

# SDG indicators: the OECD contribution

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# Origin of the SDGs



- 25 September 2015: UN adopts the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, featuring 17 **Sustainable Development Goals**, with 169 targets
- SDGs apply to all countries, but with differing responsibilities

# The 17 SDGs



# 2030 Agenda follow-up and review

- On **global** review, OECD is already playing “best supporting actor” role with data, storylines, advice on indicators etc.
  - UN has identified 230 global indicators covering the 169 targets
  - But nearly one-third are “Tier III”, i.e. largely non-existent
  - Quality of other indicators varies considerably
  - Environmental indicators (Goals 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15) especially patchy
- Agenda also encourages **regional, thematic** and **national** follow-up and review
  - UN regards OECD as “regional organisation”
  - OECD directorates integrating SDGs into their work where appropriate

# Measuring progress is part of the OECD's “DNA”

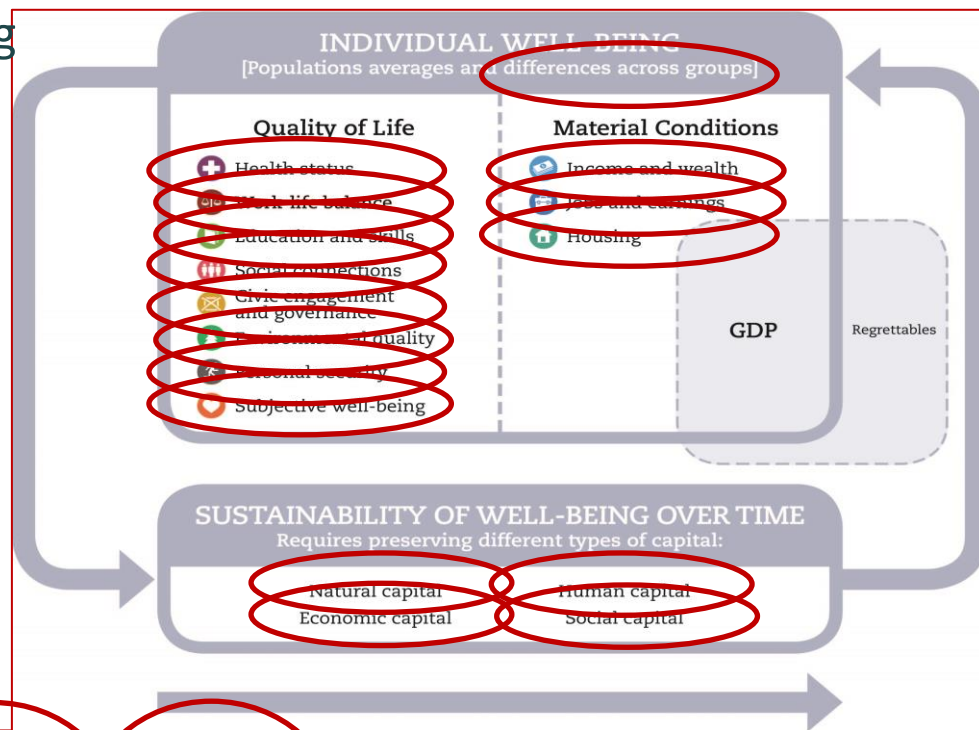
OECD's special advantages in tracking SDG progress include:

- Extensive data
- Statistical expertise
- Experience in measuring multi-dimensional well-being
- Broad coverage of economy, society, environment
- Approach of “Better data for better policies for better lives”
- Member/Secretariat dynamic boosts quality and relevance



# Mapping of OECD well-being dimensions and SDGs

- OECD dimensions of current well-being
- Inequalities in current well-being
- Sustainability
- Included in OECD well-being framework but not in SDGs
- Included in SDGs but not in OECD well-being framework



“Global contributions, trans-boundary effects, international efforts”

# Basic features of the OECD's new Pilot Study

- Starts from UN set-up: 169 targets, 230 global indicators
- Selects **relevant** targets with **available** indicators



