444269
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Death rate due to Tuberculosis
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Health Statistics
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Deaths per 100 000 population (standardised rates)
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2014 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	<p>The number of deaths according totuberculosis are extracted from the World Health Organisation Mortality Database available at <a href="http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/mortality_rawdata/en/index.html">http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/mortality_rawdata/en/index.html</a>.</p> <p>Age-standardised death rates per 100 000 population for selected causes are calculated by the OECD Secretariat, using the total OECD population for 2010 as the reference population. The age-standardised death rates are necessary for comparing the level of mortality across countries and over time since they take into account the differences in age structure of the populations. The direct method of standardisation is used for age-standardised calculations.</p>
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	This indicator informs about deaths due to tuberculosis rather than its incidence
<b>Standard deviation</b>	1.49592042



**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Hepatitis B incidence
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Health Statistics
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Incidence per 100 000 population
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2010 - 2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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).
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	Different data collection methods and reporting regulations in countries means that comparability is affected.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	2.850345373
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** PER\_100000\_POP

**End value to be attained by 2030** 0

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2016

**Standard deviation** 1313.425171

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (probability)
<b>Data source</b>	United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A2 - SDG-based, relative to starting position (2015 or closer)
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	7.5
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2016
<b>Standard deviation</b>	4.077658653
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	12 Nov 2018

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Death from intentional self-harm
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Health Statistics
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Deaths per 100 000 population (standardised rates)
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2014 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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.

**Standard deviation**

5.346408844

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list 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

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Alcohol consumption per capita
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Health Statistics
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Litres per capita
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	6
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015 - 2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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.

**Standard deviation**

2.623749971

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019



<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Death rate due to road traffic injuries
<b>Data source</b>	International Traffic Safety Data and Analysis Group Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A2 - SDG-based, relative to starting position (2015 or closer)
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Deaths per 100 000 population
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	2.689452648
<b>Country coverage</b>	31 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2017 - 2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	These mortality rates are based on numbers of deaths registered in a country as due to road 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.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	The mortality from transport accidents rate used here includes only road traffic accidents.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	2.345375061
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Adolescent fertility rate

**Data source** OECD Family database

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** Births per 1000 women

**End value to be attained by 2030** 0

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2014 - 2017

**Definition and measurement** The fertility rate for 15-19 year olds is calculated as the number of births to women aged 15-19 in a given year per 1000 women aged 15-19 in the same year.

**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.

**Standard deviation** 12.57784939

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator**

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

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index
<b>Data source</b>	United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	INDEX
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	80
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015
<b>Standard deviation</b>	4.354435921
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 25%) as a share of total household expenditure or income (%)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 0

**Country coverage** 28 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2008 - 2013

**Standard deviation** 0.749073446

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to ambient air pollution (deaths per 100,000 population)
<b>Data source</b>	United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PER_100000_POP
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2016
<b>Standard deviation</b>	10.37656116
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	12 Nov 2018

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	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)
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (deaths per 100,000 population)
<b>Data source</b>	United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PER_100000_POP
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2016
<b>Standard deviation</b>	0.335516661
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator**

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study**

Mortality from accidental poisoning

**Data source**

OECD Health Statistics

**Type of Target**

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

**Normative direction**

-1, less is an improvement

**Unit**

Deaths per 100 000 population (standardised rates)

**End value to be attained by 2030**

0

**Country coverage**

36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2014 - 2017

**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.

**Standard deviation**

4.160753727

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019



**UN Global list indicator** 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Tobacco consumption

**Data source** OECD Health Statistics

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** % of population who are daily smokers

**End value to be attained by 2030** 0

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2013 - 2018

**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.

**Standard deviation** 4.760138512

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of the target population with access to DTP3, MCV2 and PCV3 (proxy)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2016

**Standard deviation** 8.53061676

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

**Data source** Creditor Reporting System Aid Activity (database)

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** Millions USD

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 32 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**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. For a definition of medical research and basic health sector, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm>.

This ODA flow includes: Basic Health (code 122), Medical research

**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.

**Standard deviation**

355.6051331

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

19 Mar 2019

**UN Global list indicator**

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study**

Physicians density

**Data source**

OECD Health Statistics

**Type of Target**

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

**Normative direction**

+1, more is an improvement

**Unit**

Density per 1 000 population (head counts)

**End value to be attained by 2030**

4.269999981

**Country coverage**

32 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2013 - 2018

**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.

**Standard deviation**

0.71435976

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Average of 13 International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacities

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2010 - 2017

**Standard deviation** 9.308981895

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018



**UN Global list 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

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Proportion of 15 year-olds achieving at least PISA level 2 in mathematics
<b>Data source</b>	OECD PISA
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	100
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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 mathematics are 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, 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.

<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	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.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	10.56044865
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	13 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

**Data source** OECD Education Statistics

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2016

**Definition and measurement** Percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood education and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education. The official primary entry age is the age at which children are obliged to start primary education according to national legislation or policies. Where more than one age is specified, for example, in different parts of a country, the most common official entry age (i.e. the age at which most children in the country are expected to start primary) is used for the calculation of this indicator at the global level.

**Adequacy and limitations**

Participation in learning programmes in the early years is not full time for many children, meaning that exposure to learning environments outside of the home will vary in intensity. The indicator measures the percentage of children who are exposed to organized learning but not the intensity or quality of the programme. More work is needed to ensure that the definition of learning programmes is consistent across various surveys and defined in a manner that is easily understood by survey respondents, ideally with complementary information collected on the amount of time children spend in learning programmes.

