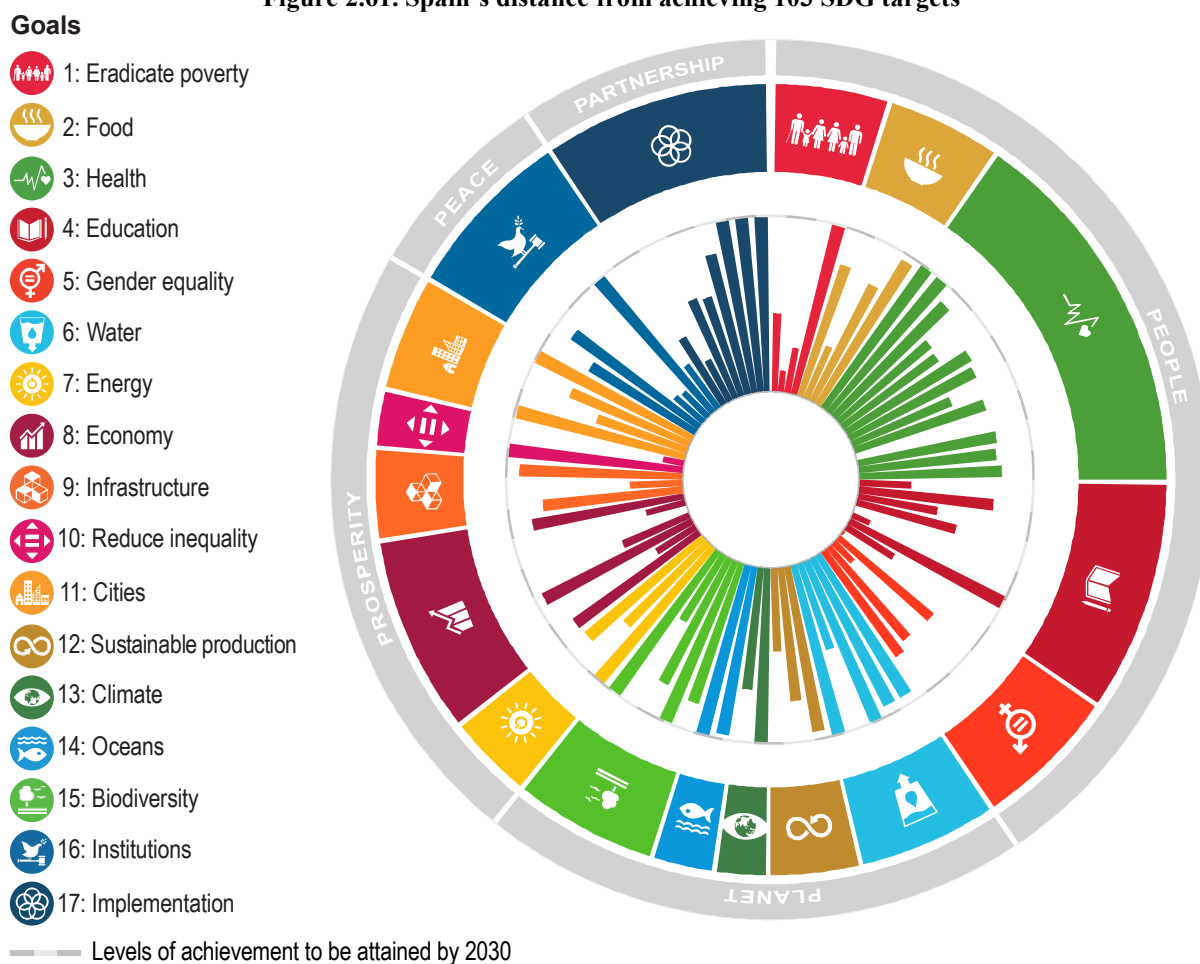


Measuring distance to the SDG targets – Spain

Based on 129 available indicators allowing a coverage of 103 of the 169 SDG targets, Spain has currently achieved 17 of the 2030 targets, and many of the remaining distances to targets are small (Figure 2.61). For example, Spain has already achieved the targets on maternal, infant and neonatal mortality (targets 3.1 and 3.2) and a responsible use of forest resources (target 15.2). However, some challenges remain; Spain is still very far (i.e. more than 3 standardised distances away) from meeting some 2% of the targets. These include target 8.6 on youth not in education, employment or training, target 4.5 on disparities in education and target 3.a on tobacco consumption.

Figure 2.61. Spain's distance from achieving 103 SDG targets



Note: The chart shows current level of achievement on each available target. The longer the bar, the shorter the distance still to be travelled to reach 2030 target (dotted circle). Targets are clustered by goal, and goals are clustered by the “5Ps” of the 2030 Agenda (outer circle).

