



**Conseil national
de l'information statistique**

Rapport



**The French version of the Sustainable
Development Goals Indicators**

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de l'information statistique**

The French version of the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators

Cnis Working Group Report

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Foreword

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), broken down into 169 targets, agreed upon by the international community in 2015, are universal. Achieving progress towards sustainable development is the responsibility of a society as a whole. As indicated in the United Nations (UN)' website on the SDGs: "for the goals to be reached, everyone has a role to play: governments, the private sector, civil society, and individuals like you". Public authorities are not all-powerful when it comes to the pursuit of this common good and causal links between public actions and results are certainly not straightforward.

Furthermore, 'sustainable development' is beset by some heavy contradictions – between economic growth and environmental protection, between economic opportunity and equality, between landscape protection and the development of renewable energies, between agricultural output and ecosystem conservation, between the development of public services and the balance of public accounts, among others. For this reason, these goals should not be seen as the sum of individual obligations, but as the result of choices, collective trade-offs, and the balanced mediation of contradictory interests: between today's generations and the future ones, the privileged and the underprivileged, young and more elderly people, rural and urban populations, etc.

Public policies and strategies sometimes seek to overcome these contradictions and to arbitrate between the different interests to build a world in which everyone can live, now and in the future. This is why the targets and indicators set by the UN address lawmakers and governments as a matter of priority.

The indicators focus on the situation and the targets on objective observations, most often in the form of annotated figures. In fact, it is not common for an indicator to measure exactly and completely the result of a policy. The indicator may faithfully reflect the goal (such as the 'number of road deaths') or may merely illustrate one – important but partial – aspect of the goal (such as the number of common birds, an illustration of biodiversity, which obviously encompasses many other aspects). Sometimes, it will measure a parameter in some ways veering from the result (a proxy), sometimes with uncertainty over the calculation, and sometimes with very long intervals between calculations. In some cases, when a result indicator was not available, we had to rely on an indicator of resources. The indicator is always the outcome of data collection and calculation conventions, which one could keep in mind to interpret it.

Indicators do not tell everything about everything. We cannot expect that the set of 98 indicators put together by our working group provide an accurate measurement of the results and impact of each policy. However, without objective quantitative data, the public debate would only draw on feelings and impressions. The indicator is often 'evocative' and shapes our collective imagination. To this extent, it must be as simple as possible, even when its production requires complex operations. The indicators selected here are often the top tier of a substantial pyramid of data from which one can obtain 'disaggregated' results to analyse further the trends. If the society has to work collectively towards sustainable development, it is useful to share simple, evocative numerical data. If we will regularly find these indicators in every kind of public debate in the coming years, we will have succeeded.

In the dashboard of indicators, the working group has only retained indicators already available in France. However, it has formulated recommendations to study or produce indicators that would fill the gaps of our statistical system. As collecting information and formatting it requires resources, it has issued recommendations on the trade-offs required by the producers of statistics.

Finally, if the main objectives are the same for everyone, they are not interpreted in the same way for all countries and for all categories of stakeholder: poverty, malnutrition, ecosystem protection, and economic development are not the same in a small island state, in a least developed country or in France. For this reason, the UN has not requested to each country to apply the 232 indicators defined at the global level (and for the calculation of which France provides and will continue to provide relevant data to UN agencies), but instead to define a

dashboard of national indicators implementing the SDGs. In the list of 98 indicators that we have selected for this dashboard, around a third are UN indicators, another third is made of 'alternative' indicators (with a definition that does not exactly match with the UN's, but similar), and a third is made of 'complementary' indicators providing information on specific French aspects.

This dashboard takes into accounts the previous work carried out for the monitoring of SDGs in France. Despite these efforts, this list can be improved and the users of these indicators will help to improve them over time. To put together the list, the group has considered all the French public strategies and policies relevant to the SDGs. A 'SDG roadmap', to be published by June 2019, should organize these strategies and policies in a comprehensive manner. When this will happen, we will of course need to adjust the dashboard to the roadmap. The dashboard should guide the writing of the roadmap.

I would like to thank all the group members for their effort, constructive approach, the valuable debates and their multiple contributions. Without them, the list of indicators and this report would not exist. I would like to thank more particularly our two rapporteurs, Sylvie Eghbal-Téhérani and Frédéric Vey, and the chairs of the three subgroups, Bérengère Mesqui, Delphine Moreau and Valéry Morard. I am also grateful to the the general secretariat of the CNIS for their professionalism, and especially Catherine Beller, in charge of the logistics.

This result, of which we can be rather proud, is a critical building block to monitor France's commitment to sustainable development.

Jean-René Brunetière

Chairman of the Working group

Summary and Recommendations

The Working group began its work on the French version of the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in June 2017, with the mandate of the CNIS, subsequently adopted on October 19th, 2017 (see *Annex 1*).

It was initially a small group of about 20 people, mostly appointed by the ministries to lead the policies related to the SDGs and by statistical producers, working to define the method. The 17 SDGs, adopted worldwide, address a variety of areas: from poverty to governance, from health to biodiversity, among others. Given the wide range of topics, it has been necessary – before starting the work on the indicators – to organize the working group and to experiment and exchange on a series of indicators.

To enable productive debates on each of the 17 goals, it has been decided to create a large working group of about a hundred members from very diverse horizons (civil society, trade unions, associations, NGOs, local authorities, researchers and experts, observatories, producers of official statistics, ministries and public offices) (see *Annex 2*). Three subgroups have been set up, focused respectively: on the Environment, the Economy and on Social Issues, to analyse the indicators in each of these areas; every member has been left free to enrol to the subgroup that he/she felt more appropriate.

Ten working sessions have been held between June 2017 and May 2018, in plenary or subgroup format. Numerous written contributions have also been submitted. Several group members held meetings with their partners or ran bilateral interviews to feed into the debate.

This report presents the results of the working group, set out in a dashboard of 98 indicators used to monitor French actions to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, together with some recommendations. Most of these recommendations concern targets considered important for France by the group's members and for which a relevant indicator meeting the group's criteria was missing.

The group's work – the dashboard of SDG indicators for France

The group conducted its work in a quite specific context: while the objectives and political targets for sustainable development have been established at the global level in 2015, the French Roadmap for the Sustainable Development Goals has been announced for 2019.

The priorities selected by the group and the proposed dashboard are therefore the outcome of a choice primarily based on the 169 targets and 232 indicators selected at the global level ([link to the UN indicators and targets](#)). The group examined all the targets and indicators, chosen with a standardised methodology at the international level and selected those that appear important and relevant to the national context. To measure the progress towards certain targets, the group may have opted for alternative indicators to the ones selected at the global level, because they are more suitable to the national context and concerns (see *Annex 4*). In addition, for some peculiar issues deemed essential for France and not matching with any global target, the group put forward specific indicators directly linked to the goal itself.

The resulting dashboard comprises 98 indicators deemed relevant to the French strategy, expected to be used until 2030 and with a robust and transparent methodology. Insofar, as the SDGs are based on an innovative and very comprehensive approach to development, the data presently available may, of course, not be adequate. This first dashboard – the 2018 dashboard – is thus a starting point set to undergo modifications in the future. The content of this dashboard is presented in this report, with some recommendations.

More specifically, the group worked to ensure that:

- the selected indicators equally enable the monitoring of each of the 17 SDGs. This choice is in line with the spirit of the SDGs, defined as 'integrated and indivisible';
- the ten wealth indicators, referred to as the 'Eva Sas law indicators', are included in the dashboard. These indicators are in line with the principles of sustainable development allowing to eradicate poverty, protect the environment and ensure peace and prosperity for everyone;
- Results and impact indicators are preferred, wherever possible, over resource or achievement indicators, except in peculiar cases, such French official development assistance;
- whenever they are available and can be used to monitor the target, indicators based on methodologies common with other European countries are favoured, especially when the policies in question are also European.