**Standard deviation**

5.858002186

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

13 Nov 2018

**UN Global list 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

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal education

**Data source** OECD PIAAC and AES

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 63.79999924

**Country coverage** 34 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2011 - 2016

**Definition and measurement**

Percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period (e.g. last 12 months). Ideally, the indicator should be disaggregated by types of programme such as TVET, tertiary education, adult education and other relevant types and cover both formal and non-formal programmes. Formal education and training is defined as education provided by the system of schools, colleges, universities and other formal educational institutions that normally constitutes a continuous 'ladder' of full-time education for children and young people, generally beginning at the age of 5 to 7 and continuing to up to 20 or 25 years old. In some countries, the upper parts of this 'ladder' are organized programmes of joint part-time employment and part-time participation in the regular school and university system. Non-formal education and training is defined as any organized and sustained learning activities that do not correspond exactly to the above definition of formal education. Non-formal education may therefore take place both within and outside educational institutions and cater to people of all ages. Depending on national contexts, it may cover educational programmes to impart adult literacy, lifeskills, work-skills, and general culture.

**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.

**Standard deviation**

12.65465069

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

13 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator**

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study**

Proportion of adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills (Skill considered: Writing a computer program using a specialized programming language) (ITU)

**Data source**

OECD PIAAC and AES

**Type of Target**

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

**Normative direction**

+1, more is an improvement

**Unit**

PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030**

11

**Country coverage**

28 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2014 - 2017

**Definition and measurement**

Percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and above) that have undertaken certain computer-related activities in a given time period (e.g. last three months). A computer refers to a desktop computer, a laptop (portable) computer or a tablet (or similar handheld computer). It does not include equipment with some embedded computing abilities, such as smart TV sets or cellphones.

**Adequacy and limitations**

This indicator is relatively new but based on an internationally-agreed definition and methodology, which have been developed under the coordination of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), through its Expert Groups and following an extensive consultation process with countries. It is also one of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which was endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in 2014. The indicator is based on the responses provided by interviewees regarding certain computer-related activities that they have carried out in a reference period of time. However, it is not a direct assessment of skills nor do we know if those activities were undertaken effectively.

**Standard deviation**

3.743005753

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

13 Nov 2018



**UN Global list 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 all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study**

Socio-economic parity index (based on PISA ESCS Index)

**Data source**

OECD PISA

**Type of Target**

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

**Normative direction**

+1, more is an improvement

**Unit**

INDEX

**End value to be attained by 2030**

1

**Country coverage**

36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2015

**Definition and measurement**

The parity index is a ratio calculated using the more likely disadvantaged group as the numerator and the more likely advantaged group in the denominator. The ESCS parity index is calculated as  $Q1\%/Q4\%$ , where Q = a quartile of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS). The PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS) was created on the basis of the following variables: 1) the International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI); 2) the highest level of education of the student's parents, converted into years of schooling; 3) the PISA index of family wealth; 4) the PISA index of home educational resources; and 5) the PISA index of possessions related to "classical" culture in the family home. See Volume I of PISA 2015 Results (OECD, 2016) for more information.

<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	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).
<b>Standard deviation</b>	0.106053546
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	13 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 4.6.1 Proportion 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

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of adults achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional numeracy skills

**Data source** OECD PIAAC and AES

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 29 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2012 - 2015

**Definition and measurement**

Percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) who have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy. The fixed level of proficiency is the benchmark of basic knowledge in a domain (literacy or numeracy) measured through learning assessments. Currently, there are no common standards validated by the international community or countries. The indicator shows data published by each of the agencies and organizations specialised in cross-national household-based assessment surveys of youth and adult populations. In the Survey of Adult Skills, a product of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), this fixed level corresponds to PIAAC score 226 in (a) numeracy and (b) literacy skills. This score corresponds to Level 2 in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC), which reports results on a scale from Below Level 1 (below 176 points) to Level 5 (376 points or more).

**Adequacy and limitations**

The measurement of youth and adult skills requires some form of direct assessment. Using household-based assessment surveys to measure literacy and numeracy can be costly and difficult to administer and may underestimate functional skills in areas that are critical to daily life but are harder to assess in standardised approaches. The result may be inaccurate representations of what youth and adults know and can do, especially in relation to foundational skills that may vary widely across cultural contexts and orthography.

**Standard deviation**

11.61602592

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

13 Nov 2018

**UN Global list 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)

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Proportion of schools with access to the Internet for pedagogical purposes
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<b>Data source</b>	OECD Education Statistics
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<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
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<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
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<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
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<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	100
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<b>Country coverage</b>	19 OECD countries
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<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015 - 2016
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**Definition and measurement**

Percentage of schools by level of education (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) with access to the given facility or service. Internet for pedagogical purposes: Internet that is available for enhancing teaching and learning and is accessible by pupils. Internet is defined as a worldwide interconnected computer network, which provides pupils access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (i.e. not assumed to be only via a computer and thus can also be accessed by mobile telephone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed narrowband, fixed broadband, or via mobile network.

**Adequacy and limitations**

The indicator measures the existence in schools of the given service or facility but not its quality or operational state.

**Standard deviation**

3.88685751

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

13 Nov 2018

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Official development assistance flows for scholarships
<b>Data source</b>	Creditor Reporting System Aid Activity (database)
<b>Type of Target</b>	
<b>Normative direction</b>	Normative direction: no specific direction
<b>Unit</b>	Millions USD
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	
<b>Country coverage</b>	31 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2016 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>For a definition of scholarships trainings, please refer to <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm">http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm</a>.</p>
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	Scholarships to students from developing countries may be financed through other means that ODA and are not captured in this indicator.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	59.00445938

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

19 Mar 2019



**UN Global list 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 (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Proportion of teachers who received in-service training in the last 12 months
<b>Data source</b>	OECD TALIS
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	100
<b>Country coverage</b>	26 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2013
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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.

