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Applying a gender lens to
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How far are OECD countries from achieving SDG targets for women and girls? Applying a gender lens to measuring distance to SDG targets

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Abstract / Résumé

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call to achieve peace and prosperity for all by 2030, leaving no one behind. This paper summarises available evidence to measure the distance that OECD countries need to travel in order to reach SDG targets related to women and girls. It finds that 102 of the 247 indicators in the UN Global Indicator Framework are gender-related. However, in practice, data for OECD countries are available for only 35 indicators, distributed across 9 of the 17 goals. Based on available data, OECD countries are on average closest to meeting targets for women on Health (Goal 3), mortality from homicides and occupational injuries (Goals 16 and 8). Conversely, they are further away from targets in three areas: personal safety (Goal 16), equal representation (Goals 9 and 5) and healthy life-styles (Goals 2 and 3). Where data is available for both men and women, the evidence shows that women are closer to SDG targets than men on all indicators related to Health (Goal 3), but are further away from targets in many employment-related targets (Goals 8 and 9) as well as on feeling safe (Goal 16) and ICT skills (Goal 4). No data are available for the planet goals (Goals 6, 12, 13, 14 and 15), for which few indicators are identified as gender-related.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs, gender, measurement

JEL Classification: Q010, 020, 021, J16

Les Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) appellent à agir pour la paix et la prospérité pour tous d'ici à 2030, en ne laissant personne sur le bord de côté. Ce document synthétise les principaux résultats disponibles sur la distance que les pays de l'OCDE ont à parcourir pour atteindre les ODD concernant les femmes et les filles. L'analyse montre que 102 des 247 indicateurs du cadre mondial d'indicateurs de l'ONU traitent de questions de genre. Cependant, dans la pratique, les données ne sont disponibles pour les pays de l'OCDE que pour 35 indicateurs seulement, distribués au sein de 9 des 17 objectifs. Sur la base des données disponibles les pays de l'OCDE sont en moyenne plus proche d'atteindre les cibles de Santé (Objectif 3), mais aussi de mortalité par homicides et d'accident du travail (Objectifs 16 et 8) pour les femmes. Inversement, ils sont plus éloignés des cibles dans trois domaines : la sécurité personnelles (Objectif 16), l'égalité de représentation (Objectifs 9 et 5) et l'hygiène de vie (Objectif 2 et 3). Lorsque les données sont disponibles aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes, les résultats montrent que les femmes sont plus proche d'atteindre les cibles des ODD pour tous les indicateurs relatifs à la Santé (Objectif 3), mais sont plus éloignés pour de nombreuses cibles relatives à l'emploi (Objectifs 8 et 9) ainsi que concernant le sentiment de sécurité (Objectif 16) et les compétences numériques (Objectif 4). Aucune donnée n'est disponible pour les Objectifs « Planète » (Objectifs 6, 12, 13, 14 et 15), pour lesquels quelques indicateurs ont été identifié comme traitant des questions de genre.

Mots-clés: Objectifs de Développement Durable, ODD, genre, mesure

Classification JEL: Q010, 020, 021, J16

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1. Introduction

1. Achieving the 2030 Agenda will not be possible without progress for women and girls. The Agenda sets Gender Equality as one of its 17 SDGs (Goal 5), and notes that:

“Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets.....The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial.”

2. Assessing how far countries are from achieving the SDG targets for women and girls is a key element of a comprehensive assessment.

3. The 2030 Agenda is a call for action to all countries for a better future for people and planet. Adopted by countries in September 2015, the 2030 Agenda is comprised of 17 SDGs, underpinned by 169 targets, and 247 indicators that make up the *UN Global Indicator Framework*.² The Agenda goes beyond the focus on developing countries of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); it is rather a universal agenda, covering issues relevant to all countries. The Agenda addresses gender in several ways. First, one of its goals (Goal 5) deals specifically with Gender Equality, through six core targets and three ‘means of implementation’ targets, covering issues such as legal and normative discrimination, violence, participation, leadership and access to reproductive health. Second, the Agenda stipulates that gender should be considered across all goals and targets. Finally, the *UN Global SDG Indicator Framework* (United Nations, 2020^[1]) and the corresponding *UN Global SDG Database* (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]) are structured so that disaggregation by gender is integral to it. In other words, when possible, data are presented separately for women and men. In light of the aspiration to mainstream gender in the 2030 Agenda, this paper presents an analysis of the distance that OECD countries will have to travel in order to meet the SDG Targets for women and girls, going beyond goal 5 on gender equality.

4. The 2030 Agenda is both comprehensive, covering a broad range of issues, and integrated, because of the interdependence between targets and goals. Achieving targets in one area, such as on clean water (Goal 6), could have substantial effects on other areas, such as health (Goal 3). Similarly, more gender equality (Goal 5) can have positive impacts on targets relating to jobs and the economy (Goal 8). With this multitude of topics and indicators, measuring and understanding progress presents a challenge.

5. The OECD has been assisting member countries to navigate the 2030 Agenda through its [Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets](#) study (OECD, 2019^[3]), using an innovative methodology to assess how far countries are from achieving the 2030 targets. The study helps identifying strengths and weaknesses in countries’ performance on the 2030 Agenda by comparing performance across all measurable goals and targets. It also highlights the data gaps and the impact of these missing data on our understanding of performance on SDGs. The study showed results for OECD countries, both at the national level and for the OECD aggregate. Based on this methodology, and in support of the ambition to leave no one behind, an OECD working paper published in 2018 assessed the distance OECD countries would need to travel to achieve SDG targets for children and youth by 2030 (Marguerit, Cohen and Exton, 2018^[4]).

6. Building on the same methodology, this paper presents an analysis of the distance of OECD countries from achieving the SDG targets for women and girls.³ As such, the paper contributes both

² In order to measure and monitor global progress on achieving the goals and targets, the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs), appointed by the UN, developed the Global SDG Indicator Framework, comprising 247 indicators which cover the 169 targets and 17 goals (United Nations, 2020^[1]). Among these indicators, 231 are “unique”, while the remainders are used for monitoring more than one target.

³ Highlights of this analysis were presented in a brochure for the *OECD Global Forum on Environment: Mainstreaming Gender and Empowering Women for Environmental Sustainability*, held on 5-6 March 2020, available at: <http://www.oecd.org/sdd/applying-a-gender-lens-on-SDGs-OECD.pdf>, (OECD, 2020^[19]).

to OECD-wide work on the 2030 Agenda and to the OECD Gender Initiative, launched in 2010 and building on the contributions of several OECD Directorates (Box 1.1). The paper starts by describing how to identify the SDG gender-related targets, indicators and data. It then assesses data availability, followed by results for available data, i.e. the distances to SDG targets observed. The paper concludes by identifying the next steps that should be taken to allow a more comprehensive gender analysis of countries' performance on SDGs.

Box 1.1. The OECD Gender Initiative

Gender equality is not just as a fundamental human right, but also as a foundation for a prosperous, modern and sustainable economy. Achieving gender equality will ensure that men and women can contribute fully to home, work and public life.

The OECD has long championed this cause. In 2010, the OECD launched the OECD Gender Initiative to examine the barriers to gender equality in the fields of education, employment and entrepreneurship (OECD, 2017^[5]) and public life (OECD, 2016^[6]). The initiative gathered analytical tools supported by data to allow monitoring of progress made by governments to promote gender equality in both OECD and non-OECD countries and to identify good practices. This work led to the publication *Closing the Gender Gap: Act Now!* (OECD, 2012^[7]) and to other reports assessing policies to promote gender equality in different countries. The OECD's online *Gender Data Portal* (OECD^[8]) is a leading global source for statistics on women's education, employment, entrepreneurship, political participation, and other social and economic outcomes.

Recent reports, including *The Pursuit of Gender Equality: An Uphill Battle* (OECD, 2017^[9]), take stock of progress in countries on implementing policy measures aimed at reaching gender equality. As part of its Gender Initiative, the OECD has established a Platform for Gender Mainstreaming to extend evidence-gathering and analysis on gender aspects of other policies, such as trade, technology and the environment. In particular, there is growing recognition of the need for a gender-lens to understand how environmental factors impact on well-being. Gender specific outcomes of environmental policies are rarely monitored, and gender specific environmental data remain limited. As part of this work-stream, the OECD is working to assess the gender divide in environmental quality and decision making (OECD, forthcoming^[10]).

Additionally, the OECD Development Centre's [Social Institutions and Gender Index \(SIGI\)](#), which measures discrimination against women in social institutions across 180 countries, is one of the official data sources for monitoring SDG 5.1.1 "Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and women's empowerment."

2. The *Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets* methodology

7. The *Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets* (henceforth, *Distance to Targets*) study was first released as a pilot in July 2016, in response to demands from countries to leverage the OECD data and expertise in order to help countries navigate the complexity of the 2030 Agenda. It aimed at assessing how far OECD countries are from achieving the targets by 2030 in a way that allows comparison across indicators, targets and goals. This assessment was intended to help countries identify areas of strengths and weaknesses, and to inform their policy prioritisation.

8. This pilot was a voluntary study, with six OECD countries covered in the country level assessment. The second edition of the study was published in June 2017, with a further seven countries assessed, expanded target and indicator coverage and a revised methodology. Following the publication, ten more OECD countries requested and received a country-level analysis based on

the study findings. The third edition, published in May 2019, further expanded the country coverage as well as the indicator and target coverage. It also included an exploration of two issues: assessing trends in recent trajectories towards the targets, and measuring the transboundary aspects of the Agenda.

9. The methodology and findings of the *Distance to Targets* study supported in-depth analysis for individual OECD countries. In Slovenia, the results and indicators were used to help identify indicators and target levels for the *National Development Strategy 2030*. In the Slovak Republic, the methodology was used as a basis for aligning the *National Investment Plan 2030* with SDGs and for developing an indicator framework for monitoring it. The study was also used in the Czech Republic, as reference for the national SDG indicator framework. The results of the OECD study were also referenced in seven of the OECD countries' Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), submitted to the annual UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on SDGs.

10. The *Distance to Targets* study applies a standardised methodology to measure the distance between where OECD countries currently stand, based on the indicators used for the assessment of performance, and where they should be in 2030 in order to meet their commitment. Its methodology rests on three elements: (1) selecting indicators and data; (2) setting end-values for the indicators; and (3) normalising the values to a common unit.

1. Selecting indicators and data:

In order to select the indicators, the 2019 *Distance to Targets* study uses the *UN Global Indicator Framework* as a starting point. The data needed to compute these indicators were selected from either the *UN SDG Global Database* (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]) or from OECD databases according to the following rules:

- a. Where OECD data aligned with the *UN Global Indicator Framework* exist, the Study takes OECD data;
- b. Where no OECD data sources exist, data are extracted from the *UN Global Database*; and
- c. Where neither OECD nor *UN Global Database* data are in full alignment with the *UN Global Indicator Framework*, OECD data are used for indicators that are considered suitable as close proxies of those in the IAEG list.