As the SDGs cover economic, social, environmental, climate, and governance aspects, which are all intertwined and it is the same for the goals. To highlight some of these interconnections, the group wanted the dashboard to include indicators that help to monitor more than one goal.

The group's recommendations

In addition to the proposed dashboard of SDGs indicators for France, the group has set out some recommendations, which are either general or specific.

The work of the three subgroups highlighted very important targets for France but covered, to date, by few or no indicators. This convinced us to propose about fifty recommendations, such as the introduction or improvement of calculation methods, the increase of the frequency of outputs, or research work to illustrate dynamics contributing to sustainable development.

Some of these recommendations require resources to be implemented. The group cannot determine the priorities for resource allocation, but it is expected to draw attention on critical issues for our society and for which it believes the lack of data is detrimental to the public debate.

The **recommendations for each goal**, are in line with selected indicators, presented at the end of each 'Goal Fact Sheet'.

There are eleven **General Recommendations**.

RG.01: seek to maintain the reporting work for the 232 UN indicators

The group wishes to emphasize that the national dashboard is a complement to worldwide monitoring of the SDGs. As such, it does not replace it. France must continue to respond to UN agencies collecting national values for the global indicators, because this allows comparing France's position and progress with other countries and, for this component, providing data for the progress report produced annually for the UN High-Level Political Forum.

RG.02: take into account the national dashboard indicators during the decision-making process to formulate the 2019 Roadmap

The group wishes that the work done will be used as an input for the discussions coordinated by the Inter-ministerial Delegate for Sustainable Development to finalise the French Roadmap for the SDGs during the summer 2019. To this extent, representatives of the working group could contribute to the group in charge of drafting the Roadmap, known as the 'implementation and monitoring mechanism'.

RG.03: revise the set of national indicators when the Roadmap will be published in 2019

It is likely that some of the strategic areas not included in the dashboard will be covered by the Roadmap. The group thus recommends to revise the dashboard in 2019 to make sure that the list of indicators is in line with the Roadmap.

RG.04: annually update the dashboard

The dashboard should be updated annually, if possible at the beginning of the year. Any new value available will be added at this time.

RG.05: regularly review the set of indicators

Any indicator recommended and available will be added to the dashboard, the ones no longer relevant will be removed. The frequency of this review has to be decided, but it could be annual.

RG.06: disaggregate the indicators whenever it is relevant

The value of an indicator for a social group may hide a wide range of situations behind the national average. In line with the guiding principle of the SDGs, which aim at leaving no one behind, the indicators defined must be broken down using the most relevant criteria for each group, such as gender, age, income, geography, employment, etc. Some disaggregation proposals have been chosen during the debates and are explained in the Goal Fact Sheets. However, these proposals are not exhaustive and should be completed with other indicators, especially when the indicator's main interest is to point out disparities. This is the case, for example, for indicators with values that differ considerably between Metropolitan France and the French overseas territories.

It is important to ensure that the disaggregation is consistently applied to enable comparisons between indicators.

RG.07: make the indicator values available on a website

One of the challenges related to the SDGs is how to let citizens take responsibility for the issues and results. This means that everyone should have easy access to the indicator, with their values and other relevant information published on a public website.

RG.08: define a presentation 'format' for the SDG indicators and their trends over time, to make the data meaningful.

As well as making the values and the related information available to the public, a simple easy-to-interpret presentation of the indicators and their trends would help broaden their reach. The group recommends a reflection on how the entities involved in disseminating the information and outreach can enhance data visualisation.

RG.09: analyse trends using transparent statistical bases

It is necessary to define a growth rate calculation method (for indicators with a quantified target) and a trend rate calculation method (for indicators without a quantitative target). They could take inspiration from the methods adopted by Eurostat for the European monitoring.

RG.10: invite regional partners willing to repeat the work done by the working group at the regional level

The goal of the working group was to define the national dashboard of SDGs indicators. Subnational aspects have not directly been taken into account. Regions, and more particularly overseas territories, may will to build on common work, in line with their specific priorities.

The national dashboard can provide a framework for regional thinking. Nonetheless, the level of detail of certain sources, especially surveys, does not always make it possible to consider regions in the list of national indicators, so it will be necessary to search for new sources of statistical data to draw on and possibly use alternative indicators.

RG.11: provide clear information on exclusions from scope

For indicators where the scope is limited (e.g. Metropolitan France), it is important to provide clear information on what has been excluded from the scope. The exclusion of a part of the population can create a statistical illusion, users are not aware of what falls out of scope.

1. Context

To monitor the progress made at the global level towards the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), agreed on by the international community in 2015, a set of 232 indicators has been adopted on March 11th 2017 by the UN Statistical Commission. As they have been defined, these indicators cannot be applied to every national context, given the peculiar characteristics of every country. States have thus been invited to define their own sets of indicators to monitor the SDGs at the national level, according to its priorities, realities, capacities, and situation.

France has embarked on the task of defining a set of major indicators (about 100) adapted to its priorities and national specificities, using statistical data to track French public policies to implement the SDGs.

A working group has been set up within the National Council on Statistical Information (CNIS) to produce the French version of the SDG indicators. The INSEE and the SDES (Data and Statistical Studies Department) are responsible as rapporteurs of this group's work. The working group includes more than 100 participants with very diverse backgrounds (civil society, ministerial and statistical departments). The diversity and number of participants allowed to collect a variety of contributions and to hold some constructive and in-depth debates on the choice of indicators. The group met ten times in plenary or sub-group sessions. A list of 98 indicators has been established after these meetings.

Numerous events have been concomitant to the CNIS working group's work. It is worth to note:

- the publication of a report from the CGEDD (General Council for environment and sustainable development) in December 2017 [\[link to the report\]](#). It reviewed the policies of the Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition (MTES) regarding the SDGs. The report includes a whole series of recommendations on the indicators used to monitor France's commitment to the SDGs. The working group thus took into consideration these recommendations wherever possible;
- the publication of the annual report on the wealth indicators on February 21st 2018 [\[link to the report\]](#). As it has been the case every year since 2015, it uses ten baseline indicators to present comprehensive statistics and the most recent data on the economic, social and environmental situation of France;
- on February 8th 2018, the conclusions of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on International Cooperation and Development (CICID) have been adopted and the Prime Minister stated strong political messages, placing the 2030 Agenda at the top of the political agenda [\[link to the report\]](#). He also announced the drafting of a Roadmap, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, and the set-up of a high-level steering committee. Wherever possible, the SDGs are going to be taken into account in the relevant legislation. Furthermore, the Prime Minister confirmed the government's commitment to align the documents on fiscal performance with the SDGs.

The choice of the indicators

Indicators measure the achievement of a goal or describe an economic, social or environmental context. They are an analytical combination of data collected with surveys or from administrative sources and used to quantify trends over time and/or in a space.

Their role is to provide inputs for drafting policies and to measure their expected impact in order to achieve the goals. They must therefore be unambiguous when it comes to their interpretation and they must be easy to communicate. They have to be well documented and based on a robust methodology.

When monitoring policies, one has to differentiate different types of indicators:

- resource indicators, measuring resources mobilised to implement programmes (annual spending, human resources, etc.). They can be used to appreciate the efforts made by

public powers in a given domain, but they provide little information on the results of this action (e.g. the amount of resources allocated to public-private partnerships);

- activity indicators, indicating the development of an action undertaken by public powers (e.g. the number of individuals receiving public benefits);
- results indicators measuring the changes envisioned by the policies implemented (e.g. the proportion of the population without access to drinking water or the proportion of young people finding a job after completing their studies);
- impact indicators highlighting the indirect impact on people not directly targeted by the implemented programme.

They may complement context indicators, specifying the context (demographic, social, etc.), in which the programme operates and needed to interpret the results obtained.

The attributes that a 'good indicator needs in the social sphere have been listed by Anthony Atkinson in the early 2000s. In principle, these indicators should:

- go to the 'heart of the matter' to indicate the meaning and importance of the phenomenon that it measures;
- be easy to interpret;
- be statistically robust and reliable;
- not be easy to fake;
- be constantly updated and revised;
- not demand a heavy production workload;
- as much as possible be accessible to citizens.