- Identifies 73 relevant targets and finds 86 indicators

# Baseline levels and 2030 targets

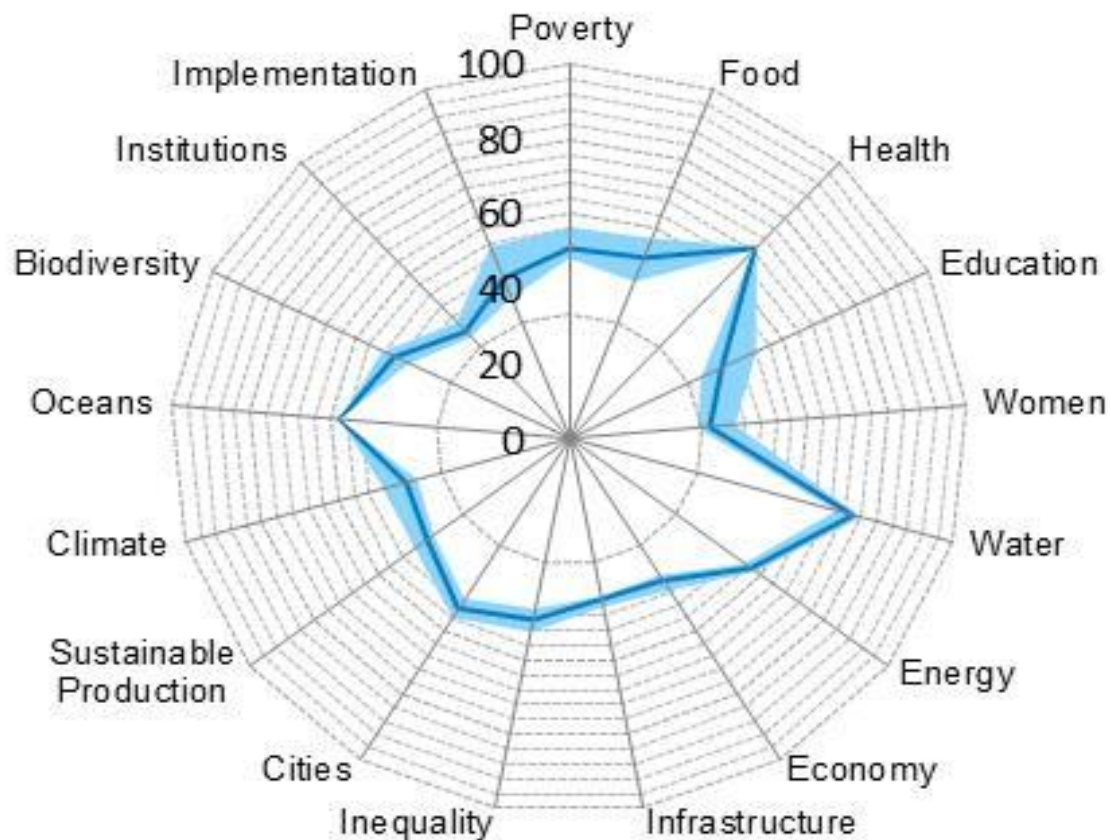
1. Baseline level: bottom 10% of OECD country scores now
2. Target level for 2030:
  - a. explicitly from Agenda (e.g. ODA/GNI target of 0.7%), or
  - b. implicit ideal level (e.g. 50% women members of parliament), or
  - c. Top 10% of recent OECD country performance (e.g. 3.47% growth)
3. Then set all baselines to 0 and all 2030 target levels to 100