2. Setting targets (end-values):

For each indicator selected, an appropriate end-value (target level) must be set in order to measure the distance from achieving the target. However, the 2030 Agenda does not always provide quantified end-values. Therefore, the study uses four steps for setting end-values:

- a. Wherever possible, target levels explicitly specified in the 2030 Agenda are used. These target levels are typically a fixed value identified in the wording of the target (e.g. reduce maternal mortality below 70 per 100 000 live births for target 3.1) or, in a small number of cases, expressed as a relative improvement (e.g. "reduce at least by half the proportion of people living in poverty" for target 1.2). These are classified as type-A targets.
- b. Where no target value is identified in the text of the 2030 Agenda, target levels were drawn from other international agreements (e.g. reduce PM_{2.5} pollution to less than 10 micrograms per cubic meter, according to the WHO) or based on OECD expert judgment (e.g. water stress is considered to be low if total freshwater abstraction is below 10% of total internal renewable resources (OECD, 2017^[11])). These are classified as type-B targets.

- c. If no target value can be identified from either the 2030 Agenda or expert sources then the target level is based on current “best performance” among OECD countries. This is defined by the 90th percentile – i.e. the level attained by the top 10% of OECD countries (e.g. the recycling rate of municipal waste). These are classified as type-C targets.
- d. Finally, for indicators lacking a clear normative direction (e.g. the share of manufacturing in value added), no target level is set and therefore no “distance” is measured in the study.

3. Normalisation:

In order to compare performance across different targets, indicator values are normalised using a modified version of the z-score (i.e. distance is expressed as the number of standard deviations – computed across all OECD countries in the most recent year with available data – a country is from reaching the target level).⁴ In what follow, this is described as the “standardised difference” between the country’s current position and the target end-value. The higher the distance, the further the country needs to travel to achieve its target. A zero distance means the country has already achieved the 2030 target. Negative scores mean the country already exceeds the target; for the purpose of the study, these negative values are reported as 0 (i.e. a country is given no premium for going beyond the target).

11. The same methodology is applied in this paper to ensure consistency between results in this paper and in the *Distance to Targets* study. However, adapting the *Distance to Targets* methodology to look at gender disparities requires making several choices on the three elements of the methodology: which indicators and data to use, what target levels to set, and how to normalise the indicators. The selection of indicators is discussed in Section 3. End-points and standard deviations are computed for total population as in the *Distance to Targets* study, as this allows comparing outcomes for men and women in a consistent way.

3. Data: The landscape of gender-related data for SDGs

12. Assessing how women and girls are doing in relation to the SDGs starts with identifying the relevant SDG targets and indicators, and the data available to monitor countries’ achievements. In order for the analysis to be as close as possible to the 2030 Agenda, we stick as closely as possible to the *UN Global Indicator Framework*. While this provides a contained set of indicators, identifying the gender-related ones is not straightforward. The IAEG indicator list includes a mixture of input, process and outcome indicators, relevant both to people and the planet. For the purpose of this paper, we use a two-step approach for identifying relevant indicators. We start with a textual analysis of the indicators, identifying those which include gender related terms, such as male, female, men, women, boy, girl, gender, etc. The textual analysis is restricted to the indicator labels, and does not include the associated target nor the detailed metadata for this indicator. This method enables identifying 48 indicators, while many more are important for a gender analysis of the SDGs. To go beyond this limited indicator set, we next classify all IAEG indicators according to type of data, as follows (see Annex B for details).⁵

⁴ In a standard z-score normalisation, the distance is expressed as the number of standard deviations away from the mean score of the variable in the current period, rather than from the target level to be achieved in the future.

⁵ The classification presented here is applied to the indicators in the *UN Global Indicator Framework*. However, this classification can include some double counting as it sometime changes when examined at the level of the available data. For example, for 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”, available data may include data on both men and

- **Individual-level indicators**, i.e. these are measured at the individual level, and therefore include data for women and girls or data that could be disaggregated by sex. These include:
 1. indicators that are measured at the individual level for the whole population and should thus (theoretically) be available for both men and women separately (e.g. indicator 9.c.1, on the proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology). We identified 82 indicators falling in this category;
 2. indicators focusing either on women or men only (e.g. indicator 3.1.1, on maternal mortality ratio). These include 10 indicators; and
 3. indicators referring to gender inequalities⁶ (e.g. indicator 4.5.1, parity indices for education indicators). These include 5 indicators.
- **Policy or system-level indicators relating to gender**. These include:
 1. Gender-related policy indicators (e.g. indicator 1.b.1, the proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups; or 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). These include 6 indicators.
- **Other (non-gender related) indicators**. These include:
 1. Indicators relating to common goods, policies or systems which not specifically gender-related (e.g. indicator 14.5.1, coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas; or indicator 16.6.1, primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget). These include 145 indicators.

13. These two approaches for identifying gender-related indicators are not mutually exclusive, so that there is an overlap of indicators between the two, as all indicators which include gender-related terms are classified as gender-related. While some targets may refer to gender-related terms, this analysis is focused on the indicator labels and so will not include targets for which the indicators are not identified as gender-related.⁷ Figure 3.1 shows the number of gender-relevant indicators from the *UN Global Indicator Framework* according to the two approaches (classification of indicators and textual analysis), grouped by the 17 goals and 5Ps of the 2030 Agenda. Based on the textual analysis, 48 indicators (around 20% of total) are identified as gender relevant, whereas using the indicator classification we find another 54 gender related indicators (around 25% of total). In total, around 45% of the indicators in the *UN Global Indicator Framework* (i.e. 102 out of 247) are identified as gender relevant according to the two approaches used in this paper.

14. Figure 3.1 shows that these gender indicators are unevenly distributed across the 17 goals. Gender-related indicators are common for goals on Poverty (Goal 1), Health (Goal 3), Education (Goal 4), Gender Equality (Goal 5), Economy (Goal 8), and Institutions (Goal 16), whereas on the

women, such as social protection for unemployment, and also data which are specific to women, so that the indicator would be classified as both specific to women and as measured at the individual level for the whole population (Individual-level indicators type 1 and 2).

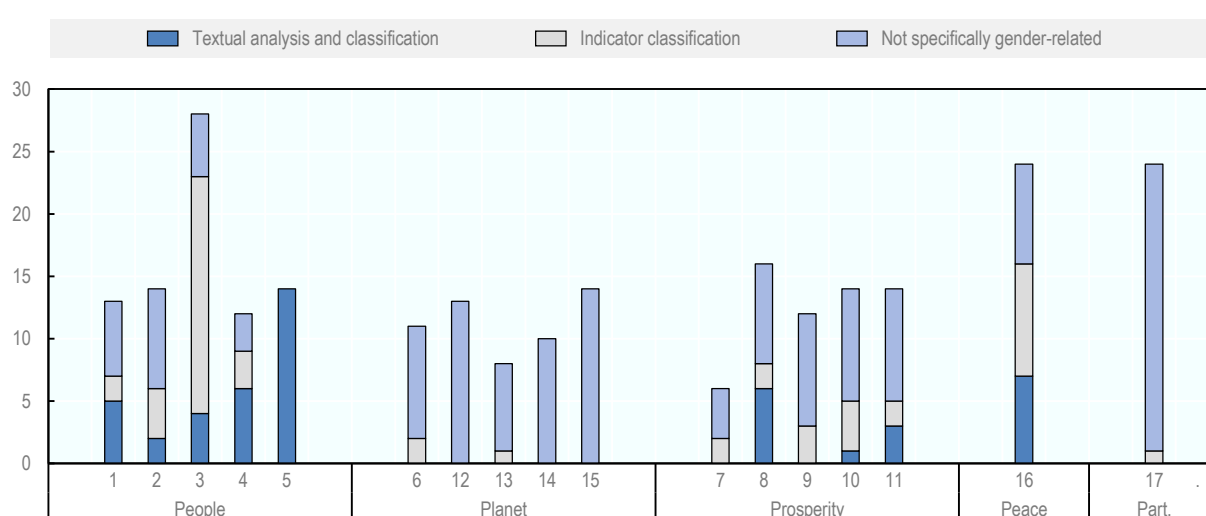
⁶ While these indicators are calculated based on data for women and men, the final measure (and data available) will be a single number indicating the level of gender inequality, e.g. the gender wage gap ratio is based on data on wages for men and women, but the indicator is a single number indicating the differences between the two.

⁷ For example, Target 13.b on “mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management” specifically states that it is “including focusing on women”. The associated indicator 13.b.1 is “Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities”. This indicator is not identified as gender-related through the textual analysis method nor through the indicator classification method, and as such is not included in the analysis of gender-related indicators in this paper.

Planet goals almost no indicators in the IAEG framework are identified as gender relevant. The share of gender-relevant indicators across the goals varies, from Goal 5 on Gender Quality (where, unsurprisingly, all indicators are gender relevant) to Sustainable Production (Goal 12), Oceans (Goal 14) and Biodiversity (Goal 15), with no gender-relevant indicators, and Partnerships (Goal 17) with just 4% of the indicators (i.e. 1 out of 24) gender relevant. There are also differences in the number of indicators identified based on the two approaches, which are most pronounced for Health (Goal 3), where most indicators are measured at the individual-level and could thus be measured for women and men (or for women only), but are not identified as such based on the textual analysis, i.e. the IAEG indicators do not have gender relevant wording.

Figure 3.1. Almost half of the in UN Global Framework are gender-related

Number of gender-related indicators, by goal and identification method



Note: Goal 1 refers to Poverty eradication, Goal 2 to Food, Goal 3 to Health, Goal 4 to Education, Goal 5 to Gender equality, Goal 6 to Water, Goal 7 to Energy, Goal 8 to Economy, Goal 9 to Infrastructure, Goal 10 to Inequality, Goal 11 to Cities, Goal 12 to Sustainable production, Goal 13 to Climate, Goal 14 to Oceans, Goal 15 to Biodiversity, Goal 16 to Institutions and Goal 17 to Implementation. The figure shows the indicators in the *UN Global Indicator Framework* which are identified as gender-related in this paper. Dark blue bars represent indicators identified by both indicator classification and textual analysis, grey bars represent indicators identified by the indicator classification only. Light blue bars represent indicators identified as not specifically gender related.

Source: (United Nations, 2020^[11]), UN Global indicator framework adopted by the General Assembly, annual refinements, and 2020 Comprehensive Review changes, United Nations, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>.

3.1. Different approaches to gender-related indicators sets

15. Identifying gender-related indicators for the SDGs has been part of several other works which focus on women and girls in the context of the SDGs. The *UN Women Progress report* (UN Women, 2019^[12]), for example, identifies 58 gender-specific indicators that are “targeted at women and girls, explicitly call for disaggregation by sex or refer to gender equality as the underlying objective”. The approach used by UN Women differs from the one used in this paper as it only includes indicators that the IAEG explicitly asks to be disaggregated. The UN Women report also adds a further 23 supplemental indicators, grouped at the goal level but not aligned to the *UN Global Indicator Framework*.