In practice, very few indicators available comply with these requirements.

Different types of sustainable development indicator – primarily context, resource and results indicators – have been selected at the global level.

For the indicators included in the French dashboard, the working group preferred results and impact indicators as far as possible. Resource and activity indicators have been selected only for targets of the same nature.

In addition, the group has ensured that the proposed indicators adhere to the quality criteria listed above, henceforth, when the dashboard is published, the related metadata for each indicator that it comprises can be consulted. A metadata sheet will provide the information (calculation method, data source, etc.) pertaining to each indicator.

The production of this metadata sheet for each indicator requires a substantial work, which was not included in the working group's mandate. Therefore, this report merely presents a model for the production of these sheets (see *Annex^o5*).

Working method

For the global set of indicators, the UN sought to consult stakeholders from very different backgrounds (the private sector, civil society, local authorities, scientists, etc.). Including and consulting representatives from a variety of stakeholders across society has also been key when the CNIS working group on SDG indicators has been set in place. Associations (e.g. ATD Quart Monde, France nature environnement, Secours catholique), research institutes (e.g. IDDRI), trade unions (e.g. CGT, FO, CFDT, CFE/CGC) and public institutions (e.g. the national observatory on poverty and social exclusion) have been invited to work with the various public offices, ministries, and ministerial statistics departments. Consequently, the group included about a hundred members in plenary meetings. The diversity and number of participants made it possible to collect a wealth of contributions and to hold some constructive, in-depth debates on the choice of indicators. Some disparities, including for the recommendations, emerged, but this report does not wish to document them or to present a result unanimously shared.

The group met ten times in plenary, select or subgroup sessions between June 2017 and May 2018. The group followed a series of steps to produce the French version of the SDG indicators. First, it needed to define the group's working method. It has then been indispensable to define a method for the selection of the indicators. This has been done through a select group meeting on June 28th and another on September 20th 2017 aimed at drafting a list of principles and criteria to be used to select the indicators for the dashboard.

These principles and criteria (see list below) have then been discussed and validated in a plenary session on November 22nd 2017.

The principle and criteria for the selection of the dashboard indicators are:

- the French dashboard must contain about one hundred indicators, equally covering the 17 SDGs;
- the selected indicators can be used to monitor French strategies in line with the SDGs;
- the indicators chosen by the UN are prioritised;
- the relevance, the essentiality and the availability of the indicator, as well as the quality of the methodology, frequency and durability have to be examined when selecting the criteria. In particular, the working group decided to use only indicators that are already available and that will provide at least three measurement points by 2030. Relevant indicators that are not yet available are subject to production recommendations. In addition, the group did not select indicators for which data will not be available in the future;
- the national list of SDG indicators is intended to be adaptable.

Once the selection method had been established, the next stage has been the selection of indicators from the UN list and from the alternative ¹ and supplementary² indicators put forward by group members. To successfully achieve this selection and proposal, the working group split into three subgroups focused on the following three themes: 'Economy, Finance, Work, and Business Lines', 'Environment and Infrastructures', and 'Social Issues, Health, Employment, and Living Conditions'. Around 60 members of the working group, i.e. around 20 per subgroup, volunteered to each working subgroups. They met twice between January and April 2018.

Because the UN indicators have been given priority, the sub-group members first looked at the 232 indicators retained at the international level and selected those that appeared more relevant

¹ An alternative indicator is a close adaptation of a UN indicator, i.e. an indicator whose definition differs partially from its UN equivalent. It is still close enough to a UN indicator to be related to it.

² A supplementary indicator is an indicator that does not have any link with any UN indicator, because it is not close enough; some of these indicators can, however, be related to a UN target.

for national monitoring purposes. They discussed proposed alternatives and supplementary indicators based on selection principles and criteria.

The selection of the three subgroups created a list of 98 indicators that has been validated on May 2nd 2018 during the group's second plenary session.

This list of 98 indicators is made of 66 UN indicators (identical or alternative versions) and 32 supplementary indicators. The selected indicators include all the new wealth indicators (see below). These indicators are key markers of a social shift towards a greener and more inclusive growth. They measure elements contributing to our collective quality of life and to economic, social, and environmental sustainability.

2. The group's recommendations and national indicators per SDG³

Glossary: to define the link between each national indicator and the UN indicators, the following criteria have been used and assigned to the indicators in the national list:

- UN indicator: the indicator in the national list is identical to the UN indicator (identical definition);
- Alternative to the UN indicator: the definition of the indicator in the national list differs partially from the UN indicator. It is still close enough to the UN indicator to in relation to it.
- Supplementary indicator: an indicator that is not linked to the UN indicator, because it is not close enough, but it matches a UN goal or target. This indicator may be a European indicator (Eurostat);
- UN target: the 17 SDGs have been broken down into 169 targets at the international level. Certain supplementary indicators are not linked to a UN target.

The following 17 fact sheets (one sheet per SDG):

- present the indicators selected to monitor a given SDG;
- identify the indicators primarily assigned to other SDGs, but contributing to monitor another SDG;
- present the context and the comments made during the group's work;
- track the recommendations formulated by group's members;
- present the values used to track changes for each indicator.

³ The general recommendations are not included in the fact sheets and are in the chapter 'Summary and Recommendations'.

2018 Summary Dashboard of the National Indicators used to monitor the SDGs

Goal 1: no poverty



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

There is a broad international consensus to conceive poverty as ‘not having the necessary means to contribute to society’. As indicated by the United Nations Council, this contribution relies on the satisfaction of basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, healthcare, and living in a safe environment, access to education, to the job market, to the credit market, and so on. To this extent and especially in its extreme forms, poverty brings exclusion and must consider all these aspects.

The dashboard indicators want to measure several aspects, although monetary indicators remain predominant.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
1.i1	Monetary poverty rate (thresholds at 60% and 50% of the median standard of living)	Percentage of the population with an income below 60% (resp. 50%) of the median standard of living In Europe, the poverty threshold of 60% of the median standard of living is preferred.	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living poverty, as defined by each country.	UN indicator 1.2.1	European indicator Preference for disaggregation by gender, age bracket, employed or unemployed, socio-professional category

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
1.i2	Poverty rate based on living standards	<p>Proportion of the population deprived of their own choice of at least three of the nine elements of everyday life deemed desirable or even necessary for an acceptable standard of living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1. being able to pay rental, a mortgage or water/gas/electricity bills on time; - 2. being able to heat one's home; - 3. being able to meet unforeseen expenses; - 4. being able to eat meat or another source of protein at least every other day; - 5. being able to take a week's holiday away from home; - 6. owning a colour television; - 7. owning a washing machine; - 8. owning a car; - 9. owning a telephone. 	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in some form of poverty, as defined by each country.	Alternative to UN indicator 1.2.2	<p>One of the 'national wealth indicators'</p> <p>European indicator</p> <p>Preference for disaggregation by gender and age bracket</p>
1.i3	Intensity of monetary poverty	Relative gap between the median standard of living of poor people and the poverty threshold		Supplementary indicator	European indicator
1.i4	Net expenditure on housing	Ratio between the expenditures related to the main place of living (after deduction of any housing benefit received by the household) and household income		1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	Supplementary indicator

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
1.i5	Number of situations of over-indebtedness submitted to commissions	Number of cases of over-indebtedness filed with household debt commissions. If a person is unable to meet non-business debts, he/she may refer to the household debt commission to obtain the restructuring or cancellation of all or part of his/her debt.	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	Supplementary indicator	

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals but useful to report on progress for SDG 1

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comment
2.i1	Proportion of households that cannot afford to eat meat or another source of protein at least every other day	SDG 2: food security and sustainable agriculture	
3.i7	Rate of forgone healthcare for financial reasons	SDG 3: health and well-being	
7.i1	Proportion of people affected by energy poverty	SDG 7: sustainable and affordable energy	
8.i7	Proportion of adults holding an account in a bank or other financial institution or making use of mobile monetary services	SDG 8: decent work and economic growth	
10.i1	Growth rate of available income per consumer unit	SDG 10: reducing inequalities	
10.i2	Income inequalities	SDG 10: reducing inequalities	National wealth indicator
10.i3	Wealth inequalities (Gini index)	SDG 10: reducing inequalities	
11.i1	Housing overcrowding rate	SDG 11: sustainable cities and settlements	

Observations

Being multifaceted, poverty cuts across all the SDGs covering the 'Population' focus. This may appear in two ways in the dashboard:

- through specific 'poverty' indicators for other SDGs (see above, 'Indicators primarily assigned to other SDGs but useful to report on progress with SDG 1');
- through the disaggregation of indicators according to a significant criterion of poverty, generally 'low income' or 'low education level' (e.g. 'healthy life expectancy').