<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	The indicator refers to teachers' participation in development activities, rather than to their overall qualification.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	7.871760845
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	13 Nov 2018

**UN Global list 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

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Existence of legal frameworks governing gender equality
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Development Centre Gender Institutions and Development Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	100
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	To Be Completed
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	To Be Completed
<b>Standard deviation</b>	10.18480015
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	17 Oct 2018

**UN Global list 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

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical and sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age (%)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 0

**Country coverage** 24 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2012 - 2014

**Standard deviation** 2.216130018

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Gender gap in unpaid work time

**Data source** OECD Time Use Database

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** Minutes

**End value to be attained by 2030** 0

**Country coverage** 29 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2009 - 2017

**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.

**Standard deviation**

56.7082901

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

**Data source** Government at a Glance database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 50

**Country coverage** 35 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**Definition and measurement** Data on the number of women parliamentarians refer to lower or single houses of parliament recorded as of 1 January 2017 and 1 December 2015. Note that in some countries (Belgium, Chile, France, Greece, Ireland, Korea, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain) legislated candidate quotas exist for the lower-house or single-house parliaments as of January 2017; 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.

**Standard deviation** 9.85982132

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019



**UN Global list indicator**

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study**

Gender gap in the share of employed who are managers

**Data source**

OECD Gender Data Portal

**Type of Target**

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

**Normative direction**

-1, less is an improvement

**Unit**

Ratio (men/women)

**End value to be attained by 2030**

1

**Country coverage**

34 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2014 - 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.

**Standard deviation**

1.109121561

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Proportion of women using the Internet
<b>Data source</b>	OECD ICT Access and Usage by Households and Individuals database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	95.76830292
<b>Country coverage</b>	34 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2012 - 2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	This indicator provides the percentage of women who used internet at least once in the past ... months before the survey - whether at home, at work or from anywhere else and whether for private or work/business related purposes.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	This indicator is used as a proxy for the proportion of women who own a mobile phone and thus this indicator may not fully reflect the proportion of women who own a mobile telephone.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	12.81531525
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Population with access to improved drinking water sources

**Data source** OECD Green Growth database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 33 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2015

**Definition and measurement** To Be Completed

**Adequacy and limitations** To Be Completed

**Standard deviation** 10.46605015

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Population with access to improved sanitation
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Green Growth database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	100
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	To Be Completed
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	To Be Completed
<b>Standard deviation</b>	14.59029293
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator****6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated****Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study**

Population not connected to public sewage treatment

**Data source**

OECD Green Growth database

**Type of Target**

Type of Target: A2 - SDG-based, relative to starting position (2015 or closer)

**Normative direction**

-1, less is an improvement

**Unit**

PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030**

6.255992413

**Country coverage**

36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2015

**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.

**Standard deviation**

14.59029293

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator****6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time**

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	GDP per unit of freshwater abstraction
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Green Growth database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	USD per cubic metre
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	266.4092712
<b>Country coverage</b>	35 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2008 - 2016
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	To Be Completed
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	To Be Completed
<b>Standard deviation</b>	207.9273376
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Water stress

**Data source** OECD Green Growth database

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 10

**Country coverage** 35 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2008 - 2016

**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 latest data refer to water permits and not to actual abstractions.

**Standard deviation** 10.86107922



**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of transboundary basins (river and lake basins and aquifers) with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 21 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**Standard deviation** 40.57464218

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Average annual change in water surface

**Data source** Joint Research Centre & Pekel et al.

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 0.734763205

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2015

**Definition and measurement** To Be Completed

**Adequacy and limitations** The indicator used in the Study is closer to the proposed IAEG-SDGs indicator (Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time) than dataserie available in UN-STAT. Low correlation refers to the relation with the UN-STAT dataserie.

**Standard deviation** 0.386559248

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator**

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

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study**

Official development assistance to water and sanitation

**Data source****Type of Target****Normative direction**

Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit**

Millions USD

**End value to be attained by 2030****Country coverage**

32 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2017

**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.

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

This ODA flow includes: Water Supply & Sanitation (code 140), Hydro-electric power plants (code 23220), Agricultural water resources (code 31140), Flood prevention/control (code 41050).

<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	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.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	337.3891602
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	19 Mar 2019

**UN Global list indicator**

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study**

Proportion of population with access to electricity

**Data source**

United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

**Type of Target**

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

**Normative direction**

+1, more is an improvement

**Unit**

PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030**

100

**Country coverage**

36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2016

**Standard deviation**

0.172202125

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 95

**Country coverage** 35 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2016

**Standard deviation** 1.771387935

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator****7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption****Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study**

Renewable energy share in the total electricity generation

**Data source**

OECD Green Growth database

**Type of Target**

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

**Normative direction**

+1, more is an improvement

**Unit**

PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030**

58.62368011

**Country coverage**

36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2016 - 2017

**Definition and measurement**

To Be Completed

**Adequacy and limitations**

To Be Completed

**Standard deviation**

25.75153351

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019



<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Energy intensity, TPES per capita
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Green Growth database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A2 - SDG-based, relative to starting position (2015 or closer)
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per capita
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	1.631598234
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2016 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	To Be Completed
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	To Be Completed
<b>Standard deviation</b>	2.689737797
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Official development assistance to clean energy

**Data source** Creditor Reporting System Aid Activity (database)

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** Millions USD

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 28 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2010 - 2016

**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.

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

This include all ODA flows tagged with the Rio markers on environment, climate mitigation or climate adaptation from the energy generation, distribution and efficiency sector. Rio markers were designed to help members with the preparation of their National Communications or National Reports to the Rio Conventions, by identifying activities that mainstream the Conventions' objectives into development co-operation. DAC members are requested to indicate for each development finance activity if the activity targets environmental objectives. The Rio markers on biodiversity, climate change mitigation and desertification were introduced in 1998, with a fourth marker on climate change adaptation being applied to 2010 flows onwards.