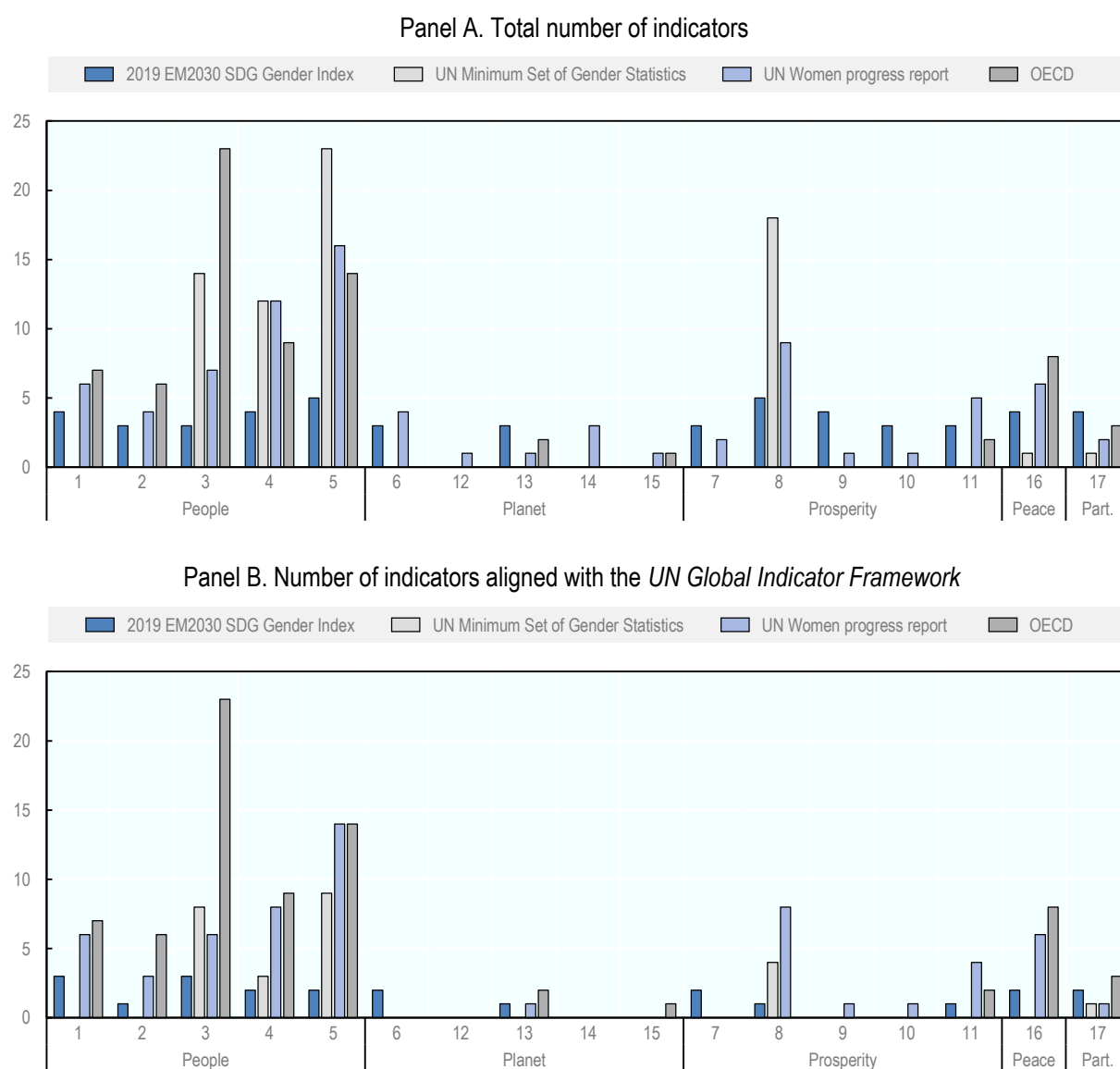
16. The 2013 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (UN IAEG on Gender Statistics, 2019^[13]), proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), following a request from the UN Statistical Commission, identified 52 quantitative and 11 qualitative indicators for gender statistics. The aim of this set is to “serve as a guide for national production and international

compilation of gender statistics, ... addressing relevant issues related to gender equality and/or women's empowerment". Although it predates the SDGs, this set has been revised in 2018 to align with the SDGs.

17. Other initiatives have also developed their own indicator sets. Equal Measures 2030, a civil society organisation that focuses specifically on women and girls in the context of the SDGs, developed the SDG Gender Index (Equal Measures, 2019^[14]), which looks at achievements across 129 countries for 14 of the 17 SDGs, based upon 51 indicators.

18. Figure 3.2, Panel A, shows the distribution of indicators across goals for each of these reports as well as the indicators identified for this paper (as described in the previous section). Panel B shows the indicators for each framework which are aligned with the *UN Global Indicator Framework*. These indicator sets include between 51 and 77 indicators in total, of which between 36% and 73% are aligned with the *UN Global Indicator Framework*. Similarly to the finding of the indicators identified for this paper, as presented in Figure 3.1, these indicator sets cover mostly the goals relating to People and Prosperity, with very few indicators available for the Planet related goals. For some goals, all of these initiatives include a significant number of indicators that are not part of the *UN Global Indicator Framework*. While these three indicator sets are similar in that they identify gender-specific indicators in the context of the SDGs, they differ in their methodology and philosophy: the UN Women Progress report and the UN Minimum Set of Gender Statistics refer to indicators which *should* be measured, while the SDG Gender Index published by Equal Measures 2030 reports on indicators which *are* currently measured, meaning that data are available for these.

Figure 3.2. Gender-related indicators covered in other indicator sets, by SDG goal



Note: Goal 1 refers to Poverty eradication, Goal 2 to Food, Goal 3 to Health, Goal 4 to Education, Goal 5 to Gender equality, Goal 6 to Water, Goal 7 to Energy, Goal 8 to Economy, Goal 9 to Infrastructure, Goal 10 to Inequality, Goal 11 to Cities, Goal 12 to Sustainable production, Goal 13 to Climate, Goal 14 to Oceans, Goal 15 to Biodiversity, Goal 16 to Institutions and Goal 17 to Implementation.

Source: (UN Women, 2019^[12]), *The UN Women Progress report*; (UN IAEI on Gender Statistics, 2019^[13]), *The 2013 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators*; (Equal Measures, 2019^[14]), *The SDG Gender Index*; OECD gender-related SDG indicators as detailed in the previous section.

3.2. Available data for measuring distance to SDG targets for women and girls

19. After identifying the gender-related indicators for this analysis, we assess data availability in OECD countries for our gender-related indicators. Data are sourced from the *UN Global Database*, supplemented by OECD sources for several indicators⁸ where OECD data allows to shed some light on aspects not covered in the *UN Global Database*. The minimum threshold used in this paper for including an indicator in our dataset is that data should be available for at least 10 OECD countries, although most available data cover over 30 OECD countries.

20. Following this criterion, for OECD countries, data are available for 35 of the 102 gender-related indicators identified based on the methods described above (i.e. 34% of the total). Their distribution across the 17 goals is shown in Figure 3.3. The available indicators cover only 9 of the 17 goals. Additionally, data gaps are substantial for goals on Poverty (Goal 1), Food (Goal 2), and Institutions (Goal 16) as well as all goals related to Planet (Goal 6, and Goals 12 to 15), Energy (Goal 7), Inequality (Goal 10) and Cities (Goal 11) where no gender data are available. Most available gender data are for goals on Health (Goal 3), Education (Goal 4), Gender Equality (Goal 5) and Economy (Goal 8) but even in these cases data gaps with regard to the *UN Global Indicator Framework* remain significant.

21. Some SDG gender-related indicators have been designed from the perspective of developing countries. Hence, some indicators could be available for non-OECD countries (such as Female Genital Mutilation prevalence) while not for OECD countries (who do not collect such data as this is not an area of concern for those countries). Additionally, it seems that more gender-specific data are available for indicators which explicitly mention 'gender' relative to those which could potentially be disaggregated by gender. Gender indicators identified through textual analysis are thus much more likely to have available data (90%), as compared to those identified through the classification approach only (15%).

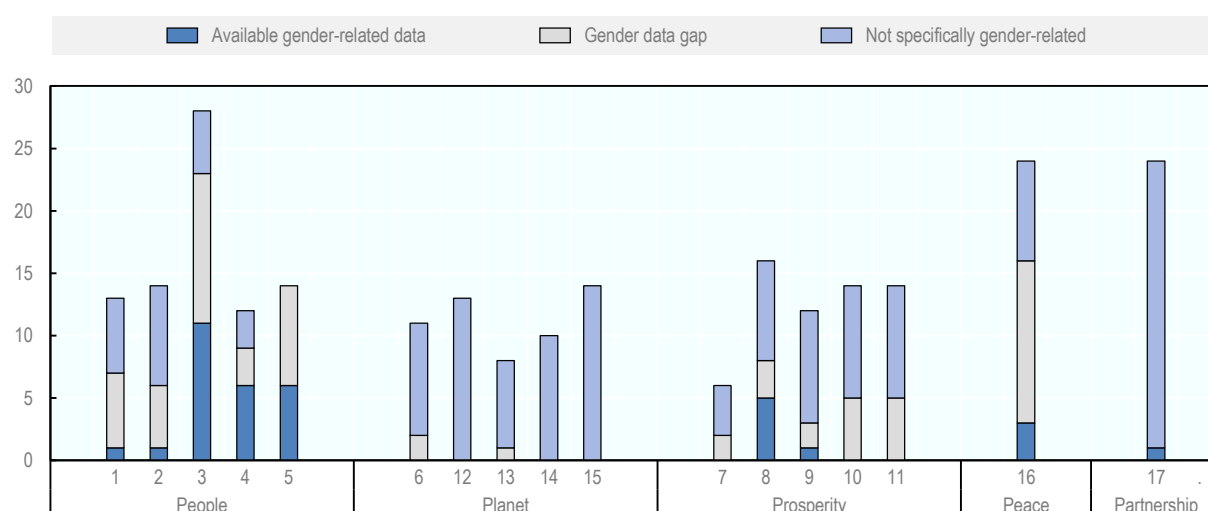
22. Limited availability for gender statistics has been previously documented. A report by the UN Economic and Social Council on Gender Statistics found that only 13% of countries have specific budgets dedicated to gender statistics (UN ECOSOC, 2013^[15]). Additionally, international assistance for developing countries is not sufficiently addressing these gaps: only 13% of multilateral donor-funded statistical development projects include activities in gender statistics (PARIS21, 2019^[16]).

23. Across OECD countries, for the 35 indicators with available data, availability is fairly evenly distributed. Figure 3.4 shows the number of indicators for which data are available for the 35 gender-related indicators, for each OECD country. Denmark is the only country with data available for all 35 gender-related indicators; most OECD countries have data for at least 30 indicators, while 5 countries have less than 30 indicators. Iceland is the country with the lowest indicator coverage (26).

⁸ The *UN Global Database* has been complemented by 9 OECD data series. For six indicators (2.2.2, 3.3.2, 3.6.1, 9.5.2, 16.1.4 and 17.8.1), UN data was only available for total population while OECD data enabled to disaggregate by gender. Three additional indicators (5.5.2, 8.5.1, and 8.5.2) are covered by both OECD and UN data. In all these cases, OECD data allows assessing aspects of the target that are not covered by the *UN Global Database*.