French strategies and policies in force

- Multi-year plans to tackle poverty and ensure social inclusion
- 2015-17 Roadmap
- Government announcement in 2018 of a second anti-poverty plan including children, with the main goal of guaranteeing an employment, training and housing for children

Further details on dashboard indicators

Monetary income is the first instrument used to measure poverty. In Europe, the monetary 'poverty rate' is measured in relative terms in line with the realities of each country. In fact, it indicates more the inequality in living standards within the country. The 50% and 60% thresholds enable reliable measurements, which may be used in international comparisons.

This indicator is supplemented by a measure of the 'intensity of poverty', indicating the level of monetary poverty of people with a standard of living below the selected thresholds.

As poverty covers multiple aspects, the 'poverty rate based on living standards' indicator measures the poor's level of access to basic needs.

The expenditure on housing covers the entire population and not only the poor. However, it indicates possible tensions on the housing market, which affect the poor, especially because it can be broken down per income group.

Finally, the number of households having problems meeting their debt is indicated by the number of cases submitted to household debt commissions. This is an acceptable measure as almost all the cases of over-indebtedness follow the procedure.

Other recommendations

R1.1 - The selected indicators take into little or no account extreme poverty. Recent indicators able to take it into account are not currently available in France. The monetary poverty rate at a threshold of 40%, defined with administrative sources, is not sufficiently robust, while extreme poverty largely eludes statistical observations based on surveys of people living in housing and thus remains invisible. Further work is required to move closer in statistical terms to the UN's target 1.1: 'By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere'. The group recommends that further efforts ensure that the official statistics cover the poorest part of the population.

R1.2 - One of the most significant aspects of extreme poverty is the lack of decent housing, and the fact that people live in the street or in makeshift shelters. Statistical instruments to measure this important phenomenon are necessary. Building on a considerable amount of research and surveys conducted by the INED, in 2001 the INSEE carried out a pioneering survey on homeless and ran the survey a second time in 2012. This type of survey should be repeated at reasonable intervals.

R1.3 – Insecurity, in relation to serious risks, is an aggravating factor in poverty. The indicator: ‘Proportion of the population that is not insured against the risk of economic loss (vehicle, home)’ could measure the target 1.5 of the SDG ‘By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters’ . The group recommends to examine whether it could be produced using the results of existing surveys (national survey on housing and mandatory insurance guarantee fund).

R1.4 - Finally, to track resources assigned by the nation to tackle poverty and to follow the second French poverty plan, it would be worth to define a scope for this expenditure and to monitor it over time using the information available in public accounts.

To find out more

- *ONPES reports <http://www.onpes.gouv.fr/les-rapports.html>*
- *DREES website, themes on combating exclusion*
- *INSEE website (www.insee.fr):*
 - National wealth indicators – Detailed figures
 - Income, standard of living and poverty in 2015 – Tax and social income survey (ERFS) – INSEE Results
 - ‘Living standards in 2015’ - INSEE Première
 - Housing conditions in France – INSEE Références - 2017
- *Banque de France website: 2017 typological survey on household over-indebtedness*
- *Eurostat database: Material deprivation rates by age group*

Table of SDG 1 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note for the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
1.i1	Monetary poverty rate (thresholds at 60% and 50% of the median standard of living)									Metropolitan France, people living in a household whose declared income is positive or zero and whose reference person is not a student. The series has been recalculated with the 2012 data, in line with the methodological changes introduced for the 2013 data. In addition, from 2012, estimates of financial income are based on the 2014–15 Wealth Survey.	INSEE - DGFIP - CNAF - CNAV - CCMSA, Tax and social income surveys
	Threshold at 60% of median standard of living	%	14.0	14.3	14.2	13.8	14.0	14.2			
	Women		14.8	14.9	14.5	14.2	14.7	14.6			
	Men		13.2	13.6	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.7			
	Threshold at 50 % of median standard of living	%	7.7	7.9	8.5	7.9	8.0	8.0			
	Women		8.0	8.2	8.5	8.0	8.4	8.1			
Men		7.3	7.7	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.9				
1.i2	Poverty rate based on living standards	%	12.6	12.4	12.8	12.0	11.9	11.1	11.0	All individuals living in ordinary households, Metropolitan France	Eurostat, EU-SILC
No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years	Scope – Note to	Source	No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years	Scope – Note for the reader	Source

				the reader									
1.i3	Intensity of monetary poverty	%										Metropolitan France, people living in a household whose declared income is positive or zero and whose reference person is not a student The series has been recalculated with the 2012 data, in line with the methodological changes introduced for the 2013 data. In addition, from 2012, estimates of financial income are based on the 2014–15 Wealth Survey.	INSEE - DGFIP – CNAF - CNAV - CCMSA, Tax and social income surveys
	Threshold at 60% of the median		19.0		21.4	20.0	20.1	19.6					
	Threshold at 50 % of the median		17.7		18.8	17.2	18.0	16.6					
1.i4	Net expenditure on housing	Data currently being collected											
1.i5	Number of situations of over-indebtedness submitted to commissions	Number of cases filed each year	218,102	232,493	220,836	223,012	230,935	217,302	194,194	France	Banque de France		



Goal 2: food security and sustainable agriculture

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

Goal 2 aims at ending hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by ensuring that all people, especially children and the most vulnerable individuals, have access to sufficient food, in terms of both quantity and quality. France is experiencing situations of both food insecurity and poor dietary habits and the country must ensure health safety. This entails the development of sustainable agricultural practices, with high yields while respecting the environment. Therefore, the indicators used to monitor Goal 2 take into account these considerations. It should, however, be noted that the French agricultural policy falls within the European framework of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Therefore, the imperative of sustainable agriculture is included in the efforts to improve its policy governance in line with European standards.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
2.i1	Proportion of households that cannot afford to eat meat or another source of protein at least every other day	Percentage of households reporting that they do not have the financial means to eat meat or fish (or the vegetarian equivalent) every other day	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and vulnerable individuals, including children, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	Alternative to UN indicator 2.1.2	European indicator
2.i2	Prevalence of overweight and obesity among adults, teenagers and children in the last year of nursery school (<i>grande section maternelle</i>)	Percentage of adults, teenagers and children in the last year of nursery school with a body mass index (BMI) above the agreed thresholds for overweight (BMI > 5 for an adult) and obesity (BMI > 30 for an adult)	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and elderly persons.	Alternative to UN indicator 2.2.2	European indicator