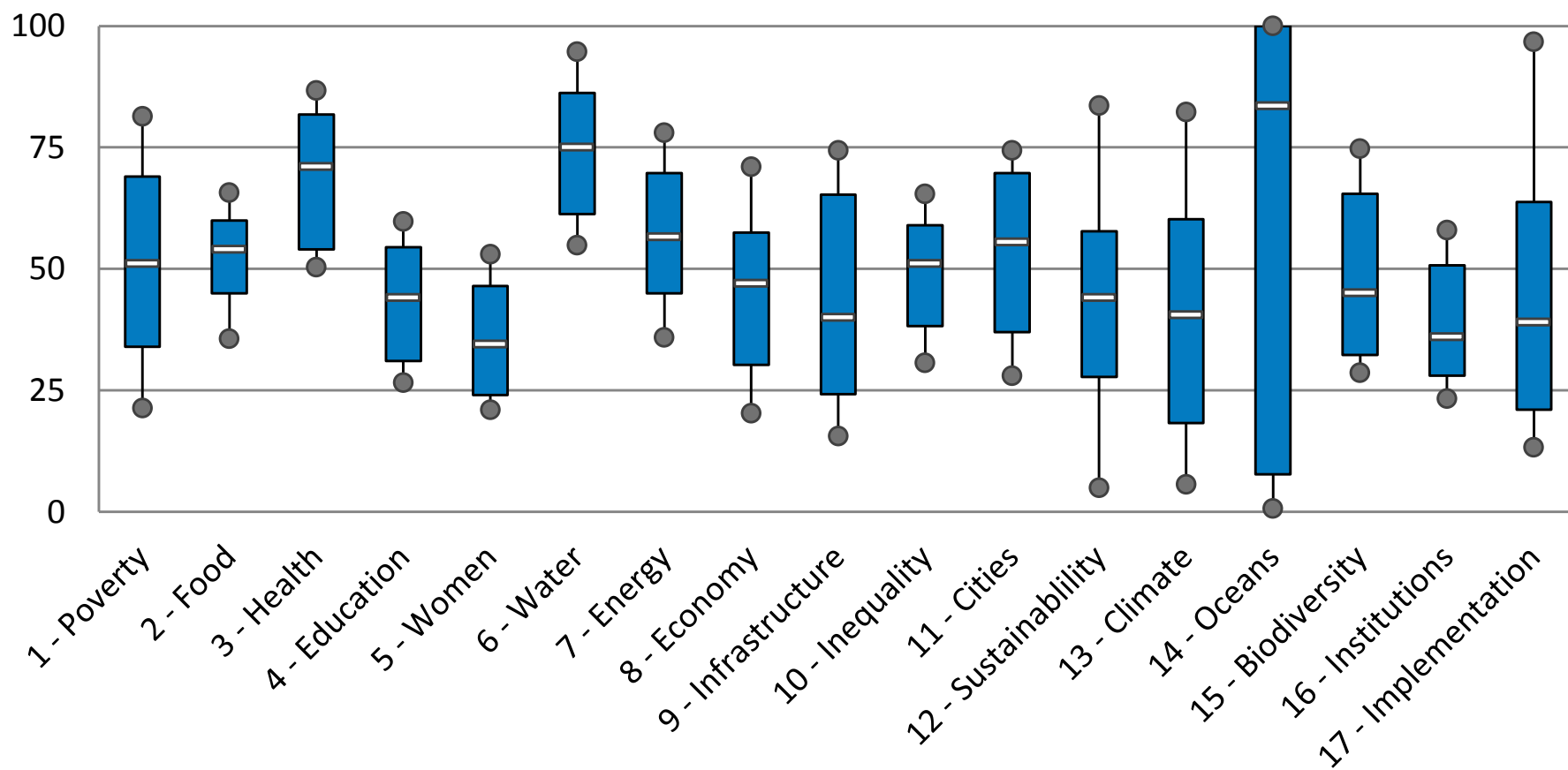
All scores thus measure **“distance to target”**