Figure 3.3. Data are available for only one-third of the gender-related indicators of the 2030 Agenda

Share of indicators by type of availability out of all gender-related indicators identified in this paper, by goals

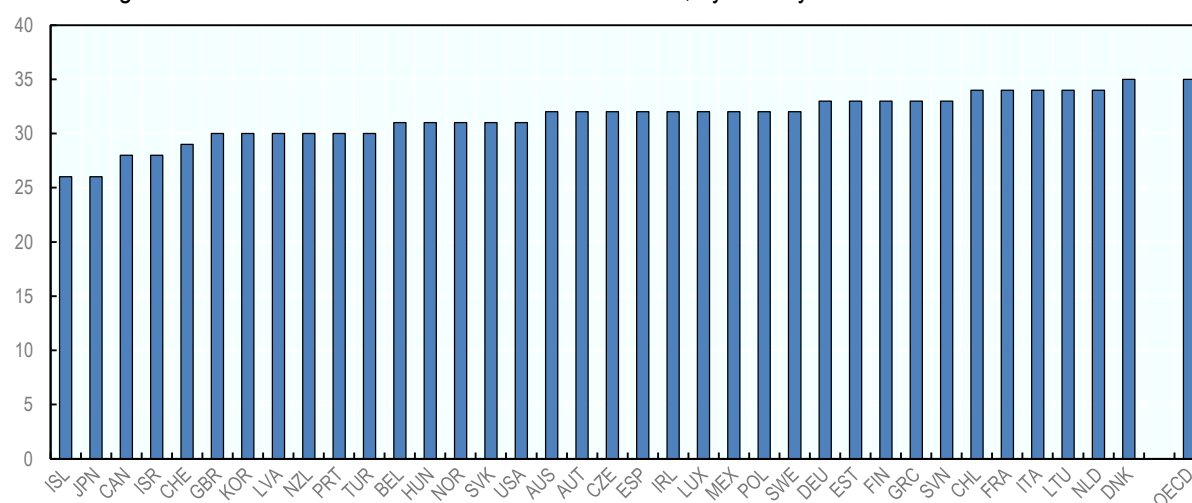


Note: Goal 1 refers to Poverty eradication, Goal 2 to Food, Goal 3 to Health, Goal 4 to Education, Goal 5 to Gender equality, Goal 6 to Water, Goal 7 to Energy, Goal 8 to Economy, Goal 9 to Infrastructure, Goal 10 to Inequality, Goal 11 to Cities, Goal 12 to Sustainable production, Goal 13 to Climate, Goal 14 to Oceans, Goal 15 to Biodiversity, Goal 16 to Institutions and Goal 17 to Implementation. The chart shows the number of indicators in the *UN Global Indicator Framework* by goal. Dark blue bars represent indicators identified as gender-related for which data are available for at least 10 OECD countries; grey bars represent indicators identified as gender-related but for which there is no data for at least 10 OECD countries; light blue bars represent indicators that are not identified as gender-related.

Source: Authors computations based on (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]), *United Nations Global SDG Database*, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> and OECD statistics.

Figure 3.4. For the 35 gender-related indicators for which data are available, most countries have at least 85% coverage

Number of gender-related indicators for which data are available, by country



Source: Authors computations based on (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]), *United Nations Global SDG Database*, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> and OECD Statistics.

24. Improving data availability for gender-related SDG indicators is crucial in order to provide a more complete assessment of where countries stand in terms of achieving SDGs for women and girls. A starting point would be to identify indicators for which data are already collected for at least one country and population group, as this suggests that data collection is (theoretically) possible and that a methodology already exists. Table 3.1 shows the eight gender-related indicators in the *UN Global Database* for which data exists but for less than 10 OECD countries, the data availability threshold set for this analysis.

Table 3.1. Potential data development for gender-related indicators in the *UN Global Database*

Indicators covered by at least one data-series but for less than 10 OECD countries, by type and number of countries

Goal	Indicator	Type	Label	No. countries
1	1.1.1	Disaggregate	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	4
4	4.c.1	Disaggregate	Proportion of teachers qualified in basic education by education level	1
8	8.3.1	Disaggregate	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	1
8	8.7.1	Disaggregate	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	2
16	16.2.3	Disaggregate	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	1
16	16.3.1	Disaggregate	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	4
3	3.7.1	Female only	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	5
5	5.3.1	Female only	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	2

Source: Authors computations based on (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]), *United Nations Global SDG Database*, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>.

25. The measurement efforts needed, however, go well beyond this list. For 35 indicators, data are available in more than 10 countries, and for another 8 indicators data are available for at least one country, as presented in Table 3.1. This means that for more than half of the gender-related indicators, no data are available for any OECD country in the *UN Global Database* (see Annex B for details).

4. Results: How far are OECD countries from achieving SDGs for women and girls?

26. After having identified gender-related indicators and measured them through available data, this Section presents the distances of OECD countries from achieving the SDG targets for women and girls.⁹ Detailed results are presented in Annex A.

4.1. Overview at goal level: How far are OECD countries from achieving SDGs relating to women and girls?

27. Based on available data, and looking at the goal level, OECD countries are on average closest to meeting targets for women and girls on Poverty (Goal 1), Health (Goal 3) and Partnership (Goal 17), see Figure 4.1. Of these targets, all OECD members have already achieved the target on maternal mortality (Target 3.1) and are, on average, close to meeting targets on mortality and morbidity rates, including for HIV, tuberculosis (Target 3.3), and non-infectious diseases (Target 3.4).

28. Conversely, OECD countries are furthest from reaching gender-related targets associated with Food (Goal 2), with an obesity rate at 22% of the female adult population (Target 2.2). In addition, OECD countries are, on average, far from targets on Gender Equality (Goal 5) and Infrastructure and innovation (Goal 9). Distances are especially high for targets related to physical and sexual violence, with 1 in 20 women on average reporting having experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence from a current or former partner in the past 12 months (Target 5.2)¹⁰; also, women still represent less than one-third of senior managers on company boards and of parliament members (Target 5.5). Additionally, only one in ten inventors is a woman (Target 9.5).

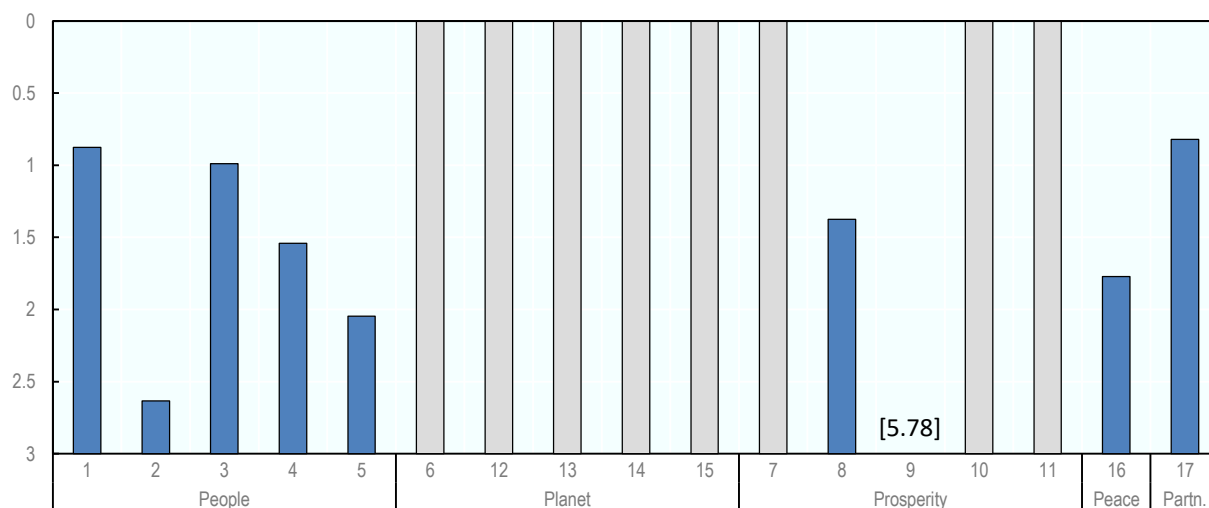
29. The 2019 *Distance to Targets* study (OECD, 2019^[3]) showed that distances can differ significantly across targets even when considering a specific goal, which suggests that, when seeking to identify strategic priorities for implementing the SDGs, countries should look at their performance against targets rather than focusing on average results by goal. For instance, while for the goal on Health (3), the average across indicators suggests that the goal is close to being met, smoking prevalence is in fact far from the target level (Target 3.a). Similarly, on Education (Goal 4), the OECD average across indicators is close to the target with women and girls showing high achievements in many areas and usually having better outcomes than men and boys; however this does not hold for digital skills, where women have much lower results than men (i.e. the indicator on gender disparities in digital skills remains far away from the target).

⁹ Details on the methodology are described in Chapter 3 of *Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets 2019* (OECD, 2019^[3]).

¹⁰ The OECD average is computed on the basis of 22 countries only.

Figure 4.1. On average, OECD countries still have some distance to travel in order to achieve the gender-related SDGs

Distance to SDG gender-related targets for OECD average, by goal



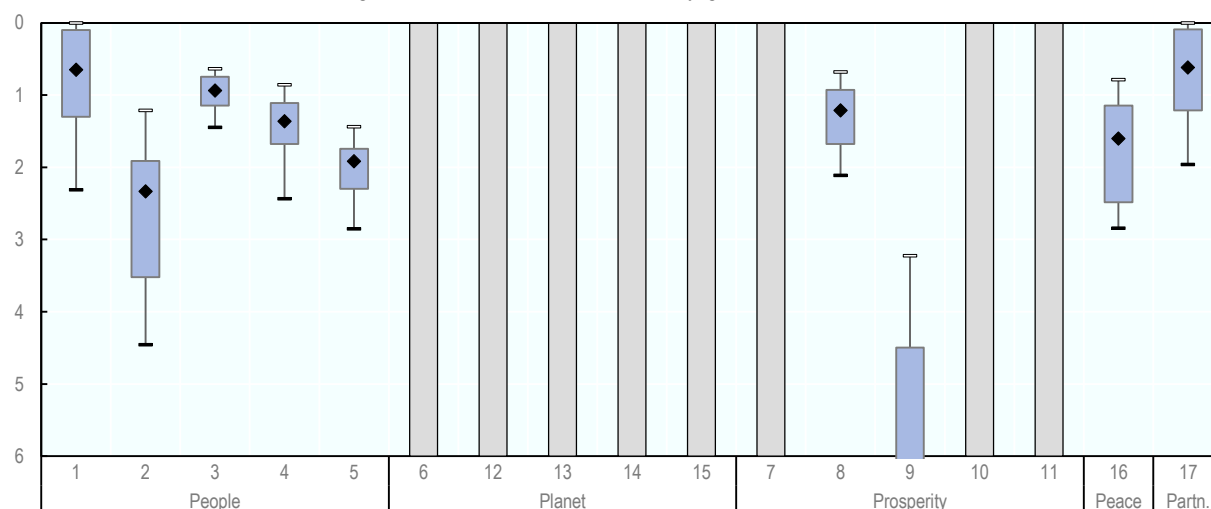
Note: Goal 1 refers to Poverty eradication, Goal 2 to Food, Goal 3 to Health, Goal 4 to Education, Goal 5 to Gender equality, Goal 6 to Water, Goal 7 to Energy, Goal 8 to Economy, Goal 9 to Infrastructure, Goal 10 to Inequality, Goal 11 to Cities, Goal 12 to Sustainable production, Goal 13 to Climate, Goal 14 to Oceans, Goal 15 to Biodiversity, Goal 16 to Institutions and Goal 17 to Implementation. This figure shows the average distance that OECD countries have already travelled towards the SDG target level for 2030 (e.g., on Goal 1, OECD countries are 0.9 distances away from target); while the gap between each bar and the upper value (0) of the vertical bar is the distance that remains to be travelled. Distances are measured in standardised units, from 0 (indicating that the 2030 level has already been attained) with the figure cut off set at 3, which is the distance most OECD countries have already surpassed on most targets. Bars show the OECD countries' average performance against all targets under the relevant SDG for which data are available. Missing bars indicate distances further than 3 (e.g., Goal 9, for which OECD countries are 8.4 distances from target), and grey bars indicate no data available. See (OECD, 2019^[3]) for details on methodology.