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
2.i3	Average arable crop diversity	National average of arable crop Arable land can be ploughed and cultivated. This indicator does not include areas declared as permanent or temporary grassland.	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices increasing productivity and production, helping maintaining ecosystems, strengthening capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and progressively improving land and soil quality.	Supplementary indicator	
2.i4	Proportion of agricultural area for organic agriculture and number of high environmental value (HEV) farms	This indicator shows trends in the proportion of organic farming land in the total agricultural areas. It also shows the number of farms awarded with the 'High Environmental Value' (HEV) certification, attesting environmental excellence reflected into the attainment of performance thresholds (performance obligations) in four areas: biodiversity (presence of agro-ecological infrastructures on the farm such as hedges, grass strips, copses, etc.), plant health strategy, fertilisation management and irrigation.		Alternative to UN indicator 2.4.1	Organic farming is not equivalent to sustainable agriculture, as the scope of sustainability is wider than organic. European indicator
2.i5	Animal Level of Exposure to Antimicrobials (ALEA)	ALEA is an estimate of the level of exposure of animals to antibiotics. It is calculated comparing the estimated treated live weights to the mass of the animal population potentially treated with antibiotics. It is therefore correlated to the percentage of treated animals in relation to the total animal population. Animals taken into account are cattle, fish, rabbits, sheep and goats, pigs, and poultry.		Supplementary indicator	
2.i6	Consumption of plant protection products	Number of unit doses (NoDU) of products (insecticides/acaricides, fungicides, herbicides), as a three-year rolling average to reduce climate variations.		Supplementary indicator	Monitoring indicator for the Ecophyto plan and the SNTEDD European indicator

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
2.i7	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	Risk classes are defined in the FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) website: http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1250e/a1250e00.htm .	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals, and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed, and plant banks at the national, regional, and international levels, and promote access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.	UN indicator 2.5.2	

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but contributing to report on progress with SDG 2

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comment
6.i5	Water withdrawals for major uses (including agriculture)	SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation	

Observations

The UN's food-related goals cover both countries with chronic or acute food shortages and countries where food is abundant, but poor dietary practices damage health. They deal with both consumption and production.

As France experiences situations of both food insecurity and obesity due to an overly rich and/or unbalanced diet, consumption monitoring indicators cover not only access to quality food (indicator 2.i1), but also eating habits and their consequences on health (indicator 2.i2). In relation to production, the main challenge for France is the sustainability of its agriculture, both for livestock (indicators 2.i5 and 2.i7) and for agriculture (indicators 2.i3, 2.i4 and 2.i6), which explains the choice of indicators. However, these do not allow the monitoring of economic and social sustainability of French agriculture, yet stabilising and enhancing farmers' incomes is now a key issue.

French and European strategies and policies in force

- 2018-22 National Health Strategy
- New reform of the Common Agricultural Policy 2015–19 (European policy)
- Law for the future of food, agriculture and forestry (2014)
- National Food Programme (2014);
- Agro-ecology policy (2012) and associated plans:
 - the 'Ecoantibio 2012–16 plan' then the 'Ecoantibio 2017–21 plan 2';
 - the 'Ecophyto 2008–14 plan' then the 'Ecophyto 2015 plan 2';
 - the agroforestry development plan (2015);
 - the 'Seeds' plan and the plan for sustainable agriculture (2016);
 - the 'Teaching to produce differently' plan (2014);
 - the 'Methane Energy and Nitrogen Autonomy' plan (EMAA, 2013);
 - the 'Organic Ambition' programme (2013) then the 'Organic Ambition 2022' programme (2018);
 - the 'Plant Protein' plan (for many years now, the last plan in date: 2014, currently being overhauled);
 - the sustainable development plan for bee-keeping (2013) and the animal welfare strategy (2016).

Further details on the indicators

One of the questions asked when developing the poverty index based on living conditions was about being unable to eat meat or another source of protein at least every other day; this information does not cover all aspects of food insecurity but, among the available data, it appeared to be the most relevant.

Obesity linked to poor dietary practices is a growing health concern in rich countries. It has been chosen to identify its prevalence at three stages of life. The body mass index (BMI) should be used with caution for individual diagnosis, but it is an appropriate indicator for statistical purposes.

Official French labels certify organic farming and 'high environmental value' agriculture. They do not allow international comparisons, because European or international labels do not use the same standards.

Antibiotics to accelerate farm animal growth have been prohibited in Europe since 2006. They may be used in livestock farming only for therapeutic purposes. Their use may develop the risk of the emergence and spread of antibiotic resistance among bacteria, reducing the effectiveness of these medicines, including for humans.

Plant protection product consumption is monitored using a synthetic index indicated in the 2015 'Ecophyto 2' national plan, which aims at a 25% reduction by 2020 and a 50% reduction by 2025.

Other recommendations

R2.1 - Definitions of 'productive and sustainable agriculture' remain flawed and are not consensual at the international level. Researchers should more precisely define these concepts and the FAO's work on this indicator has to be encouraged.

R2.2 - The 'rate of organic matter in arable soils' is a significant indicator of the sustainability of food production systems (UN 2.4). For the moment, this data is only infrequently produced (every ten years). The INRA is currently working on this indicator, which could be included subsequently if it will be produced more frequently.

R2.3 - While organic production and HEV agriculture are well defined, using the indicator 2.i4, the cost of organic products and, more particularly, the differential cost between organic and non-organic products, is not available. The 'Proportion of organic food available and the differential cost with non-organic food' would thus be a useful indicator, if it could be produced at a reasonable cost.

R2.4 – One of the indicators chosen to monitor target 2.i4 is an alternative to the UN indicator 2.4.1 'Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture'. The latter is currently being developed jointly by the FAO Working Group on Sustainable Agriculture and the Global Coordination Office of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics. The CNIS working group recommends to monitor this work at the national level.

R2.5 - The economic and social sustainability of agriculture is not currently measured by any indicator, even though it is a major challenge for France. Such an indicator would be useful if it could be produced at a reasonable cost.

To find out more

- *INSEE website: Poverty based on living conditions from 2004 to 2016 – SRCV survey - INSEE Results*
- *France Public Health website: Prevalence of overweight, obesity and cardiometabolic risk factors in the Constances cohort (a nationally representative sample of 200,000 adults aged between 18 and 69 (inclusive))*
- *DREES website: The health status of the population in France – 2017 Report*
- *SDES website: SNTEDD indicator: Areas under organic farming*
- *French Ministry of Agriculture and Food website: High environmental value: an official recognition of the environmental performance of winegrowers and farmers*
- *Website of the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety: Monitoring of sales of veterinary drugs containing antibiotics in France – Annual report*

- *SDES website: SNTEDD indicator: Consumption of plant protection products*
- *Progress report from the Agro-Ecology Policy Evaluation Committee*

Table of SDG 2 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
2.i1	Proportion of households that cannot afford to eat meat or another source of protein at least every other day	%	8.1	7.9	7.5	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.1		Metropolitan France 2016 data are provisional.	INSEE, SRCV (statistics on household resources and living conditions)

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
2.i2	Prevalence of overweight and obesity among adults, adolescents, and children in the last year of nursery school (<i>grande section de maternelle</i>)											Metropolitan France	Constances cohort
	Prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults	%											
	Overweight												
	Men					41.0							
	Women					25.3							
	Obesity												
	Men					15.8							
	Women					15.6							
	Prevalence of overweight and obesity among adolescents and children in the last year of nursery school (<i>grande section de maternelle</i>)	%										All France (excluding Mayotte before 2014)	National school health surveys (DREES-DGESCO)
	Overweight												
	Last year of nursery school					11.9							
	Equiv. year 10 (UK), 9th grade (US)		17.6 (2009)										
	Obesity												
	Last year of nursery school					3.5							
	Equiv. year 10 (UK), 9th grade (US)		3.9 (2009)										

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
2.i3	Average arable crop diversity National average of farm arable crop diversity	Simpson Index	2.33	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.32	2.47(r)			All France	Data from surface area declarations for CAP aid (French cartographic plot register/RPF), source: ASP/Agency of Services and Payment, Ministry of Agriculture
<p>(r) break in series in 2015</p> <p>There was a change of typology in the cartographic plot register in 2015: the number of crops classified as arable thus differs depending on the period considered (before 2015/after 2015). The results are not therefore uniform.</p>												
2.i4	Proportion of agricultural area under organic agriculture and number of high environmental value (HEV) farms Share of organic farming in the utilised agricultural area (UAA) Number of high environmental value farms	% Number	3.12	3.61	3.82	3.93	4.14	4.85	5.70		All France	Ministry of Agriculture organic agency
2.i5	Animal Level of Exposure to Antimicrobials (ALEA) Cattle Fish Rabbits Sheep & Goats Pigs Poultry		0.34	0.33	0.33	0.31					France	ANSES annual report, indicator monitored as part of the EcoAntibio plan