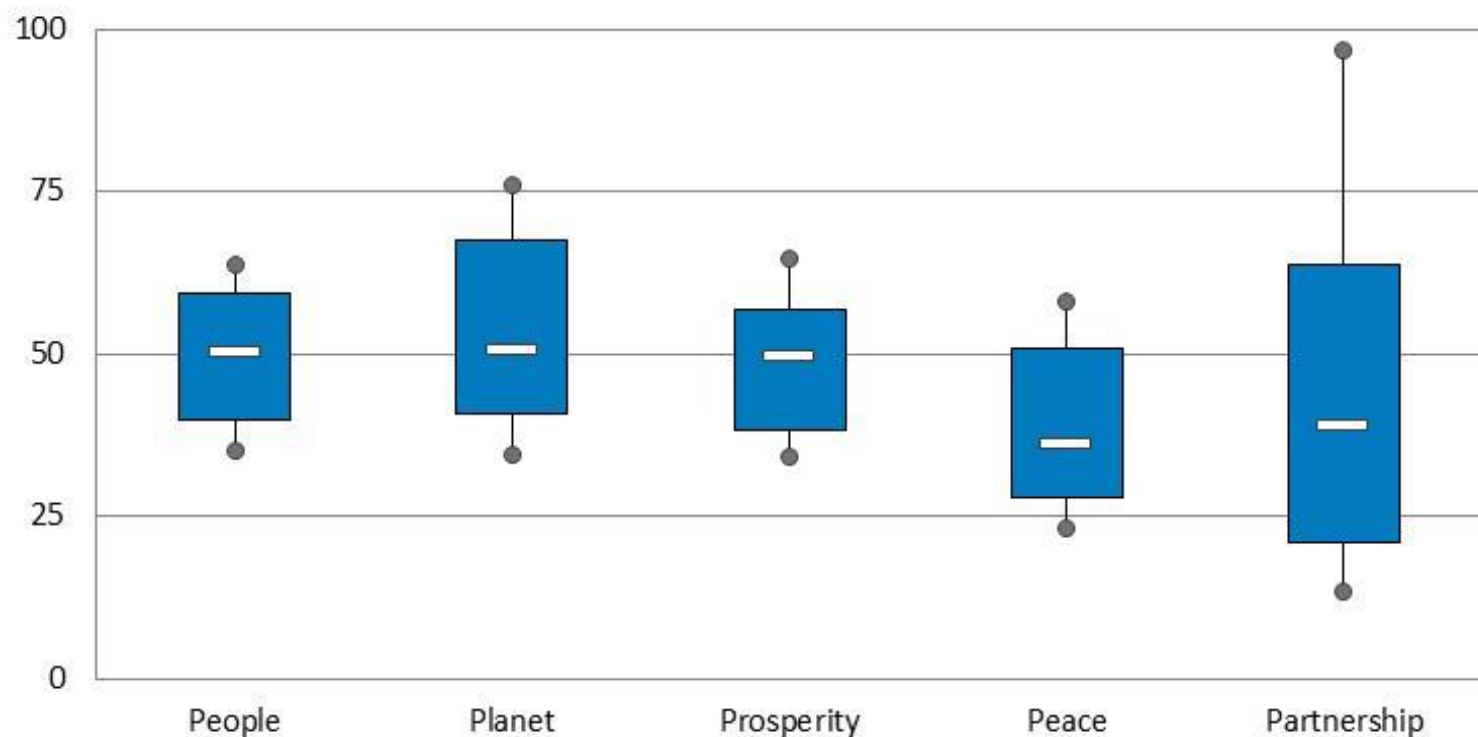
# Performance varies by Goal



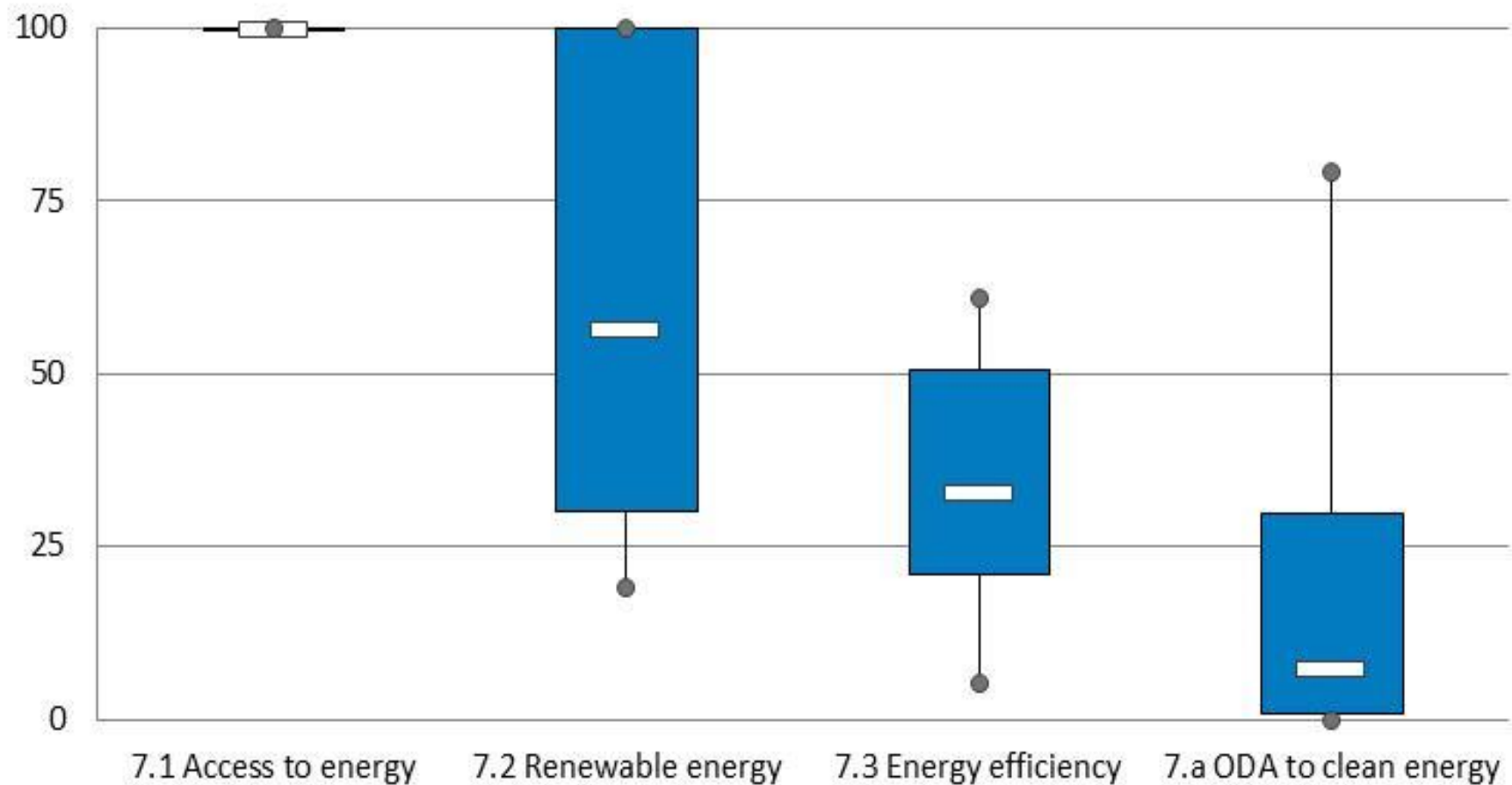
# The range of country performance also varies