**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.

**Standard deviation**

635.3927002

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

19 Mar 2019

**UN Global list indicator****8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita**

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	15 years average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
<b>Data source</b>	OECD National Accounts Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	3.866339445
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	<p>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.</p>

**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.

**Standard deviation**

1.442532897

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator**

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** 15 years average annual growth rate of real GDP per hours worked**Data source** OECD Productivity database**Type of Target** Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement**Unit** PERCENT**End value to be attained by 2030** 3.573352098**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries**Latest data refer to** 2017 - 2018**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. 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 definitions and the differences in time frame used to monitor productivity growth.

**Standard deviation**

1.232128739

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Domestic material consumption per GDP
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Green Growth Indicators
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	kg per 2010 USD
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0.169671342
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2012 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	To Be Completed
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	To Be Completed
<b>Standard deviation</b>	0.305166543
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019



**UN Global list indicator** 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Average hourly earnings of managers (ISCO-08) (local currency) (isco08)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** 2015 USD

**End value to be attained by 2030** 24.81257439

**Country coverage** 32 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2010 - 2016

**Standard deviation** 6.574552536

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator**

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Unemployment rate (15 - 64)
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Labour Force Statistics
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	4.501937389
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	<p>Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force, where the latter consists of the sum of all persons employed and all persons unemployed. According to the 19th ICLS resolution (2013) concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity; while persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit (see also <a href="https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_647109.pdf">https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_647109.pdf</a>).</p>

**Adequacy and limitations**

Unemployment rate provides information on the efficiency of an economy to absorb its labour force. However, for a broader analysis of labour underutilization, it should be complemented by other indicators of labour underutilization such as the time-related underemployment rate and the potential labour force (including the discouraged jobseekers), or other indicators such as for example the share of informal employment. The use of these other labour market indicators alongside the unemployment rates is particularly recommended in many developing countries where low unemployment rates may be hiding other forms of labour underutilization.

**Standard deviation**

4.55787468

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Proportion of youth (aged 15–29 years) not in education, employment or training
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Education at Glance Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0
<b>Country coverage</b>	34 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2009 - 2016
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	<p>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.</p>

**Adequacy and limitations**

The calculation of this indicator requires to have reliable information on both the labour market status and the participation in education or training of young persons. The quality of such information is heavily dependent on the questionnaire design, the sample size and design and the accuracy of respondents' answers. In terms of the analysis of the indicator, in order to avoid misinterpreting it, it is important to bear in mind that it is composed of two different sub-groups (unemployed youth not in education or training and youth outside the labour force not in education or training). The prevalence and composition of each subgroup would have policy implications, and thus, should also be considered when analysing the NEET rate.

**Standard deviation**

4.871617317

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Non-fatal occupational injuries among employees, by sex (per 100,000 employees) (\_T)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** PER\_100000\_EMP

**End value to be attained by 2030** 438

**Country coverage** 28 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2008 - 2016

**Standard deviation** 1268.408325

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Number of commercial bank branches and of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** NUMBER

**End value to be attained by 2030** 192.7384644

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2009 - 2016

**Standard deviation** 58.21575546

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list 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

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider (% of adults aged 15 years and older)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 99.72000122

**Country coverage** 35 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**Standard deviation** 14.01145267

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018



**UN Global list indicator****8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements**

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Total Aid for Trade as a percentage of GNI (commitments)
<b>Data source</b>	Creditor Reporting System Aid Activity (database)
<b>Type of Target</b>	
<b>Normative direction</b>	Normative direction: no specific direction
<b>Unit</b>	Millions USD
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	
<b>Country coverage</b>	29 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2016
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>For a definition of Trade commitments, please refer to <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm">http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/index-terms.htm</a>.</p>

<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	The indicator used here refers to “commitments” rather than “disbursement”, as is the case for other ODA-related targets.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	2640.884277
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	13 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator**

9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study**

Total inland freight transport

**Data source**

OECD Trends in the Transport Sector

**Type of Target****Normative direction**

Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit**

Tonnes-kilometres, Millions

**End value to be attained by 2030****Country coverage**

34 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2011 - 2017

**Definition and measurement**

Unit of measure of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne of goods over a distance of one kilometre. Total inland freight transport includes roads, railways, inland waterways and pipelines when applicable. The distance to be covered is the distance actually run on the considered network (the national network of the reporting country). To avoid double counting, each country should count only the tkm performed on its territory. If it is not available, then the distance charged or estimated should be taken into account. Data should include national and international goods transport.

**Adequacy and limitations**

Although there are clear definitions in this survey, countries might have different methodologies to calculate tonne-kilometre. Traffic and mobility surveys use very different sampling methods and estimation techniques which could affect the comparability of their statistics.