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
2.i6	Consumption of plant protection products										All France	SDES via Maaf, national bank of plant protection products sales by registered distributors (BNV-D)
	Total		78.5	82.4	82.4	89.8	96.3	93.7				
	Annual value			2009 to 2011	2010 to 2012	2011 to 2013	2012 to 2014	2013 to 2015				
	Three-year rolling average			79.1	81.1	84.9	89.5	93.3				
	Fungicides	Number of unit doses (NoDU) in millions of hectares	24.3	24.3	26.6	29.1	32.6	29.6				
	Annual value			2009 to 2011	2010 to 2012	2011 to 2013	2012 to 2014	2013 to 2015				
	Three-year rolling average			25.6	25.1	26.7	29.4	30.4				
	Herbicides		39.1	39.7	36.7	41.5	43.5	44.1				
	Annual value			2009 to 2011	2010 to 2012	2011 to 2013	2012 to 2014	2013 to 2015				
	Three-year rolling average			37.4	38.5	39.3	40.5	43.1				
2.i7	Insecticides and acaricides		16.2	14.9	13.9	12.5	13.5	13.0			France	FAO indicator
	Annual value			2009 to 2011	2010 to 2012	2011 to 2013	2012 to 2014	2013 to 2015				
	Three-year rolling average			14.8	15.0	13.8	13.3	13.0				
2.i7	Local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction										France	FAO indicator
	Local breeds classified as at risk of extinction	Number							38			
		%							13.33			
	Local breeds classified as not at risk of extinction	Number							36			
	%							12.63				
Local breeds classified as at unknown level risk of extinction	Number							211				
	%							74.04				



Goal 3: health and well-being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The World Health Organization advocates that health should be an objective for every public policy. In France, a national health strategy, providing a framework for health policy, has been established for the period 2018–22. The indicators selected for the dashboard reflect the first focus area of this strategy, which is to ‘implement a health promotion policy, including prevention, in all settings and throughout life’.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
3.i1	Healthy life expectancy	Healthy life expectancy (at birth), or healthy life years (HLY), represents the number of healthy years a person can expect to live (at birth). Good health is defined as the absence of restrictions on activity (normal daily tasks) and the absence of disabilities. HLY is a health expectancy indicator that combines information on mortality and morbidity. It is calculated using prevalence measures (proportions) of the population of a given age in good or poor health and information on mortality by age. It is also called disability-free life expectancy (DFLE).	3.0 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Supplementary indicator	One of the 'national wealth indicators'. European indicator
3.i2	Number of new HIV cases	Number of new cases of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases.	UN indicator 3.3.1	The group recommends disaggregating the indicator by sub-population (gender, mode of contamination, etc.). European indicator

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
3.i3	Standardised death rate due to suicide	Number of officially recorded suicides for a reference population. The standardised rate takes into account differences in age structure between populations to enable comparisons between countries. For this purpose, gross rates for the five-year age groups of each population are set in ratio to a fictitious benchmark population.	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	UN indicator 3.4.1	European indicator
3.i4	Life satisfaction	Indicator obtained by respondents' self-assessment of their satisfaction with their current life, ranking satisfaction on a scale from 0 – 'not at all satisfied' to 10 – 'fully satisfied'. (INSEE SRCV survey)		Supplementary indicator	One of the 'national wealth indicators'. European indicator
3.i5	Proportion of people with at-risk alcohol consumption	The Audit-C test takes into account both the frequency of consumption over the last twelve months, the volume absorbed on a typical drinking day and the frequency of binge-drinking episodes. It defines four types of drinking habits among people 18–75 years-old living in Metropolitan France: individuals 'without occasional risk', 'without regular risk', 'with occasional risk' and 'with chronic or dependent risk'.	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.	Supplementary indicator	
3.i6	Number of fatalities per road accident	Number of people who had a road traffic accident resulting in death within 30 days of the accident	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.	UN indicator 3.6.1	The group recommends breaking down this indicator by location (rural/urban) and age group. European indicator
3.i7	Rate of forgone healthcare for financial reasons	Percentage of the adult population reporting having forgone healthcare for financial reasons in the last 12 months: gap between the 20% with the lowest incomes and the total population	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	Supplementary indicator	European indicator The group recommends disaggregating this indicator according to whether or not people have complementary healthcare.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
3.i8	Prevalence of daily tobacco use	Percentage of people aged 15–75 living in Metropolitan France reporting daily tobacco use	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.	UN indicator 3.a.1	The group recommends disaggregating this by gender, age and level of education. European indicator

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but possibly contributing to report on progress with SDG 3

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comments
2.i1	Proportion of households that cannot afford to eat meat or another source of protein at least every other day	SDG 2: food security and sustainable agriculture	
2.i2	Prevalence of overweight and obesity among adults, adolescents and children in the last year of nursery school (<i>grande section de maternelle</i>)	SDG 2: food security and sustainable agriculture	
6.i1	Population served with non-compliant water	SDG 6: sustainable water management for all	
7.i1	Proportion of people affected by energy poverty	SDG 7: sustainable and affordable energy	
8.i5	Work-related accident frequency rate	SDG 8: decent work and economic growth	
8.i6	Work intensity and time pressure at work	SDG 8: decent work and economic growth	
11.i4	Annual mean level of fine particulate matter (PM 10) in cities	SDG 11: sustainable cities and settlements	

Observations

It should be noted that the disaggregation of some other indicators (e.g. indicator 9.5 ‘Strengthening scientific research...’, broken down by research sector) provides further information on this Goal.

Finally, other non-specific parameters (e.g. Animal Level of Exposure to Antimicrobials) have an indirect impact on human health.

Further details on the dashboard indicators

As AIDS is not fully under control, it is still necessary to monitor the number of new infections.

Suicide, although decreasing over the long term, remains the primary cause of violent death.

For alcohol, the at-risk consumption rate was preferred over total consumption, as it better represents the health impact of excess drinking.

For tobacco, the criterion used is daily use, given that risk increases directly with consumption.

To measure the impact of poverty on access to care, we choose to observe the forgoing of care for financial reasons in the lowest-income segment of the population.

'Healthy' or 'disability-free' life expectancy refers to the ability to perform usual daily tasks and not to a clinical health status.

'Life satisfaction' measures a person's personal satisfaction in six areas, such as life in general, housing, work, leisure, family and friends. This indicator is also one of the ten national wealth indicators.

French strategies and policies in force

- 2018-22 National Health Strategy
- Policy to tackle AIDS
- 2011–14 National Plan of Action against Suicide
- 2013–17 Government action plan to combat drugs and addictive behaviour
- Road safety policy
- Health insurance policy

Other recommendations

R3.1 - Many of the indicators for this objective are only available for Metropolitan France, whereas the question affects overseas France just as much, and sometimes more. Consideration should be given to an appropriate way of collecting information in overseas France.

R3.2 - The mortality rate attributable to external air pollution is calculated by modelling and is extensively controlled, but sufficient consensus on its use as an indicator at the international level is still lacking. The group therefore encourages to continue the exchanges on the methodology in order to obtain a robust and agreed indicator on this critical issue for our societies.

As a result, the dashboard uses the 'annual mean level of fine particles (PM 10) in cities, weighted according to the number of inhabitants'.

To find out more

➤ *DREES website: The health status of the population in France – 2017 Report*

➤ *France Public Health website:*

HIV infection and AIDS;

Prevalence of overweight, obesity and cardiometabolic risk factors in the cohort;

Tobacco and e-cigarettes in France: levels of use according to the initial results of the 2016 Health Barometer.