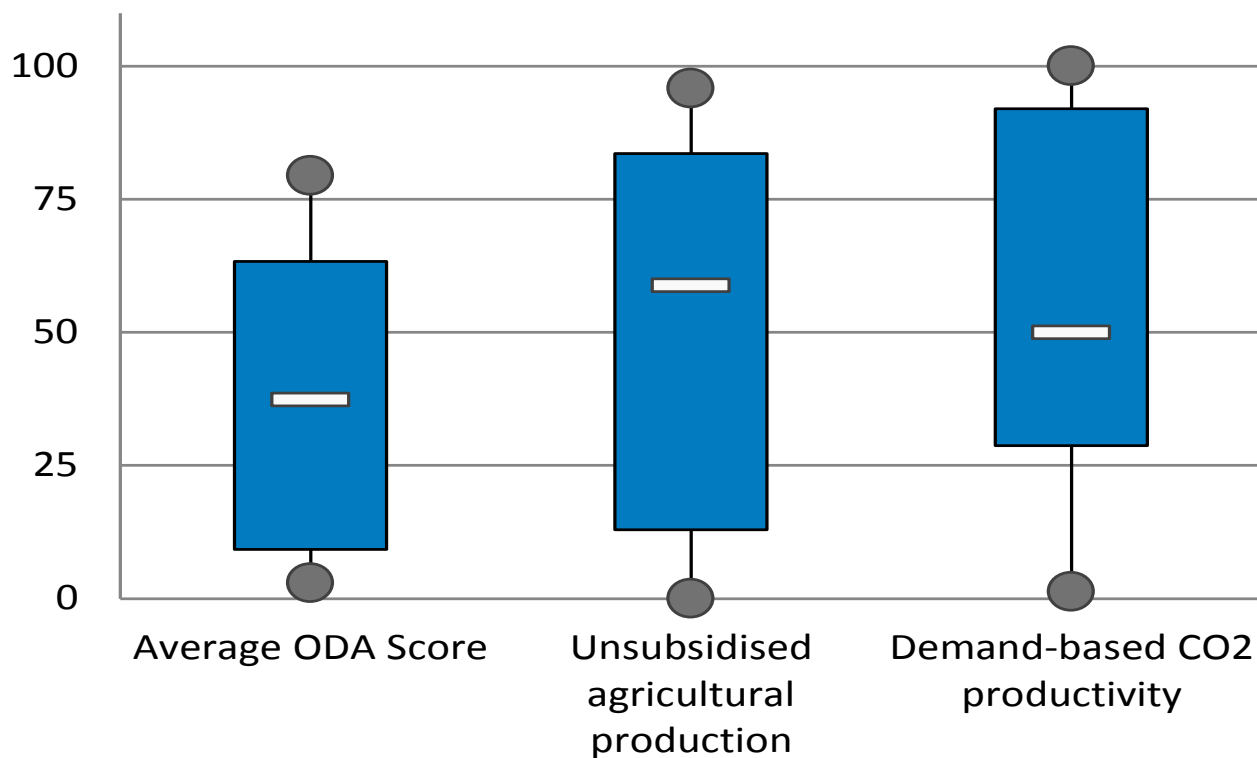
# Smaller variation among the “5 Ps”