**Standard deviation**

1313428.625

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Manufacturing, value added (% of Total Value Added)
<b>Data source</b>	Annual National Accounts
<b>Type of Target</b>	
<b>Normative direction</b>	Normative direction: no specific direction
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015 - 2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	The indicator shows Manufacturing value added as a share of GDP and per capita. Value added at basic prices can be simply defined as the difference between gross output (at basic prices) and intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices) and can be decomposed into the following components: compensation of employees; gross operating surplus; mixed income; and other taxes on production less subsidies on production. Manufacturing refers to a standard ISIC rev.4 category.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	Not all countries produce value added on the basis of basic prices. Japan uses approximately market prices. Chile, New Zealand and China use producers' prices.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	6.620495319
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Employment in manufacturing
<b>Data source</b>	Annual National Accounts
<b>Type of Target</b>	
<b>Normative direction</b>	Normative direction: no specific direction
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	
<b>Country coverage</b>	34 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2017 - 2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	The indicator shows Manufacturing employment as a share of total employment. Employment in the SNA is defined as all persons, both employees and self-employed persons, engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the SNA and that is undertaken by a resident institutional unit. Manufacturing refers to a standard ISIC rev.4 category.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	
<b>Standard deviation</b>	4.568254471
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (%)
<b>Data source</b>	United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	
<b>Normative direction</b>	Normative direction: no specific direction
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	
<b>Country coverage</b>	32 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2013 - 2016
<b>Standard deviation</b>	4.570054054
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	12 Nov 2018

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion per unit of GDP
<b>Data source</b>	United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	kgCO2 per 2010 US dollar
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0.119350001
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	This ratio is expressed in kilogrammes of CO2 per 2010 US dollar. It has been computed using the total CO2 fuel combustion emissions and GDP calculated using exchange rates.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	The indicator only refers to CO2 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.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	0.082772955
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019



<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	3.281649113
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015 - 2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	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.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	1.009653568
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Researchers per capita
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Full-time equivalent per million inhabitants
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	6845.324219
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2010 - 2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The number of researchers is measured in full-time equivalent and expressed relative to full-time equivalent people in paid employment.</p>

**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.

**Standard deviation**

1874.229248

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Official development assistance plus other official flows to infrastructure

**Data source** Creditor Reporting System Aid Activity (database)

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** Millions USD

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 32 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**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.

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

This ODA flow includes: Economic Infrastructure & Services, Total (code 200).

**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.

**Standard deviation**

1528.297729

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

19 Mar 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (%)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2015

**Standard deviation** 14.40541553

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology (%) (AL4G)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2016

**Standard deviation** 18.64058113

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018



**UN Global list 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

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Difference between the annual average growth rates among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (3 year average)

**Data source** OECD Income Distribution Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** RATIO

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1.091495514

**Country coverage** 33 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2012 - 2016

**Definition and measurement** Difference between the annual average growth rates among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (3 year average). 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.

<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	In order to capture information of the growth rate of household disposable income among the bottom 40% relatively to the total population, this indicator measures the change in the share of income of the bottom 40%.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	0.832012057
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	18 Oct 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Relative income poverty rate
<b>Data source</b>	OECD IDD
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: B2 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations (IRENA), relative to starting position
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	5.449999809
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2014 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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 cash or quasi-cash 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.

**Standard deviation**

3.956247807

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Compensation of employees as a share of GDP
<b>Data source</b>	Annual National Accounts
<b>Type of Target</b>	
<b>Normative direction</b>	Normative direction: no specific direction
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2015 - 2018

**Definition and measurement**

This indicator measures compensation of employees as a share of GDP. Compensation of employees is made up of two components: Wages and salaries payable in cash or in kind: These include the values of any social contributions, income taxes, etc., payable by the employee even if they are actually withheld by the employer and paid on behalf of the employee.

The value of social contributions payable by employers: These may be the actual social contributions payable by employers to social security schemes or to private funded social insurance schemes to secure social benefits for their employees; or imputed social contributions by employers providing social benefits through unfunded schemes.

Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax).

**Adequacy and limitations**

It is important to note that compensation of employees does not represent the entire costs of labour within production. Mixed income, which reflects the income paid to the owner(s) or members of the same household who contribute unpaid labour inputs in unincorporated enterprises owned by households, also contains a labour component.

**Standard deviation**

7.181899548

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list 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)

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Official development assistance to LDCs and SIDs

**Data source** Creditor Reporting System Aid Activity (database)

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** Millions USD

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 34 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2016 - 2017

**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>.

<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	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.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	2245.337646
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	19 Mar 2019



<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Dwellings with access to basic sanitation
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Better Life Index
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: A1 - SDG-based, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	100
<b>Country coverage</b>	31 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2008 - 2013
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	This indicator refers to the percentage of the population living in a dwelling with indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their households. Flushing toilets outside the dwelling are not to be considered in this item. Flushing toilets in a room where there is also a shower unit or a bath are also counted.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	Dwellings with access to basic sanitation does not capture all the aspects of indicator 11.1.1
<b>Standard deviation</b>	4.168971062
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	tbc

**UN Global list indicator** 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Average annual change in built area per capita

**Data source** OECD Environment statistics

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** -0.507863998

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2014

**Definition and measurement** To be completed

**Adequacy and limitations** To be completed

**Standard deviation** 0.675279856

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list 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

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Material recovery rate of municipal waste (recycling and composting)
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Environment database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	57.6570015
<b>Country coverage</b>	34 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2012 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	To be completed
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	To be completed
<b>Standard deviation</b>	15.46113682
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Mean population exposure to PM2.5 in metropolitan areas

**Data source** OECD Environment database

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** Micrograms per cubic meter

**End value to be attained by 2030** 10

**Country coverage** 35 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**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.