Source: Authors' computation based on (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]), *UN Global SDG Database*, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> and OECD Statistics.

30. Figure 4.1 shows the distances from SDG goals (averaged across the relevant targets) for OECD countries *on average*. Distances across goals in individual countries show a large spread of countries' performance. This spread is particularly large for the goals related to Food (Goal 2), Poverty (Goal 1) and Infrastructure (Goal 9). Conversely, in the case of Health (Goal 3), OECD countries' performance is much more homogenous.

Figure 4.2. OECD countries' distances are much more varied for some goals than for others

Dispersion of distance to SDG targets across OECD countries, by goal



Note: Goal 1 refers to Poverty eradication, Goal 2 to Food, Goal 3 to Health, Goal 4 to Education, Goal 5 to Gender equality, Goal 6 to Water, Goal 7 to Energy, Goal 8 to Economy, Goal 9 to Infrastructure, Goal 10 to Inequality, Goal 11 to Cities, Goal 12 to Sustainable production, Goal 13 to Climate, Goal 14 to Oceans, Goal 15 to Biodiversity, Goal 16 to Institutions and Goal 17 to Implementation. The charts shows the distribution of OECD countries' distances to targets on the goals; distances are expressed in standardised units. Central diamonds refer to the OECD median distance. Box boundaries indicate the first and third quartiles of the country distribution. Whiskers indicate the 10th and 90th percentiles of the country distribution. To highlight differences in countries' dispersion by goals, the lower bound of the vertical axis is set at 6, resulting in the spread of countries' performances being only partially visible for Goal 9 (Infrastructure and Innovation).

Source: Authors computations based on (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]), *United Nations Global SDG Database*, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> and OECD Statistics.

31. While the country dispersion of distances at the goal level, as presented above, provides a high-level view of performance on gender-related SDGs, it is also useful to look at the spread of countries' performance at the target level. For instance, while the share of women among all inventors is around 5% in Austria, it is more than 20% in Latvia and Portugal (Target 9.5). Similarly, while in most OECD countries 100% of pension-age women receive an old-age pension, this share stands at only 44% in Spain and 55% in Ireland (Target 1.3). Obesity rates of women vary from a low of 4% and 5% in Japan and Korea respectively, to 38% in Chile and Mexico (Target 2.2). Conversely, all OECD countries have already reached the targets on maternal mortality (Target 3.1).

32. The results presented above include all different gender-related SDG targets for which data exist, including data on the absolute well-being of women and girls, the relative position of women when compared to men, and measures of gender inequality. In the next sections these results are examined in more detail, e.g.:

- where the targets are for both men and women, and distances are measured for each group, performance of the two can be compared;
- where the target refer to gender equality, and is measured by the ratio or difference of indicators between women and men;
- where the targets are specifically for women, such as maternal mortality; and
- where the target relates to systems or institutions promoting gender equality.

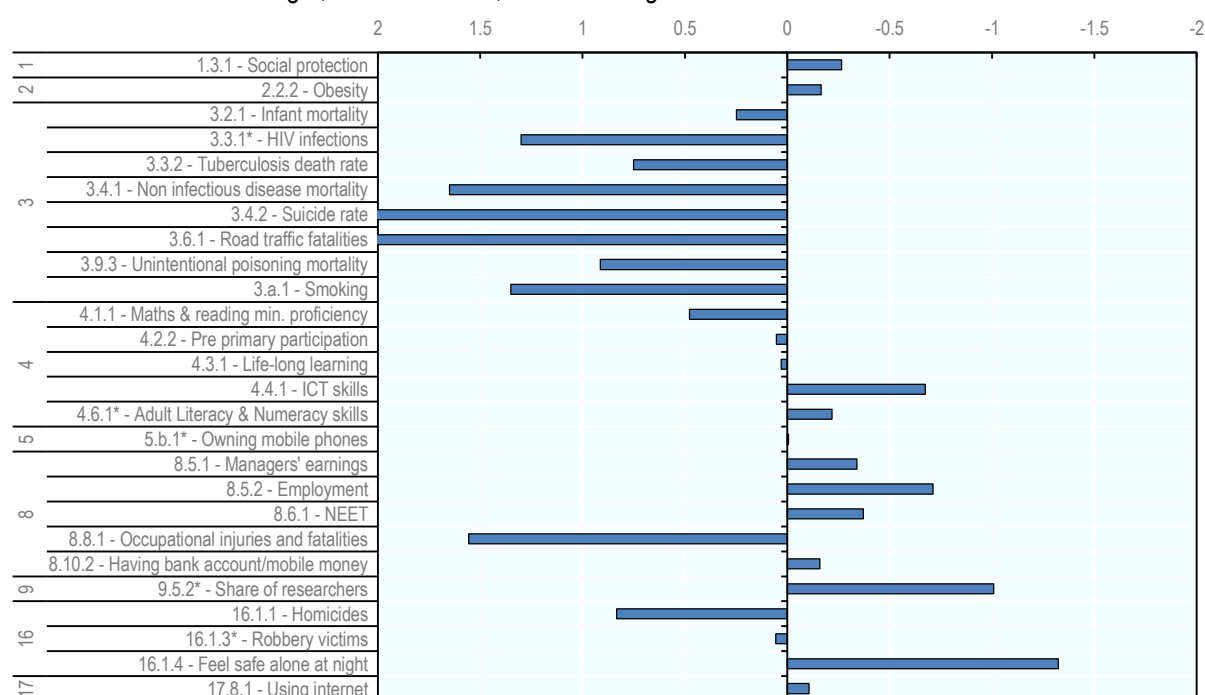
33. These are described below.

4.2. Comparing distances from SDG targets for women and men

34. For targets where distances can be measured for both women and men separately, performance can be compared between them to provide a measure of the gender gap, where men may be doing better than women or vice versa. While in the *UN Global Indicator Framework*, 82 indicators could be measured for both women and men, of the 102 gender-related indicators data exist for only 26 indicators. Figure 4.3 shows, for the OECD average, the difference in the distances to target between men and women. Men and women have a similar distance (small to no differences) from targets in ownership of mobile phones and using internet, and are also fairly similar when it comes to being victims of robbery. Women are closer to SDG targets than men on all indicators related to Health (Goal 3), but are further away from targets in many employment-related areas such as labour market participation, share of researchers, youth not in employment, education or training (NEET), managers' earnings, feeling of safety and ICT skills. These gaps show that, in order to make progress on SDGs, it is sometimes necessary to identify in which areas there are differences between men and women (and in which direction these differences are) in order to design policies addressing these issues.

Figure 4.3. Women are further away than men on some SDG targets, but closer on others

Difference in distance to target, men vs women, OECD average

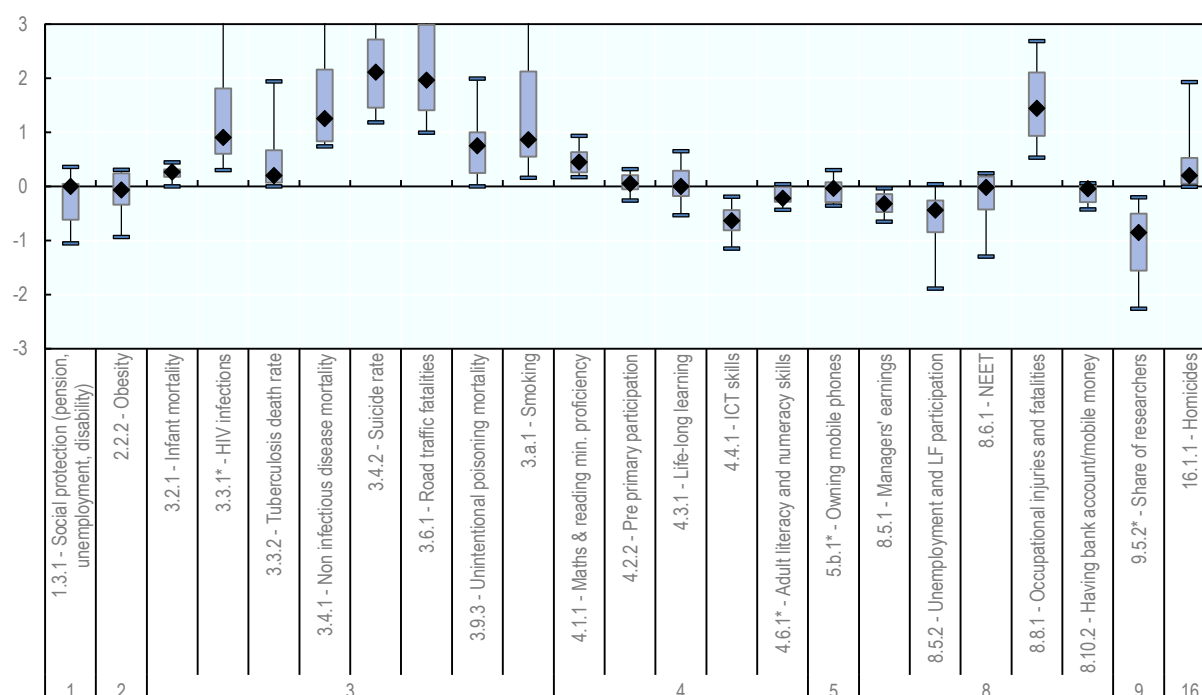


Note: Goal 1 refers to Poverty eradication, Goal 2 to Food, Goal 3 to Health, Goal 4 to Education, Goal 5 to Gender equality, Goal 8 to Economy, Goal 9 to Infrastructure, Goal 16 to Institutions and Goal 17 to Implementation. The bars show the difference between men and women's distance from achieving the 2030 targets, for the OECD average. Bars on the left-hand side of the zero line indicate that women are closer to targets than men, while those on the right-hand side indicate that men are closer to targets than women. Distances are measured in standardised units. See (OECD, 2019^[3]) for details on methodology.

Source: Authors computations based on (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]), *United Nations Global SDG Database*, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> and OECD Statistics.

35. Distances from targets also vary significantly across countries (Figure 4.4). This is the case, in particular, for the targets pertaining to Health (Goal 3), Economy (Goal 8) and Infrastructure (Goals 9). On the other hand, performance is more uniform across countries, and gender disparities are smaller, for targets relating to Poverty (Goal 1), Food (Goal 2) and Education (Goal 4).

Figure 4.4. Distribution of OECD countries' distances to targets by gender



Note: Goal 1 refers to Poverty eradication, Goal 2 to Food, Goal 3 to Health, Goal 4 to Education, Goal 5 to Gender equality, Goal 8 to Economy, Goal 9 to Infrastructure and Goal 16 to Institutions. The figure shows the dispersion of the difference between men and women's distance from achieving the 2030 targets, across OECD countries. Values above the zero line indicate that women are closer to targets than men, while those below indicate that men are closer to targets than women. Distances are measured in standardised units. See OECD (2019) for details on methodology.