# Wide variation within some Goals



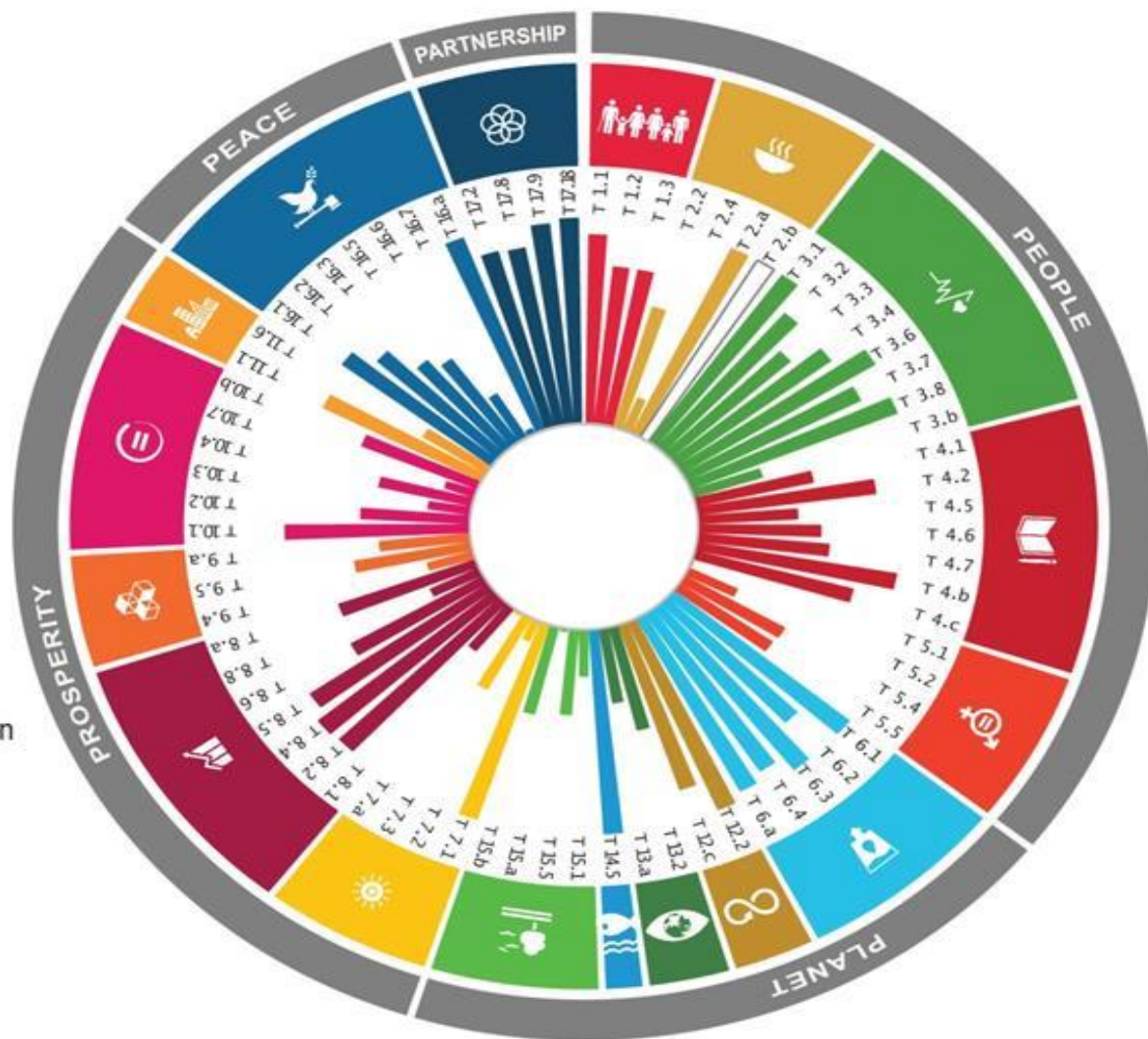
# Varying transboundary impacts



# Sample country findings

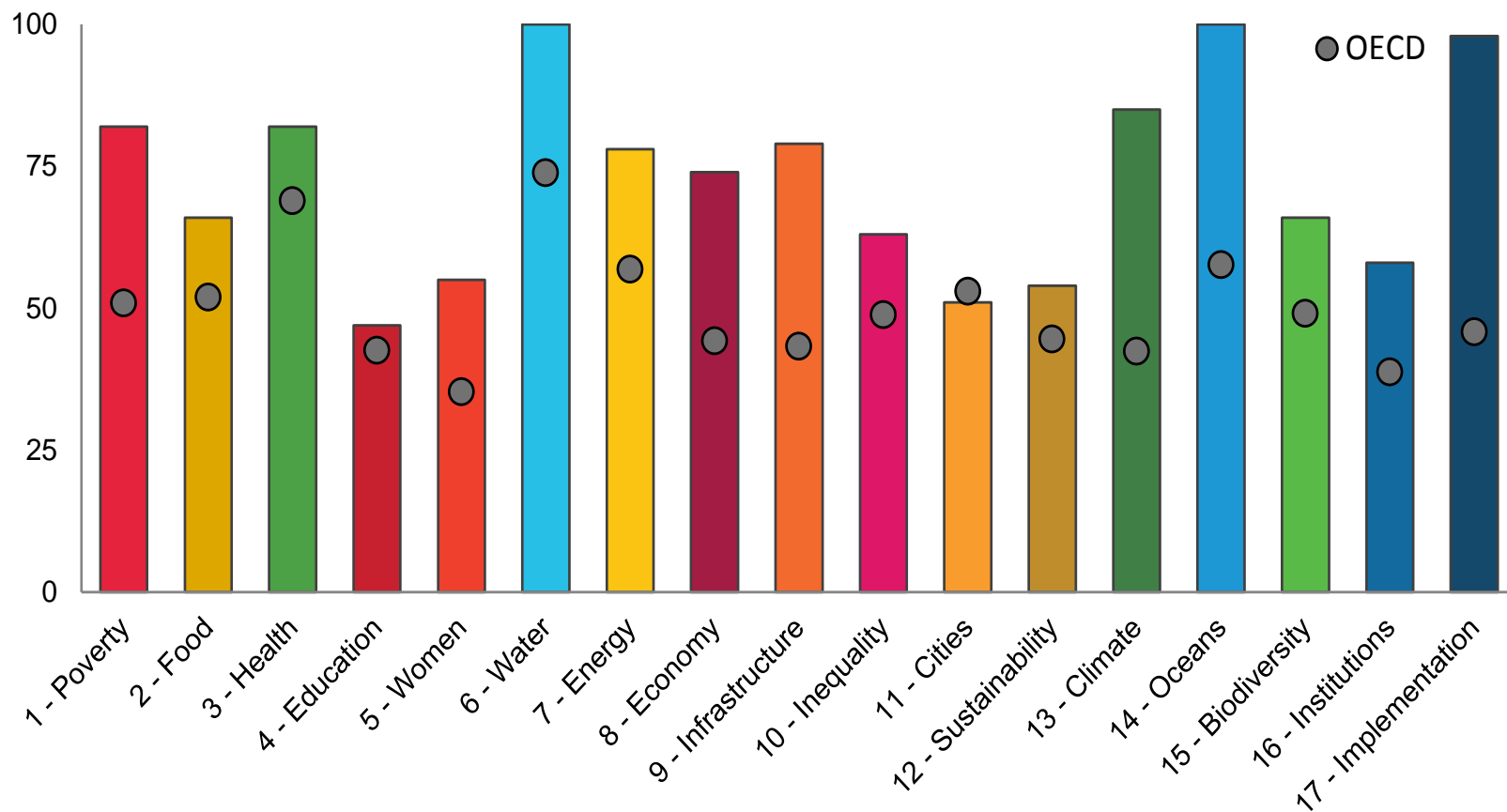
## Goals

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