➤ *Eurostat database: Healthy life expectancy and life expectancy at birth*

➤ *French Observatory for Drugs and Drug Addiction website: Levels of drug use in France*

➤ *National Inter-ministerial Road Safety Observatory website: Road traffic accident rate – Annual reports*

➤ *Social Security website: Quality and efficiency programme: 'Illness' – Indicator no. 1–5*

➤ *INSEE website:*

National wealth indicators – Detailed figures;

Life satisfaction – Statistics on resources and living conditions (SRCV) – INSEE Results.

Table of SDG 3 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Year							Scope – Note to the reader	Source		
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				
3.i1	Healthy life expectancy	Year									France	Eurostat, European Statistical Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)	
	Men	61.8	62.7	62.6	63.0	63.4	62.6	62.6					
	Women	63.4	63.6	63.8	64.4	64.2	64.6	64.1					
	Life expectancy	Year									France		INSEE, Civil status
	Men	78.0	78.4	78.5	78.7	79.2	79.0	79.3					
	Women	84.6	85.0	84.8	85.0	85.4	85.1	85.4					
3.i2	Number of new HIV cases	Number	4,834	4,778	5,034	4,894	5,008	4,736	4,836	All France Data at 30/06/2017, not corrected for under-reporting. 2015 and 2016: preliminary data not adjusted for reporting periods	France Public Health, HIV monitoring		
	Men	3,222	3,188	3,436	3,318	3,401	3,209	3,253					
	Women	1,612	1,590	1,598	1,576	1,607	1,527	1,583					
3.i3	Standardised death rate due to suicide	Per 100,000 inhabitants		16.9	15.8	15.5	14.1	14.1		All France	Eurostat, certificates (CépiDc-Inserm)		
	Men		27.6	25.9	25.3	23.0	23.4						
	Women		8.0	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.3						

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Year							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
3.i4	Life satisfaction	Scale from 1 to 10	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	Metropolitan France, population aged 16 or over Provisional data for 2016	INSEE, SRCV mechanism
3.i5	Proportion of people with at-risk alcohol consumption	%								Metropolitan France, population aged 18–75 years	Inpes, Health Barometers 2010 and 2014
	No occasional risk		37					37			
	No regular risk		11					12			
	Occasional risk		28					31			
	Chronic risk		9					8			
3.i6	Number of fatalities per road accident		3,992	3,963	3,653	3,268	3,384	3,461	3,477	Metropolitan France, individuals who died within 30 days of the accident	ONISR, National Injury File.

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Year						Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			2016
3.i7	Rate of forgone healthcare in the last 12 months for financial reasons Unmet need for medical examination or treatment Whole population 20% with lowest income Unmet need for dental treatment Whole population 20% with lowest income	%								Metropolitan France, population 16 years-old or over. Break in series in 2015: it is possible that the new filter question in the more general SILC-SRCV questionnaire on having 'needed to see a doctor in the last twelve months' may exclude some people who would not have consulted a doctor over the period taken into account. The forgone healthcare rate could therefore be underestimated.	SILC – SRCV 2006–15.
3.i8	Prevalence of daily tobacco use Men Women	%	29.1				28.2			Metropolitan France, population 15–75 years-old	Inpes, Health Barometers 2010 and 2014



Goal 4: quality education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

France's efforts in the field of education are significant and have resulted in a considerable increase in the level of qualifications in recent years. However, inequalities persist and some young people face serious educational difficulties. The indicators selected seek to reflect how the education system adapts to the needs of today's society rather than to assess high-level academic performance.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
4.i1	Proportion of children and young people (a) in year 5 (UK equivalent)/4th grade (US equivalent) and (b) at age 15 achieving at least minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics	The TIMSS and PIRLS surveys can be used to monitor learning outcomes during elementary school (Year 5 (UK) or 4th grade (US) = CM1 in France; Year 9 (UK) or 8th (US) = 4e in France from 2019 (for TIMSS)). The OECD's PISA survey can be used to monitor learning outcomes at age 15.	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	UN indicator 4.1.1	The group recommends disaggregation by gender of children, socio-economic status and parental income level.
4.i2	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	Percentage of people from 18 to 64 years-old having completed secondary education and reporting that they benefited from a form of organised learning involving the presence of a trainer, including distance learning. A distinction is made between formal and non-formal training.	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university.	UN indicator 4.3.1	Indicator produced following the European AES survey. The European indicator does not provide data for young people (18–24 years old).

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
4.i3	Digital skills of individuals	Digital skills indicators are composite indicators based on selected activities related to the use of the internet or software by people 16-74 years-old in four specific areas (information, communication, problem solving, and software skills). Using composite indicators, a global indicator of digital practices is calculated as a proxy for individuals' digital skills ('no skills', 'weak', 'basic' or 'above basic').	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	UN indicator 4.4.1	European indicator The group recommends distinguishing between basic and advanced skills and disaggregating the indicator by age and gender.
4.i4	Early school leavers	Proportion of 18-24-year-olds who are simultaneously outside any education system (formal or non-formal), do not have a high school diploma and have not received education/training in the last four weeks.		Supplementary indicator	One of the 'national wealth indicators' European indicator
4.i5	Number of 'education for sustainable development projects' in primary and lower & upper secondary schools	Number of 'education for sustainable development projects' in primary and lower & upper secondary schools identified by the French Ministry of Education (annual academic reviews of education for sustainable development).	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	Alternative to UN indicator 4.7.1	

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but possibly contributing to report on progress with SDG 4

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comment
5.i2	Proportion of women in scientific disciplines at university	SDG 5: Gender equality	
8.i4	Proportion of young people not working and not in education or training	SDG 8: decent work and economic growth	

The data on research (SDG 9) completes the data on education.

French strategies and policies in force

- Framework Act on the reform of French schools
- Policy to counter school drop-out rates, in line with the European strategy (Europe 2020) to tackle early leaving from education and training

Further details on the indicators

The 'minimum standards' for learning achievements are defined by UNESCO and enable international comparisons. The proposed indicator is a reformulation of the UN indicator accounting for the sources available in France (PIRLS, TIMSS and Pisa). Data for Year 9 (UK equivalent)/8th grade (US equivalent = 4e in France) will be available from 2019.

Students' 'skills' in sustainable development are not measured on a regular basis. The only data available is the number of 'education for sustainable development' projects.

Other recommendations

R4.1 - Adult illiteracy is not marginal in France, as shown by the IVQ and Piac surveys conducted respectively in 2011 and 2012. A regular measure of this phenomenon therefore appears crucial; it must be of a long-term nature and at sufficiently close intervals to inform public debate. The working group strongly recommends introducing the monitoring of illiteracy in France through the use of a specific survey or a module in a regular survey and integrating as soon as possible the 'adult illiteracy rate' indicator into the dashboard.

R4.2 - It would be useful to distinguish 'education for sustainable development projects' by theme and to set apart projects on gender equality.