Source: Authors computations based on (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]), *United Nations Global SDG Database*, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> and OECD Statistics.

4.3. Measures of gender equality

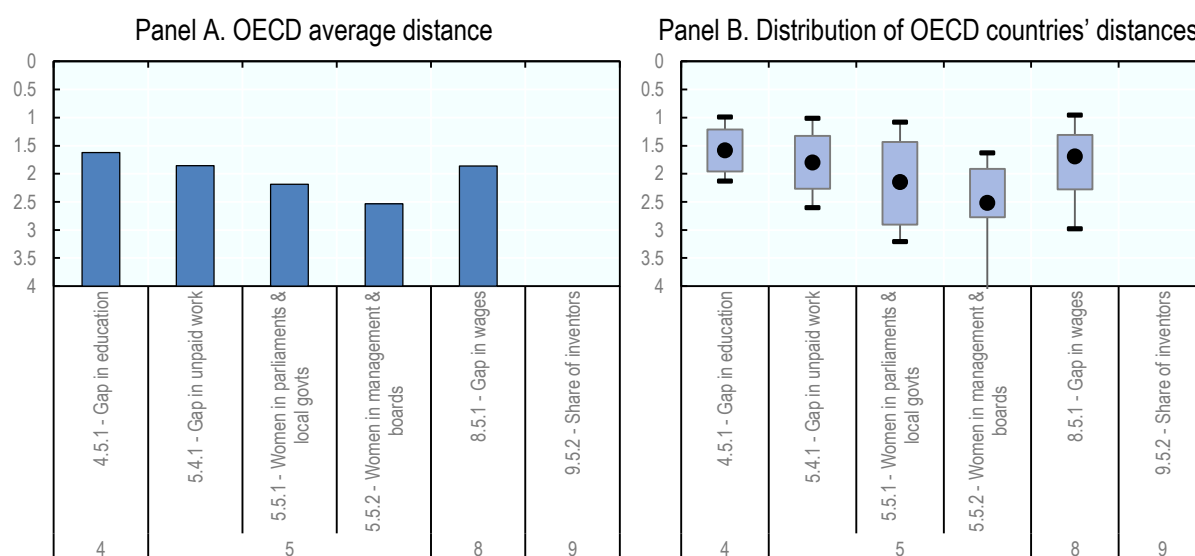
36. The differences between men and women in the distances to targets, presented in the previous section, provides some insights on gender gaps in different areas. In addition to these, some of the indicators in the *UN Global Indicator Framework* relate to gender-parity in different fields, rather than to indicators reported separately for women and men. While five indicators of gender inequality were identified in the *Global Framework*, additional data sourced from OECD databases (for indicators 8.5.1 and 9.5.2) allows coverage of six indicators in total, ranging across four goals: Education (Goal 4), Gender Equality (Goal 5), Economy (Goal 8) and Innovation (Goal 9). Indicator 16.7.1 on “positions in national and local institutions, including the legislatures; the public service; and the judiciary” is the only inequality indicator from the *UN Global Indicator Framework* that cannot be assessed for OECD countries due to lack of data.

37. Figure 4.5, left panel, shows that, on average across OECD countries, gender equality has not been achieved for any of these indicators. While gender gaps in wages and education are the closest to target, they still highlight considerable gaps: male students perform better than female students on all measures,¹¹ while women continue to suffer from persisting wage gap, whether it refers to employees, self-employed or managers (targets 4.5 and 8.5, respectively). Gender equality is furthest from achievement in innovation, with women representing only 11% of all inventors on

¹¹ Gender parity on education data in this analysis includes participation in pre-primary education, reading and mathematics skills, information and communication technology skills and minimum proficiency in functional literacy.

average in OECD countries (target 9.5). Women are also underrepresented in business and politics, with women accounting for only 22% of board members of the largest public companies, 30% of members of national parliaments and 32% of managerial positions (target 5.5). Women also spend 2 hours more than men on unpaid domestic chores and care work¹² per day across the OECD.¹³ The right hand panel of Figure 4.5 highlights the large differences between countries, in particular for the three targets on women presence in public life (including target 5.5 on business and politics but also target 9.5 on women inventors).

Figure 4.5. Gender equality is still far from achieved in education, employment, politics, business and innovation



Note: Goal 4 refers to Education, Goal 5 to Gender equality, Goal 8 to Economy, and Goal 9 to Infrastructure. The left-hand panel shows the average distance that OECD countries, on average, need to travel to reach each target. Distances are measured in standardised units, from 0 (indicating that the 2030 level has already been attained) to 3, which is the distance most OECD countries have already surpassed on most targets. Indicator 9.5.2 on share of women inventors is 6.5 distances away from target on average, meaning that the bar does not appear in the chart as it is below the cut-off level of 3. Bars show OECD countries' average performance against targets. The right-hand panel shows the distribution of OECD countries' distances to targets; distances are expressed in standardised units, while black dots refer to the OECD median distance. Box boundaries indicate the first and third quartiles of the country distribution, while whiskers indicate the 10th and 90th percentiles.

Source: Authors computations based on (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]), *United Nations Global SDG Database*, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> and OECD Statistics.

4.4. Targets relating specifically to women

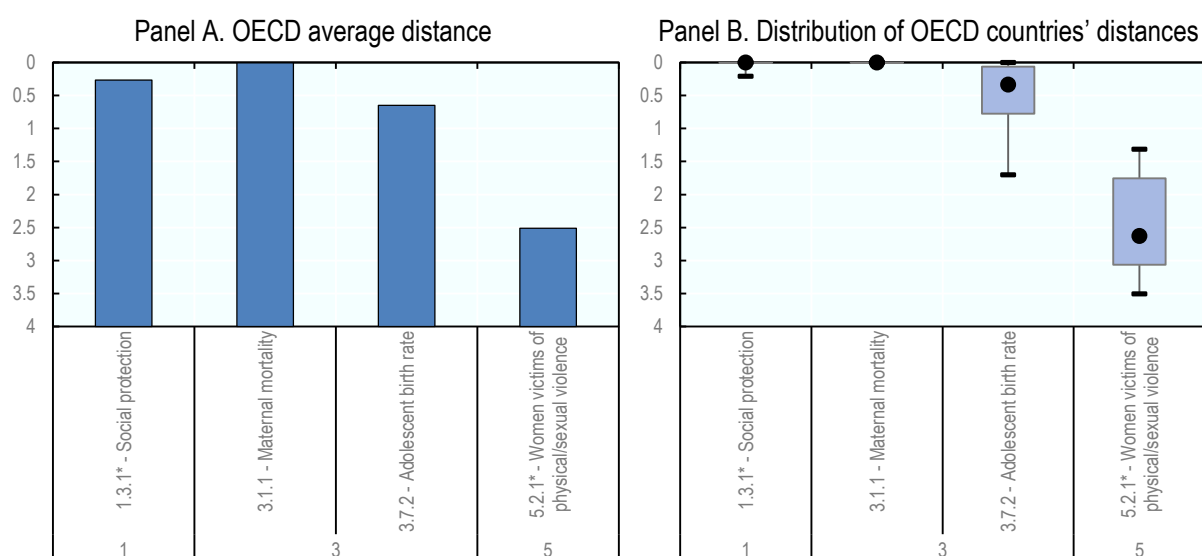
Of the 102 indicators identified as gender-related, 10 are specific to women and girls only. These include targets related to pregnancy (health conditions during the pregnancy, indicators 2.2.3 and 3.1.1; access to maternity benefits, 1.3.1; and family planning, 3.7.1 and 3.7.2) and violence against women. Data are available for assessing OECD countries' performance on 4 of these indicators, presented in Figure 4.6. Distances from achieving targets on these indicators vary (Panel A), from all OECD countries reaching the target on maternal mortality (3.1.1), to all OECD countries still far

¹² Time spent in unpaid domestic and care work includes: food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of the dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods, childcare, and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household and family members, among others (see <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-04-01.pdf>).

¹³ In the *UN Global Database* (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]) this indicator is available for women and men separately, while the indicator presented here is sourced from the OECD database.

away from achieving targets on eliminating physical, sexual or psychological violence against women (5.2.1). Performance across OECD countries on this target is also very diverse, with 5% of women on average across OECD countries reporting having experienced violence by a current or former partner in the last 12 months, ranging from 8 % in Belgium, Finland, Greece, Hungary and the Slovak Republic, to 2% in Slovenia and Spain (Panel B).

Figure 4.6. OECD countries are close to meet some of the targets specific to women



Note: Goal 1 refers to Poverty eradication, Goal 3 to Health and Goal 5 to Gender equality. The left-hand panel shows the average distance that OECD countries need to travel to reach each target. Distances are measured in standardised units, from 0 (indicating that the 2030 level has already been attained) to 3, which is the distance most OECD countries have already surpassed on most targets. Bars show OECD countries' average performance against targets. The right-hand panel shows the distribution of OECD countries' distances to targets; distances are expressed in standardised units, with black dots referring to the OECD median distance, box boundaries indicating the first and third quartiles of the country distribution, and whiskers indicating the 10th and 90th percentiles of the country distribution.

Source: Authors computations based on (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]), *United Nations Global SDG Database*, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> and OECD Statistics.

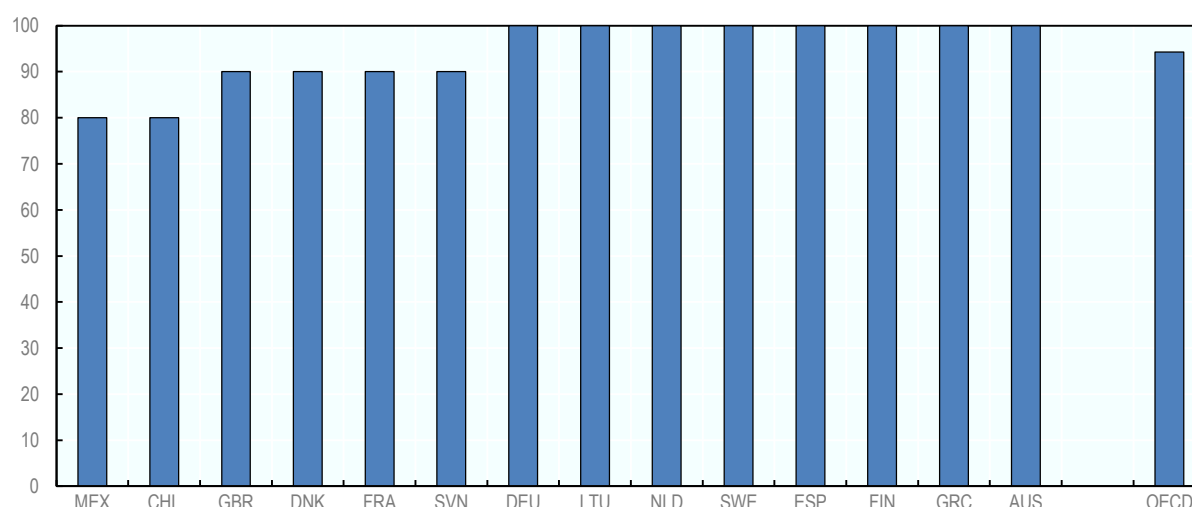
4.5. Institutional support for women and gender equality

38. Finally, six gender-related indicators describe how policies and institutions may affect gender disparities. However, data for OECD countries are available for only two of these indicators: 3.1.2 on births attended by skilled health personnel; and 5.1.1 on legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. Other “system” indicators for which no data are currently available focus mainly on legal instruments (5.6.2, 5.a.2, 5.c.1, 8.8.2).