**Standard deviation** 5.744777203

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Countries with legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk (1 = YES; 0 = NO)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** NUMBER

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1

**Country coverage** 28 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2013 - 2015

**Standard deviation** 0

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Domestic material consumption per GDP
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Green Growth Indicators
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	kg per 2010 USD
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0.169671342
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2012 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	To be completed
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	To be completed
<b>Standard deviation</b>	0.305166543
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Compliance with the Basel Convention, the Montreal Protocol, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** INDEX

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2015

**Standard deviation** 11.86206341

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator**

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Material recovery rate of municipal waste (recycling and composting)
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Environment database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	57.6570015
<b>Country coverage</b>	34 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2012 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	<p>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.</p>



**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.

**Standard deviation**

15.46113682

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Countries with legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk (1 = YES; 0 = NO)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** NUMBER

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1

**Country coverage** 28 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2013 - 2015

**Standard deviation** 0

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list 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)

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Production-based CO2 productivity
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Green Growth Indicators
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	GDP per unit of energy-related CO2 emissions
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	8.39204216
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2016
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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.

<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	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.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	2.233274698
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Bilateral climate-related ODA

**Data source** Creditor Reporting System Aid Activity (database)

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** USD

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 28 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2016

**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.

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

This include all ODA flows tagged with the Rio markers on climate mitigation or climate adaptation. Rio markers were designed to help members with the preparation of their National Communications or National Reports to the Rio Conventions, by identifying activities that mainstream the Conventions' objectives into development co-operation. DAC members are requested to indicate for each development finance activity if the activity targets environmental objectives. The Rio markers on biodiversity, climate change mitigation and desertification were introduced in 1998, with a fourth marker on climate change adaptation being applied to 2010 flows onwards.

**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.

**Standard deviation**

2122.766357

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

19 Mar 2019

**UN Global list indicator**

14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study**

Aggregated indicator for policies and practices against IUU fishing

**Data source****Type of Target**

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

**Normative direction**

+1, more is an improvement

**Unit**

PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030**

100

**Country coverage**

23 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2018

**Definition and measurement**

The indicator is constructed by aggregating a suite of policy indicators that investigate the extent to which countries meet their responsibilities in the most important dimensions of government intervention in relation to IUU fishing: 1) as coastal States, to regulate vessels in their domestic exclusive economic zone (EEZ); 2) as flag States, to regulate domestically-flagged vessels fishing in areas beyond their national jurisdiction and in foreign EEZs; 3) as port States, to apply port controls and regulate the flow of products to the market; 4) as markets, to economically discourage IUU fishing and to detect illegal seafood moving along the supply chain; 5) as regulators, in all the above roles, to enforce regulation through monitoring, control and surveillance, as well as sanctioning; and 6) as members of the international community, to engage in co-operation and cross-country initiatives against IUU fishing.

**Adequacy and limitations**

SDG target 14.4 is broad and diverse. It notably calls for ending both overfishing, IUU fishing, as well destructive fishing practices; and for sustainable and science-based fisheries management. To date, one indicator has been developed in the global indicator framework of the IAEG-SDGs for this target, which covers only a specific aspect of the target – overfishing. The indicator, “proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels”, is an indication of the proportion of fish stocks, for which no overfishing is taking place. The OECD indicator used here is not a substitute for this indicator, as it does not measure the extent of overfishing. However, it is relevant to target 14.4 in that it measures the extent to which countries implement recognized best policies and practices to eliminate IUU fishing.

In the context of SDG monitoring, the FAO is also developing an indicator of countries’ action against IUU fishing – “progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat IUU fishing” – which the IAEG-SDGs has allocated to the measurement of target 14.6, as this target, among other things, calls to “eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing” (see the metadata for indicator 14.6.1). The OECD indicator of best policies and practices against IUU fishing complements this FAO indicator by considering a broader set of measures against IUU fishing, covering policies (regulations and instruments) and practices (decision-making processes, institutional arrangements and deployed tools) identified as having potential to reduce IUU fishing through a review of recommendations from

**Standard deviation**

8.339959145

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

22 Nov 2018



**UN Global list indicator** 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Protected areas as a share of Exclusive Economic Zone

**Data source** OECD Green Growth Indicators

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 10

**Country coverage** 29 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2018

**Definition and measurement** To be completed

**Adequacy and limitations** To be completed

**Standard deviation** 20.43035316

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Transfers to individual fishers - Budgetary

**Data source** Fisheries Support Estimate

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

**Normative direction** -1, less is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1.09998E-05

**Country coverage** 26 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2015 - 2018

## **Definition and measurement**

The FSE dataset provides a summary of governments' policies supporting fisheries. A policy measure is included in the dataset if it benefits fishers, both individually, i.e., providing direct payments, or collectively, i.e., supporting the sector through management, harbours and other infrastructure. The common element to all these policies is that they generate a transfer from tax payers to fishers; this transfer might be explicit, i.e. a cheque, or implicit, i.e. a tax concession. Transfers generated by fisheries policies are measured in gross terms, as no adjustment is made for costs incurred by fishers in order to receive the support; they are classified according to the implementation criteria, which are the conditions under which the transfers are provided to fishers, or the conditions of eligibility for the payment. The FSE categories reflect how policies are implemented and do not by themselves measure the impact of policies. For this indicator, only Transfers to Individual Fishers; those provided directly to fishers, are included. This is because these are more closely related to the intended purpose of target 14.6, than are the transfers to general services that also make up a part of the FSE.

**Adequacy and limitations**

SDG target 14.6 calls, among other things, for “prohibit[ing] certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing and “eliminat[ing] subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing. To date, one indicator has been developed in the global indicator framework of the IAEG-SDGs for this target, which covers only a specific aspect of the target, that is, “progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat IUU fishing” (see metadata for indicator 14.4.1). This indicator gives an indication of how well countries are fighting IUU fishing, but has no direct connection to how much they subsidise fisheries in a way that contributes to overcapacity, overfishing or IUU Fishing. The OECD indicator used here is more directly related to target 14.6 in that it measures the extent to which countries subsidise fishing.