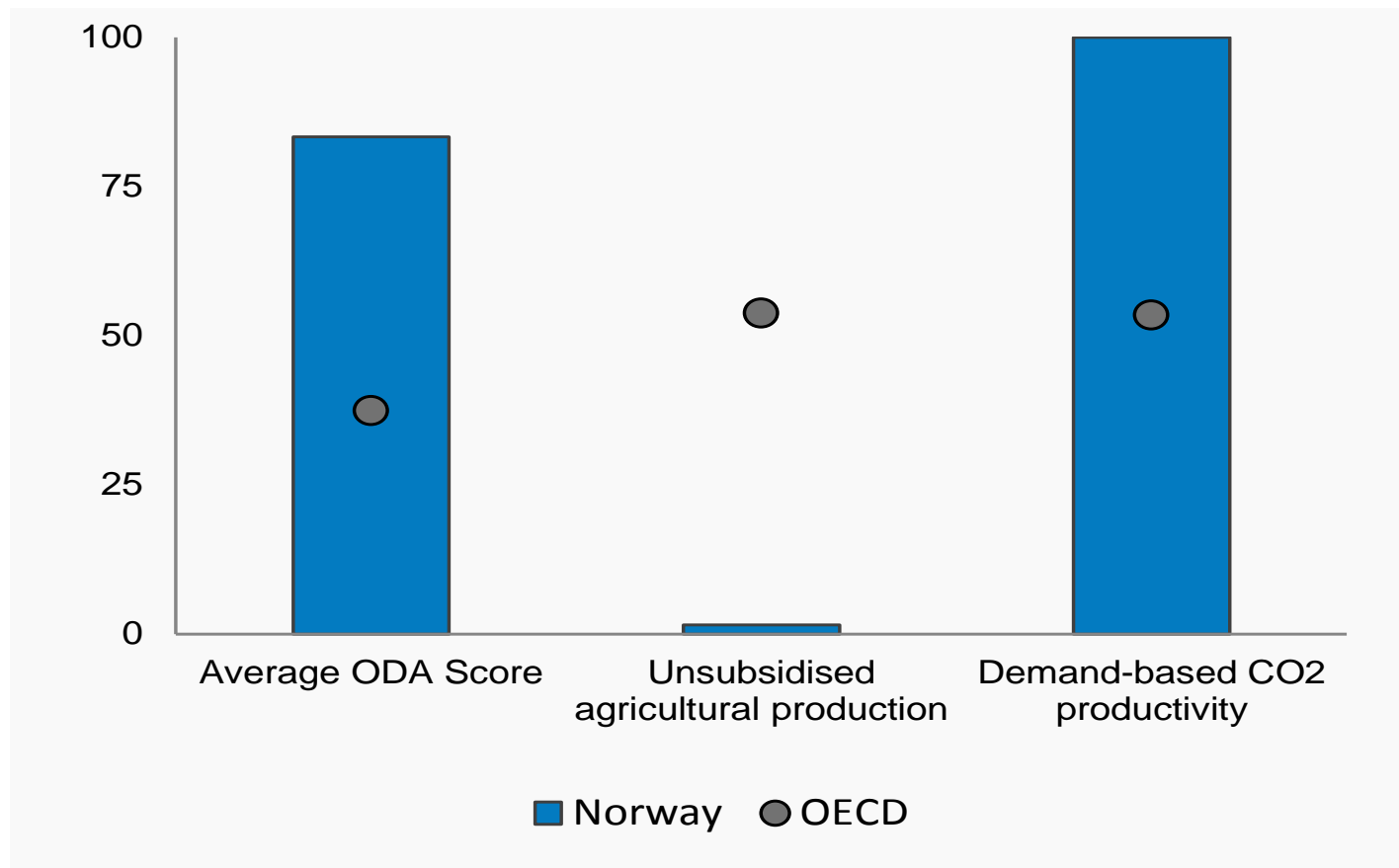




# A country compared to the OECD average



# A country's transboundary effects



## Next steps

- Follow-up on methodological workshop held on 7 December
- Pilot the method with willing members
- Report on experience to 2017 MCM

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- Continue to assist UN using existing products
- Work with agencies including IEA to fill gaps in global dataset

Thank you.