39. OECD countries have, on average, achieved the target for indicator 3.1.2 on births attended by skilled health personnel, with all countries above 95% of births. However, on the second indicator relating to legal frameworks, performance is mixed. This indicator is measured using information from the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), developed by the OECD Development Centre, as well as data from UN Women and the World Bank, which measures discrimination against women in social institutions across 180 countries. It takes into account laws, social norms and practices, and thus captures underlying drivers of gender inequality. Data provided by SIGI is used for indicator 5.1.1 in order to track performance on target 5.1, which seeks to “*end all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere*”. Figure 4.7 shows indicator 5.1.1 for 14 OECD countries. While many OECD countries have achieved the target or are close to achieving it, a few still have some distance to travel in order to ensure that legal frameworks support, promote and enforce gender equality.

Figure 4.7. Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (Indicator 5.1.1.)

Percentage of achievement, 0 - 100



Note: This indicator measures the existence of national laws to promote gender equality and non-discrimination against women and girls, and of mechanisms to enforce and monitor the implementation of legal frameworks for each area of law.

Source: (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]), *United Nations Global SDG Database*, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>.

5. Conclusion

40. This paper has presented evidence of how OECD countries are doing on achieving targets related to women and girls in the 2030 Agenda. Building on the methodology of the *Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets* (OECD, 2019^[3]) study, it first identifies indicators from the *UN Global Indicator Framework* which are gender related or gender specific, compute these indicators based on UN and OECD databases, and finally assesses how far OECD countries are from achieving them.

41. The paper shows how OECD countries are doing on achieving the targets relating to women and girls based on the available evidence. It shows that, at the goal level, OECD countries are on average closest to meeting targets relating to Poverty (Goal 1), Health (Goal 3) and Partnership (Goal 17), while they are still far from reaching targets on Food (Goal 2), Gender Equality (Goal 5), Infrastructure and Innovation (Goal 9). When compared to men, women are closer to SDG targets on all indicators related to Health (Goal 3), but are further away from targets in many employment-related targets such as labour market participation, youth not in employment, education or training (NEET), managers' earnings (Goal 8), share of researchers (Goal 9), feelings of safety (Goal 16) and ICT skills (Goal 4).

42. This paper, however, also shows that there is much more that we don't know than what we do. Of the 102 indicators identified as gender-related, data are available for only 35. Moreover, for the goals relating to Planet, i.e. on Water (Goal 6), Sustainable Production (Goal 12), Climate (Goal 13), Oceans (Goal 14), and Biodiversity (Goal 15), almost no indicators from the *UN Global Indicator Framework* were identified as gender-related and data are not systematically available for any of them, meaning that the environment-gender nexus is not covered in this framework, despite its potential significance. Developing data and indicators relating to the environment-gender nexus is crucial in order to provide a more complete picture of achievement of SDGs for women and girls.

43. Beyond environmental data, the paper also shows that more gender-specific data are available for indicators which explicitly mention gender relative to those which could potentially be disaggregated by gender. This suggests that, in order to assess whether countries are making

progress in meeting their SDG targets on women and girls, it is important to take a broad view of the agenda, address gender across all relevant indicators, in particular those measured at the individual level.

44. This overview of OECD countries' distances from achieving SDG targets relating to women and girls provides a high-level glance at some of the areas that require action in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda. This analysis could be further extended to provide a more detailed and contextualised picture to individual countries, taking into account national circumstances and priorities. The approach used in this paper could also be used in order to assess priorities for future data development, and replicated for future assessments as data availability continues to evolve.

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Annex A. Detailed results

Goal	Target	Indic.	Data series	Average Value	Average Distance	Num.	Main pop.	SD	End value	Category Ineq. Sys. Ind.			Source
1	1.3	1.3.1	[ILO] Proportion of population with severe disabilities receiving disability cash benefit, by sex (%)	87.69	0.48	20	F	25.79	100	0	0	1	UN
1	1.3	1.3.1	[ILO] Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving maternity cash benefit (%)	94.81	0.27	29	F	19.41	100	0	0	1	UN
1	1.3	1.3.1	[ILO] Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension, by sex (%)	90.07	0.84	30	F	11.83	100	0	0	1	UN
1	1.3	1.3.1	[ILO] Proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefit, by sex (%)	38.16	2.19	19	F	28.24	100	0	0	1	UN
2	2.2	2.2.2	Obesity rate	21.66	2.63	36	F	8.22	0	0	0	1	OECD Health Statistics
3	3.1	3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	8.83	0.00	36	F	6.79	70	0	0	1	UN
3	3.1	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.87	0.98	29	T	1.15	100	0	1	0	UN
3	3.2	3.2.1	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)	3.21	0.49	36	F	2.25	2.1	0	0	1	UN
3	3.3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1 000 uninfected population)	0.04	0.53	19	F	0.07	0	0	0	1	UN
3	3.3	3.3.2	Death rate due to Tuberculosis	0.58	0.39	36	F	1.50	0	0	0	1	OECD Health Statistics
3	3.4	3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (probability)	9.08	0.39	36	F	4.08	7.5	0	0	1	UN
3	3.4	3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate, by sex (deaths per 100 000 population)	7.16	1.17	36	F	6.09	0	0	0	1	UN
3	3.6	3.6.1	Death rate due to Transport Accident	3.08	0.95	36	F	3.23	0	0	0	1	IRTAD database

Goal	Target	Indic.	Data series	Average Value	Average Distance	Num.	Main pop.	SD	End value	Category Ineq. Sys. Ind.			Source
3	3.7	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	11.77	0.63	36	F	12.16	4.1	0	0	1	UN
3	3.9	3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, by sex (deaths per 100 000 population)	0.22	1.09	36	F	0.20	0	0	0	1	UN
3	3.a	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15-years and older, by sex (%)	20.94	3.05	36	F	6.86	0	0	0	1	UN
4	4.1	4.1.1	Minimum proficiency in mathematics, by education level and sex (%) (GRAD23)	94.30	0.89	19	F	6.40	100	0	0	1	UN
4	4.1	4.1.1	Minimum proficiency in mathematics, by education level and sex (%) (LOWSEC)	79.34	2.31	33	F	8.94	100	0	0	1	UN
4	4.1	4.1.1	Minimum proficiency in reading, by education level and sex (%) (GRAD23)	94.66	0.57	22	F	9.43	100	0	0	1	UN
4	4.1	4.1.1	Minimum proficiency in reading, by education level and sex (%) (LOWSEC)	85.00	2.02	34	F	7.42	100	0	0	1	UN
4	4.2	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (%)	95.57	0.73	33	F	6.07	100	0	0	1	UN
4	4.3	4.3.1	Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training, by sex (%)	48.38	1.20	33	F	12.90	63.8	0	0	1	UN
4	4.4	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by sex and type of skill (%) (ARSP)	36.04	1.51	19	F	13.89	57	0	0	1	UN
4	4.4	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by sex and type of skill (%) (CMFL)	53.93	1.37	23	F	15.22	74.85	0	0	1	UN
4	4.4	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by sex and type of skill (%) (COPA)	59.20	1.09	12	F	12.20	72.5	0	0	1	UN
4	4.4	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by sex and type of skill (%) (EPRS)	32.54	1.78	21	F	12.41	54.6	0	0	1	UN
4	4.4	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by sex and type of skill (%) (INST)	40.21	1.76	27	F	14.91	66.4	0	0	1	UN

Goal	Target	Indic.	Data series	Average Value	Average Distance	Num.	Main pop.	SD	End value	Category Ineq. Sys. Ind.			Source
4	4.4	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by sex and type of skill (%) (PCPR)	3.50	2.05	21	F	3.96	11.6	0	0	1	UN
4	4.4	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by sex and type of skill (%) (SOFT)	39.28	1.65	14	F	18.45	69.8	0	0	1	UN
4	4.4	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by sex and type of skill (%) (TRAF)	48.29	1.37	21	F	13.65	67	0	0	1	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skills (ratio) (LITE)	0.03	0.87	27	T	0.03	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skills (ratio) (NUME)	0.07	0.97	27	T	0.07	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (ratio) (ARSP)	0.14	1.49	24	T	0.09	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (ratio) (CMFL)	0.11	1.52	24	T	0.07	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (ratio) (COPA)	0.06	1.49	24	T	0.04	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (ratio) (EPRS)	0.11	1.29	24	T	0.09	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (ratio) (PCPR)	0.65	5.69	24	T	0.11	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (ratio) (SOFT)	0.23	2.32	23	T	0.10	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (ratio) (TRAF)	0.13	1.85	24	T	0.07	0	1	0	0	UN

Goal	Target	Indic.	Data series	Average Value	Average Distance	Num.	Main pop.	SD	End value	Category Ineq. Sys. Ind.			Source
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for achievement in mathematics, by education level (ratio) (GRAD23)	0.01	1.09	20	T	0.01	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for achievement in mathematics, by education level (ratio) (LOWSEC)	0.03	1.05	35	T	0.03	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for achievement in mathematics, by education level (ratio) (PRIMAR)	0.02	0.94	10	T	0.02	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training (ratio)	0.09	1.02	33	T	0.09	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for achievement in reading, by education level (ratio) (GRAD23)	0.03	1.00	23	T	0.03	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for achievement in reading, by education level (ratio) (LOWSEC)	0.11	2.86	35	T	0.04	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.5	4.5.1	Gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), (ratio)	0.01	0.92	33	T	0.01	0	1	0	0	UN
4	4.6	4.6.1	Proportion of population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional skills, by sex, age and type of skill (%) (LITE)	80.30	1.90	27	F	10.38	100	0	0	1	UN
4	4.6	4.6.1	Proportion of population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional skills, by sex, age and type of skill (%) (NUME)	74.25	2.20	27	F	11.70	100	0	0	1	UN
5	5.1	5.1.1	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) - Area 3: employment and economic benefits	94.29	0.76	14	T	7.56	100	0	1	0	UN
5	5.1	5.1.1	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) - Area 1: overarching legal frameworks and public life	78.57	2.26	14	T	9.49	100	0	1	0	UN
5	5.1	5.1.1	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) - Area 4: marriage and family	82.47	1.93	14	T	9.06	100	0	1	0	UN
5	5.1	5.1.1	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) - Area 2: violence against women	83.93	1.69	14	T	9.51	100	0	1	0	UN