FSE data should be interpreted with caution due to the difficulties in allocating (and estimating) national policies into a consistent international framework. Fisheries support is intrinsically linked to the domestic context; comparing countries is challenging, as is finding a common baseline. At present old, missing and poorly understood data make it hard to evaluate the consistency and the comparability of the information provided. Data for 2016 are preliminary.

**Standard deviation**

0.00290092

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Land area covered by trees

**Data source** OECD Green Growth Indicators

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 17

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2015

**Definition and measurement** To be completed

**Adequacy and limitations**

**Standard deviation** 18.86072922

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Protected areas as a share of total land
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Green Growth Indicators
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	37.22299957
<b>Country coverage</b>	35 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2018
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	To be completed
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	FSE data should be interpreted with caution due to the difficulties in allocating (and estimating) national policies into a consistent international framework. Fisheries support is intrinsically linked to the domestic context; comparing countries is challenging, as is finding a common baseline. At present old, missing and poorly understood data make it hard to evaluate the consistency and the comparability of the information provided. Data for 2016 are preliminary.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	10.37599659
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator**

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study**

Intensity of use of forest resources

**Data source**

OECD Green Growth Indicators

**Type of Target**

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

**Normative direction**

-1, less is an improvement

**Unit**

PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030**

1

**Country coverage**

32 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2010 - 2017

**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.

**Standard deviation**

0.166077435

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)
<b>Data source</b>	United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	92.69132233
<b>Country coverage</b>	27 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2018
<b>Standard deviation</b>	29.14541626
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	12 Nov 2018



<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Mountain Green Cover Index
<b>Data source</b>	United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	INDEX
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	98.036026
<b>Country coverage</b>	34 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2017
<b>Standard deviation</b>	21.49788666
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	12 Nov 2018

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	15.5.1 Red List Index
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Red List Index
<b>Data source</b>	United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	INDEX
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	1
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2018
<b>Standard deviation</b>	0.093006082
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** NUMBER

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**Standard deviation** 0.291666657

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Official development assistance for biodiversity

**Data source** Creditor Reporting System Aid Activity (database)

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** Millions USD

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 28 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2016

**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.

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

This include all ODA flows tagged with the Rio markers on biodiversity. Rio markers were designed to help members with the preparation of their National Communications or National Reports to the Rio Conventions, by identifying activities that mainstream the Conventions' objectives into development co-operation. DAC members are requested to indicate for each development finance activity if the activity targets environmental objectives. The Rio markers on biodiversity, climate change mitigation and desertification were introduced in 1998, with a fourth marker on climate change adaptation being applied to 2010 flows onwards.

**Adequacy and limitations**

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

**Standard deviation**

533.8088379

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

19 Mar 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Official development assistance plus other official flows to support forestry

**Data source** Creditor Reporting System Aid Activity (database)

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** Millions USD

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 32 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

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

This ODA flow includes: Forestry (code 312).

**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.

**Standard deviation**

36.97868347

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

19 Mar 2019

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Deaths from assault
<b>Data source</b>	OECD Health Statistics
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: B1 - Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute in the future
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	Deaths per 100 000 population (standardised rates)
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	0
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2014 - 2017
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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.
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	Assault is the most significant cause of violent death in OECD countries.
<b>Standard deviation</b>	3.089752674
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	30 Sep 2019



**UN Global list indicator** 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Share of population feeling safe when walking alone at night

**Data source** Gallup World Poll

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2016 - 2017

**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".

**Adequacy and limitations** This indicator relates to perceptions of safety rather than actual violent acts. In addition, the source of the data for this indicator is the Gallup World Poll. Gallup World Poll is a small scale unofficial survey, whose estimates are affected by large sample variability.

**Standard deviation** 10.56414795

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 29 Oct 2018

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (%)
<b>Data source</b>	United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	-1, less is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	9.760000229
<b>Country coverage</b>	35 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2016
<b>Standard deviation</b>	10.11282253
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list 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

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Share of the population having confidence in national government

**Data source** Gallup World Poll

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 62.76489258

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2016 - 2017

**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. In addition, the source of the data for this indicator is the Gallup World Poll. Gallup World Poll is a small scale unofficial survey, whose estimates are affected by large sample variability.

**Standard deviation**

14.32380199

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

29 Oct 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	External political efficacy
<b>Data source</b>	PIAAC
<b>Type of Target</b>	Type of Target: C - No explicit value; best historical performance considered
<b>Normative direction</b>	+1, more is an improvement
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	59.40000153
<b>Country coverage</b>	29 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2012 - 2015
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

**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.

**Standard deviation**

15.09906578

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

26 Oct 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (% of children under 5 years of age)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** NUM\_U5\_M

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 35 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2011 - 2015

**Standard deviation** 0.86566633

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

## UN Global list indicator

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** NUMBER

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1

**Country coverage** 35 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2018

**Standard deviation** 0

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018



**UN Global list indicator** 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** INDEX

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1

**Country coverage** 34 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2010 - 2017

**Standard deviation** 0.241279349

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

**Data source** OECD - General Government Accounts

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 34 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017 - 2018

**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** Generally the comparability of taxes across countries is good, but the rules that delineate taxes from revenues, (typically those relating to fees/licenses) may, at the margin, cause some comparability issues. In general, if the issue of a licence involves little work by government, the related fee should be recorded as a tax. But if government provides some service associated with, in proportion to its size, the fee is treated as a purchase of a service.