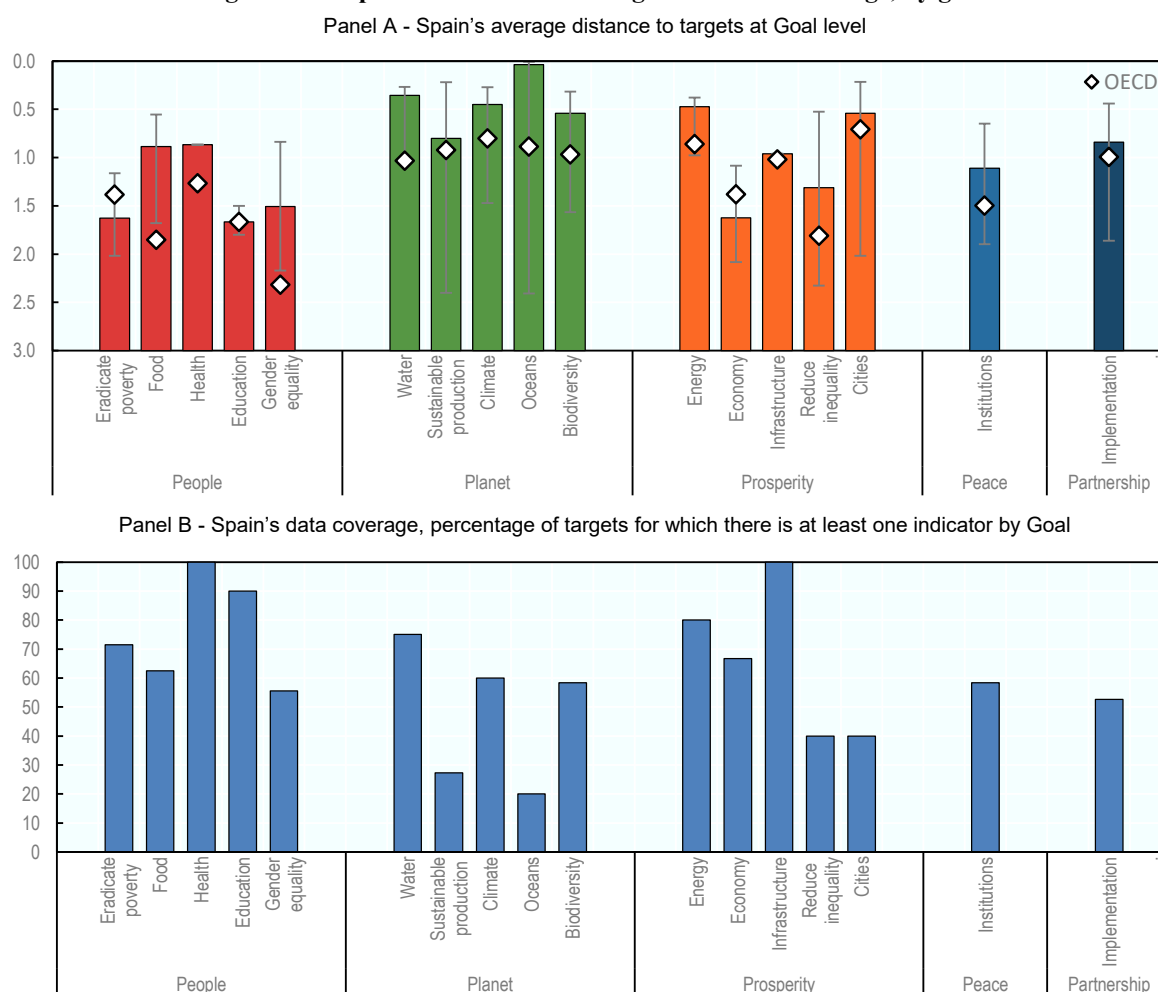
Source: See www.oecd.org/sdd/OECD-Measuring-Distance-to-SDGs-Targets-Metadata.pdf for detailed metadata.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933964013>

The *Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets* Study is intended as an analytical tool to assist countries in identifying strengths and weaknesses across the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and as such differs in nature from Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) or other reporting processes. To ensure international comparability, indicators used in the Study are based on the *UN Global List of Indicators on SDGs* and are sourced from the *UN SDG Database* and OECD databases. VNRs typically use national indicators that reflect national circumstances and can be more up-to-date.

Figure 2.62, Panel A shows that Spain is on average closest to reaching goals pertaining to Planet (goals on Water, Sustainable Production, Climate, Oceans and Biodiversity), as well as goals on Energy and Cities (goals 7 and 11). Relative to the OECD average, Spain outperforms on goals such as Energy, Reducing Inequality, Institutions and Implementation (goals 7, 10, 16 and 17), as well as on goals relating to People (in particular goals 2 on Food, 3 on Health and 5 on Gender Equality), on goals relating to Planet (in particular goals 6 on Water, 13 on Climate, 14 on Oceans and 15 on Biodiversity). Conversely, Spain is relatively further away on Poverty Eradication and Economy (goals 1 and 8). However, considerable effort by the international statistical community will be key to fill the data gaps and allow a more accurate assessment (see Figure 2.62, Panel B). For example, if missing data were available on Sustainable Production, Oceans and Reducing Inequality (goals 12, 14 and 10), Spain's performance on Planet and Prosperity could change from current assessments.

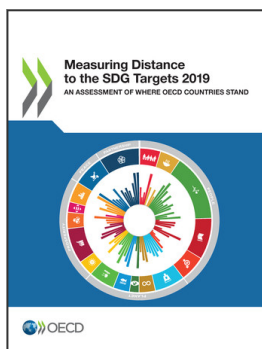
Figure 2.62. Spain's distance from targets and data coverage, by goal



Note: Panel A shows the average distance the country needs to travel to reach each SDG. Distances are measured in standardised units (see Chapter 3 for details) with 0 indicating that the level for 2030 has already been attained; and 3 is the distance most OECD countries have already travelled. Bars show the average country performance against all targets under the relevant Goal for which data are available, and diamonds show the OECD average. Whiskers show uncertainties due to missing data, ranging from assuming that missing indicators are all 3 standardised distances from the 2030 target level to assuming that they are already at the target level. Panel B shows the share of targets covered by at least one indicator out of the 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda, according to the 17 goals and 5Ps.

Source: See www.oecd.org/sdd/OECD-Measuring-Distance-to-SDGs-Targets-Metadata.pdf for detailed metadata.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933964032>



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