Goal	Target	Indic.	Data series	Average Value	Average Distance	Num.	Main pop.	SD	End value	Category Ineq. Sys. Ind.			Source
5	5.2	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age (%)	5.73	2.51	22	F	2.28	0	0	0	1	UN
5	5.4	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work, by sex, age and location (%) (gender abs. diff.)	8.23	2.19	32	T	3.77	0	1	0	0	UN
5	5.4	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid care work, by sex, age and location (%) (gender abs. diff.)	1.72	1.23	32	T	1.39	0	1	0	0	UN
5	5.4	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores, by sex, age and location (%) (gender abs. diff.)	6.49	2.15	32	T	3.02	0	1	0	0	UN
5	5.5	5.5.1	Proportion of elected seats held by women in deliberative bodies of local government (%)	29.80	2.36	31	T	8.55	50	1	0	0	UN
5	5.5	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% of total number of seats)	30.00	2.05	36	T	9.77	50	1	0	0	UN
5	5.5	5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions (%)	32.33	2.20	36	T	8.04	50	1	0	0	UN
5	5.5	5.5.2	Proportion of women in senior and middle management positions (%)	31.88	2.54	29	T	7.13	50	1	0	0	UN
5	5.5	5.5.2	Female share of seats on boards of the largest publicly listed companies	22.33	2.79	36	T	9.93	50	1	0	0	EIGE (2018) Gender statistics database. MSCI (2017) Women on Boards: Progress Report
5	5.b	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (%)	89.34	0.95	11	F	9.14	98	0	0	1	UN
8	8.1	8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of adults aged 15 years and older)	90.32	0.69	35	F	14.01	100	0	0	1	UN
8	8.5	8.5.1	Gender gap in self-employed earnings	28.49	1.75	28	T	16.32	0	1	0	0	UN
8	8.5	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of managers (ISCO-08) (local currency)	13.61	1.52	31	F	6.18	23.01952	0	0	1	UN
8	8.5	8.5.1	Gender wage gap	13.01	1.80	36	T	7.22	0	1	0	0	OECD Family database
8	8.5	8.5.2	Labour Force participation rate	69.27	1.70	36	F	6.08	79.62213	0	0	1	Labour Force Statistics
8	8.5	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age (%)	6.77	1.49	35	F	4.55	0	0	0	1	UN

HOW FAR ARE OECD COUNTRIES FROM ACHIEVING SDG TARGETS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS?

Unclassified

Goal	Target	Indic.	Data series	Average Value	Average Distance	Num.	Main pop.	SD	End value	Category Ineq. Sys. Ind.			Source
8	8.5	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and disability (%)	10.58	1.76	26	F	6.01	0	0	0	1	UN
8	8.6	8.6.1	Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, by sex and age (%)	11.25	2.28	35	F	4.93	0	0	0	1	UN
8	8.8	8.8.1	Fatal occupational injuries among employees, by sex and migrant status (per 100 000 employees)	0.28	0.16	28	F	1.72	0	0	0	1	UN
8	8.8	8.8.1	Non-fatal occupational injuries among employees, by sex and migrant status (per 100 000 employees)	1017.58	1.14	29	F	893.63	0	0	0	1	UN
9	9.5	9.5.2	Researcher per million inhabitants (FTE)	1878.55	2.84	14	F	1735.6	6810.16	0	0	1	Joint OECD-Eurostat international data collection on resources devoted to RD
9	9.5	9.5.2	Share of women inventors	11.37	9.66	35	T	4.00	50	1	0	0	OECD estimates based on PATSTAT database
16	16.1	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 population, by sex (victims per 100 000 population)	1.09	0.39	31	F	2.83	0	0	0	1	UN
16	16.1	16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to robbery in the previous 12 months, by sex (%)	1.15	0.50	10	F	2.32	0	0	0	1	UN
16	16.1	16.1.4	Feel safe walking alone at night	0.66	3.09	36	F	0.11	1	0	0	1	Gallup World Poll
17	17.8	17.8.1	Share of the population using internet - last 3 months	85.44	0.94	35	F	11.55	96.33	0	0	1	OECD Model Survey on ICT Access and Usage by Households and Individuals

Note: Indic. refers to Indicator, Num. refers to the number of countries and SD refers to Standard Deviation. Category columns indicate whether the indicator is categorised as Inequality (Ineq), System (Sys) or Individual (Ind). Inequality equals 1 when the data series is considered to be relevant for gender equality, and measured by the ratio or difference between women and men; System equals 1 when the data series is considered to be relevant for measuring systems promoting gender equality; Individual equals 1 when the data series is both men and women or specifically for women. "Main population" column signifies who is measured under the indicator; T for total population, F for women only.

Source: Authors computations based on (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]), *United Nations Global SDG Database*, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>.

Annex B. Classification of the gender-related indicators in the *UN Global Indicator Framework*

Indicator	Indicator Label	Textual analysis	Indicator classification				Data availability
			Individual	Female Only	Inequality	System	
1.1.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	X	X	-	-	-	-
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	X	X	-	-	-	-
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	X	X	-	-	-	-
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	X	X	X	-	-	X
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	-	X	-	-	-	-
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	X	X	-	-	-	-
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population	-	X	-	-	-	-
1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.a.1	Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	-	X	-	-	-	-

Indicator	Indicator Label	Textual analysis	Indicator classification				Data availability
			Individual	Female Only	Inequality	System	
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	-	X	-	-	-	-
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	-	X	-	-	-	-
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)	-	X	-	-	-	X
2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	X	X	X	-	-	-
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	X	X	-	-	-	-
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.a.2	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b.1	Agricultural export subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	X	X	X	-	-	X
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	-	-	-	-	X	X
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate	-	X	-	-	-	X
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	-	X	-	-	-	-
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	X	X	-	-	-	X
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population	-	X	-	-	-	X
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1 000 population	-	X	-	-	-	-
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100 000 population	-	X	-	-	-	-
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	-	X	-	-	-	-
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	-	X	-	-	-	X
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	-	X	-	-	-	X
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	-	X	-	-	-	-

Indicator	Indicator Label	Textual analysis	Indicator classification				Data availability
			Individual	Female Only	Inequality	System	
3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15-years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	-	X	-	-	-	-
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	-	X	-	-	-	X
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	X	X	X	-	-	-
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1 000 women in that age group	X	X	X	-	-	X
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services	-	X	-	-	-	-
3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	-	X	-	-	-	-
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	-	X	-	-	-	-
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)	-	X	-	-	-	-
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	-	X	-	-	-	X
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	-	X	-	-	-	X
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	-	X	-	-	-	-
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.d.2	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	X	X	-	-	-	X
4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	-	X	-	-	-	-
4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	X	X	-	-	-	-
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	X	X	-	-	-	X
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	X	X	-	-	-	X
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	-	X	-	-	-	X

Indicator	Indicator Label	Textual analysis	Indicator classification				Data availability
			Individual	Female Only	Inequality	System	
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	X	X	-	X	-	X
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	X	X	-	-	-	X
4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.b.1	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	-	X	-	-	-	-
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	X	-	-	-	X	X
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	X	X	X	-	-	X
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	X	X	X	-	-	-
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	X	X	X	-	-	-
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	X	X	X	-	-	-
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	X	-	-	X	-	X
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	X	-	-	X	-	X
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	X	-	-	X	-	X
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	X	X	X	-	-	-
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	X	-	-	-	X	-
5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	X	X	-	-	-	-
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	X	-	-	-	X	-
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	X	X	-	-	-	X
5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	X	-	-	-	X	-

HOW FAR ARE OECD COUNTRIES FROM ACHIEVING SDG TARGETS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS?

Indicator	Indicator Label	Textual analysis	Indicator classification				Data availability
			Individual	Female Only	Inequality	System	
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	-	X	-	-	-	-
6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	-	X	-	-	-	-
6.3.1	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	-	X	-	-	-	-
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	-	X	-	-	-	-
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.b.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	X	X	-	-	-	-
8.4.1	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	X	X	-	-	-	X
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	X	X	-	-	-	X
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	-	X	-	-	-	X

Indicator	Indicator Label	Textual analysis	Indicator classification				Data availability
			Individual	Female Only	Inequality	System	
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	X	X	-	-	-	-
8.8.1	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100 000 workers, by sex and migrant status	X	X	-	-	-	X
8.8.2	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	X	-	-	-	X	-
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	X	-	-	-	X
8.a.1	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	-	X	-	-	-	-
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.4.1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	-	X	-	-	-	X
9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	-	X	-	-	-	-
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	-	X	-	-	-	-
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	X	X	-	-	-	-
10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	-	X	-	-	-	-
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4.2	Redistributive impact of fiscal policy	-	-	-	-	-	-

HOW FAR ARE OECD COUNTRIES FROM ACHIEVING SDG TARGETS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS?

Indicator	Indicator Label	Textual analysis	Indicator classification				Data availability
			Individual	Female Only	Inequality	System	
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.7.2	Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.7.3	Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	-	X	-	-	-	-
10.7.4	Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	-	X	-	-	-	-
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	-	-	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	-	X	-	-	-	-
11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	X	X	-	-	-	-
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.4.1	Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population	-	X	-	-	-	-
11.5.2	Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.6.1	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	X	X	-	-	-	-
11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	X	X	-	-	-	-
11.a.1	Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indicator	Indicator Label	Textual analysis	Indicator classification				Data availability
			Individual	Female Only	Inequality	System	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.1.1	Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.2.1	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.3.1	(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.4.2	(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.7.1	Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.8.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.a.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.c.1	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) ⁱ	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population	-	X	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2.1	Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2.2	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.3.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indicator	Indicator Label	Textual analysis	Indicator classification				Data availability
			Individual	Female Only	Inequality	System	
13.a.1	Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.1.1	(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2.1	Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.6.1	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.a.1	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.b.1	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.c.1	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.5.1	Red List Index	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.7.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indicator	Indicator Label	Textual analysis	Indicator classification				Data availability
			Individual	Female Only	Inequality	System	
15.8.1	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.9.1	(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.a.1	(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.b.1	(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.c.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 population, by sex and age	X	X	-	-	-	X
16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100 000 population, by sex, age and cause	X	X	-	-	-	-
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	X	X	-	-	-	X
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	-	X	-	-	-	X
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	-	X	-	-	-	-
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100 000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	X	X	-	-	-	-
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	X	X	-	-	-	-
16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	-	X	-	-	-	-
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	-	X	-	-	-	-
16.3.3	Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	-	X	-	-	-	-
16.4.1	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.4.2	Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	X	-	-	-	-
16.5.2	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indicator	Indicator Label	Textual analysis	Indicator classification				Data availability
			Individual	Female Only	Inequality	System	
16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	-	X	-	-	-	-
16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	X	-	-	X	-	-
16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	X	X	-	-	-	-
16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.10.1	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	-	X	-	-	-	-
16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	-	X	-	-	-	-
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.3.1	Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.5.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed5	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.7.1	Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	-	X	-	-	-	X

Indicator	Indicator Label	Textual analysis	Indicator classification				Data availability
			Individual	Female Only	Inequality	System	
17.9.1	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.12.1	Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.17.1	Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.18.1	Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Textual analysis is set to X when the label of the indicator includes gender related terms, such as male, female, men, women, boy, girl, gender, etc. Indicator classification is set to X for individual-level indicators, (indicators that are measured at the individual level for the whole population and should thus (theoretically) be available for both men and women separately and indicators focusing either on women or men only), indicators referring to gender inequalities or policy or system-level indicators relating to gender while - refer to other (non-gender related) indicators. Data availability refers to data specifically for the assessment in this paper.

Source: Authors computations based on (UN Statistics Division, 2019^[2]), *United Nations Global SDG Database*, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>.