**Standard deviation** 7.746651173

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Net lending/net borrowing of general government

**Data source** OECD - General Government Accounts

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 0.782456398

**Country coverage** 35 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017 - 2018

**Definition and measurement**

This indicator is measured as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). Both net lending or borrowing can be measured as the balancing item in either the capital or financial accounts of general government. It can therefore be derived as gross saving plus net capital transfers (receivable minus payable) minus gross capital formation minus acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets. It can also be derived as the difference of total general government revenue and total general government expenditure. Or it can be derived as the difference between net acquisition of financial assets and net incurrence of liabilities. Financial assets (and liabilities) include: monetary gold and special drawing rights, currency and deposits, debt securities, Loans, Equity and investment fund shares/units, Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee programmes (including net equity of households in pension funds), Financial derivatives and employee stock options and other accounts receivable and payable (such as trade credits and advances for work in progress or to be undertaken). This indicator is measured as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).

**Adequacy and limitations**

The biggest issue affecting comparability across countries concerns the scope of the government sector. In many countries, hospitals, for example, are classified outside of the government sector and are instead recorded as public corporations; on the grounds that they charge market prices for their services. This is an important point as the guidance provided in the SNA on the delineation of units between market and non-market providers (which refers to most output being non-market) provides scope for differences in country practices. EU countries have adopted a 50% rule for #most# in this context.

**Standard deviation**

2.338246822

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list 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)

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Net official development assistance to developing and least developed countries as a percentage of GNI (composite)

**Data source** Creditor Reporting System Aid Activity (database)

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** INDEX

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1

**Country coverage** 34 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2016 - 2017

**Definition and measurement**

The indicator is based on the commitments of 0.7 % GNI to developing countries and 0.15 % GNI to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). More specifically, it is defined as the simple average of two sub-indices focusing on these two “dimensions” (total ODA and ODA to LDCs). Each sub-index is indeed constructed as the ratio between the actual share of GNI to ODA and the targeted share. Then, the target is considered to be fulfilled if both sub-indices (and thus the average) are equal to 1.

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

**Standard deviation**

0.318600476

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

19 Mar 2019



<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP (%)
<b>Data source</b>	United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database
<b>Type of Target</b>	
<b>Normative direction</b>	Normative direction: no specific direction
<b>Unit</b>	PERCENT
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	
<b>Country coverage</b>	36 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2016
<b>Standard deviation</b>	1.196336389
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Total fixed broadband suscriptions per 100 inhabitants

**Data source** Broadband database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 40.35400009

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2018

**Definition and measurement** Fixed wired broadband subscriptions include the total number of subscriptions to the following broadband technologies with download speeds of 256 kbit/s or greater: DSL, cable modem, fibre-to-the-home and other fixed technologies (such as broadband over power lines and leased lines). This indicator is measured in number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants and in total number of subscriptions.

**Adequacy and limitations** To Be Completed

**Standard deviation** 8.041560173

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator**

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

**Indicator used in the Measuring  
Distance to SDG Target study**

Share of the population using internet - last 3 months

**Data source**

OECD ICT Access and Usage by Households and Individuals database

**Type of Target**

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

**Normative direction**

+1, more is an improvement

**Unit**

PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030**

100

**Country coverage**

34 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to**

2012 - 2018

**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 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.

**Standard deviation**

11.49973297

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

30 Sep 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Official development assistance plus other official flows to focused on capacity building and national planning

**Data source** Creditor Reporting System Aid Activity (database)

**Type of Target**

**Normative direction** Normative direction: no specific direction

**Unit** Millions USD

**End value to be attained by 2030**

**Country coverage** 32 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**Definition and measurement**

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

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

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

**Adequacy and limitations**

The indicator refers to a specific form of financial support (ODA and OOF); and does not specifically refer to national capacities to implement the SDGs.

**Standard deviation**

637.4829102

**Base year**

The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated**

19 Mar 2019

**UN Global list indicator** 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

**Data source** OECD

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** PERCENT

**End value to be attained by 2030** 100

**Country coverage** 27 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**Definition and measurement** To be completed

**Adequacy and limitations** To be completed

**Standard deviation** 19.80897713

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 18 Sep 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals (1 = YES; 0 = NO)

**Data source** OECD

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** NUMBER

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1

**Country coverage** 28 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**Definition and measurement** To be completed

**Adequacy and limitations** To be completed

**Standard deviation** 0.507874489

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 16 Nov 2018



**UN Global list indicator** 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Countries with national statistical legislation exists that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (1 = YES; 0 = NO)

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** NUMBER

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**Standard deviation** 0.232310683

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation and fully funded

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** INDEX

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1

**Country coverage** 28 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2017

**Standard deviation** 0.094491117

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018

<b>UN Global list indicator</b>	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
<b>Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study</b>	Resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
<b>Data source</b>	Paris 21
<b>Type of Target</b>	
<b>Normative direction</b>	Normative direction: no specific direction
<b>Unit</b>	USD
<b>End value to be attained by 2030</b>	
<b>Country coverage</b>	26 OECD countries
<b>Latest data refer to</b>	2014 - 2016
<b>Definition and measurement</b>	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., For a definition of statistical capacity building, please refer to <a href="https://www.paris21.org">https://www.paris21.org</a>
<b>Adequacy and limitations</b>	1) 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. 2) The data does not include commitments from multilateral donors who account for a significant share of statistical support.

<b>Standard deviation</b>	16184768
<b>Base year</b>	The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)
<b>Date last updated</b>	20 Nov 2018

**UN Global list indicator** 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

**Indicator used in the Measuring Distance to SDG Target study** Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years and have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

**Data source** United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database

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

**Normative direction** +1, more is an improvement

**Unit** INDEX

**End value to be attained by 2030** 1

**Country coverage** 36 OECD countries

**Latest data refer to** 2016

**Standard deviation** 0

**Base year** The standard deviation is computed using data from 2015 (or closest if data from 2015 are not available)

**Date last updated** 12 Nov 2018