To find out more

- *DEPP website: The State of Education 2017*
- *Eurostat database: Digital skills of individuals*
- *INSEE website:*
 - National wealth indicators – Detailed figures;
 - Training-Job Review – Detailed figures;
 - Training and employment – Insee References – 2018 edition.
- *SDES website*

Table of SDG 4 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source		
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				
4.i1	<p>Proportion of children and young people (a) in year 5 (UK equivalent)/4th grade (US equivalent) and (b) at age 15 achieving at least minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics</p> <p>Proportion of children in year 5 (UK equiv.)/4th grade (US equiv.) achieving at least minimum proficiency:</p> <p>in reading</p> <p>Girls</p> <p>Boys</p> <p>in mathematics</p> <p>Girls</p> <p>Boys</p> <p>Proportion of young people at age 15 achieving at least minimum proficiency:</p> <p>in reading</p> <p>Girls</p> <p>Boys</p> <p>in mathematics</p> <p>Girls</p>	%									<p>Metropolitan France + Guadeloupe and Martinique for PIRLS 2016 and TIMSS 2015</p> <p>Metropolitan France + French overseas departments, except Reunion Island and Mayotte for Pisa 2015</p>	<p>IEA, PIRLS and TIMSS surveys</p> <p>OECD, Pisa</p>	
				95.3									
				95.2									
				95.4									
									87.4				
									86.8				
									88.0				
								81.1					78.5
								87.3					83.1
					74.5			73.9					
					77.6			76.5					
					77.6			76.9					

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
		Boys			77.6			76.2			
4.i2	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	%							51.0	Metropolitan France, people aged 18–64 having left secondary education	INSEE, adult education survey (AES) 2016; employment survey Q4 2016 and Q1 2017
	Men								48.0		
	Women								53.0		
4.i3	Digital skills of individuals	% of individuals								France	Eurostat, ICT survey
	Weak general digital skills								28	30	
	Basic general digital skills								30	28	
	More advanced general digital skills								27	28	
	Persons who have not used internet in the last three months								15	14	
4.i4	Early school leavers	%	11.3	10.9	10.5	9.8	9.0	9.2	8.8	Metropolitan France and Overseas Departments (excluding Mayotte)	INSEE, employment surveys; estimates and extrapolations MEN-MESRI-DEPP.
	Men		13.6	12.6	12.2	10.8	10.2	10.1	10.1	Data for 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 are provisional.	
	Women		9.0	9.2	8.9	8.7	7.9	8.4	7.5		
4.i5	Number of 'education for sustainable development projects' in primary and lower & upper secondary schools						4,369	7,006		All France	MEN, Annual academic review of Education for Sustainable Development



Goal 5: gender equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Passing on and disseminating the culture of equality remains a key challenge for the French society. To monitor progress towards this Goal, the working group focused on indicators covering two major themes: violence against women and lifelong equality in the workplace.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
5.i1	Gender pay gap	Difference between the average gross hourly earnings of male employees and female employees as a percentage of the average gross hourly earnings of male employees. The indicator is unadjusted, i.e. it reflects gender inequalities in pay and measures a broader notion than the notion of equal pay for equal work. All employees working in companies with ten or more employees, regardless of age and number of hours worked, are included.	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	Supplementary indicator	European indicator
5.i2	Proportion of women in scientific disciplines at university	Proportion of women in scientific disciplines at university (including engineering schools), by major field		Supplementary indicator	European indicator
5.i3	Number of victims of domestic physical and/or sexual violence	Number of individuals 18–75 years-old living in housing who reported having been sexually (rape, attempted rape or indecent assault) and/or physically (beaten, slapped, pushed) abused by one (or more) person(s) in their family circle or living with them at the time of the incident The term 'domestic violence' covers every violence perpetrated: by a spouse or ex-spouse, by a member of the family circle other than a spouse or ex-spouse, by a person other than the spouse or member of the family circle who was living with the victim at the time of the incident. Proportion of women among the victims	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Alternative to UN indicator 5.2.1	

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
5.i4	Number of victims of sexual violence other than cases of domestic violence	Number of individuals 18–75 years-old living in housing and proportion of women who reported having been victims of sexual violence (rape, attempted rape or indecent assault) committed by a person(s) outside the family circle or not living with them at the time of the incident Proportion of women among the victims		Alternative to UN indicator 5.2.2	
5.i5	Proportion of women in managerial positions in the private sector and in managerial positions in the public sector	Proportion of women (in %) among senior managers in the three sections of French civil service and proportion of women among all senior managers (PCS 371A and 380A) employed in full-time equivalent (FTE) positions in the private and semi-public sector, excluding agriculture	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	Alternative to UN indicator 5.5.2	European indicator

Observations

Gender disaggregation of many indicators for the other SDGs, whenever available, provides relevant information for Goal 5.

French strategies and policies in force

- Inter-ministerial plans to address violence against women
- Draft bill against 'sexual and gender-based violence'
- Inter-ministerial strategy for gender equality, 2018

Further details on the indicators

The gender pay gap can be measured in various ways depending on the criteria taken into account. The group has adopted the European indicator called 'Gender pay gap in unadjusted form'. This robust indicator is published annually and has the advantage to enable comparisons between European countries.

Finally, even though there is no real hierarchy between the literary and scientific disciplines, the group took the (minority) share of women in scientific disciplines at university as an indication of the obstacles encountered in terms of career ambitions. The Inter-ministerial Committee for Women's Rights has set targets for 2020; this is one of its ten flagship measures.

Other recommendations

R5.1 - The eradication of female genital mutilation and cutting is part of the fifth French plan against violence. In 2007, INED published data on this practice, which affects a part of the population in France. The indicator 'Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 who have undergone female genital mutilation or cutting, by age' could be used to monitor the results of the plan.

R5.2 - The indicator 'Proportion of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, by gender, age and place of residence' is available. The survey on time schedules can be used to calculate this indicator, but the frequency of the survey does not allow to use it for the dashboard. The group recommends conducting the survey every ten years.

R5.3 - The 'proportion of women on the boards of unlisted companies and public companies' is covered by a target set out in law (the Copé-Zimmermann law of 27 January 2011 and Sauvadet law of 12 March 2012). This indicator would be useful, in addition to or instead of indicator 5.i5.

R5.4 - At the present time, there is no 'synthetic' national indicator reflecting access to information on birth control and to abortion centres. The 'number of abortion centres per 100,000 women' indicator did not seem significant enough. Methodological work is currently being done to produce a relevant indicator. The group encourages further investigation on this.

R5.5 - The 'number of sex education projects in primary and lower & upper secondary school' or a similar indicator, currently not available, could provide useful information on sex education for young people.

To find out more

➤ *Eurostat database: Gender pay gap*

➤ *INSEE website:*

Women and men, equality in question – INSEE References edition 2017;

Wages in the private sector – INSEE premier.

➤ *Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation website: The State of Higher Education and Research in France*

➤ *The public service portal: Annual Report on the State of the Public Service*

Table of SDG 5 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
5.i1	Gender pay gap	as a % of the average gross hourly wage of male employees	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.2 (p)	France, all employees working in companies with ten or more employees (p): provisional	Eurostat
5.i2	Proportion of women in scientific disciplines at university Studying towards the production and IT DUT higher education diploma Scientific training Health	%							46.7 21.5 38.7 63.9	Whole of France	MENESR-DGESIP-DGRI-SIES
5.i3	Number of victims of domestic physical and/or sexual violence Proportion of women among the victims	%							469,000 70.0	Individuals aged 18–75 in Metropolitan France, most recent incident in the year Data as the annual mean value for the period 2012–2016	Living conditions and security surveys, INSEE-ONDRP-SSMSI
5.i4	Number of victims of sexual violence other than cases of domestic violence Proportion of women among the victims	%							116,000 74.0	Individuals 18–75 years-old in Metropolitan France, most recent incident in the year Data as the annual mean value for the period 2012–2016	Living conditions and security surveys, INSEE-ONDRP-SSMSI
5.i5	Proportion of women in managerial positions in the private sector and in managerial positions in the public sector In the public sector In the private sector	%								Data currently being collected Main jobs, all statuses, located in France (excluding Mayotte), excluding beneficiaries of subsidised contracts. France, all managerial staff (PCS 371A and 380A) employed as full-time equivalent (FTE) in the private and semi-public sector, excluding agriculture	Siasp, INSEE. DGAFP processing – Dessi INSEE, DADS



Goal 6: clean water and sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 6 aims at ensuring universal and fair access to drinking water at an affordable cost by 2030. It implies increasingly rational use of resources, protecting and restoring aquatic environments, providing sanitation facilities and promoting hygiene at all levels. France must make progress on four points, especially in overseas France. Some overseas departments and communities lag behind in terms of sanitation and drinking water infrastructure. Moreover, while access to drinking water for all has benefited from some major efforts, a balance between territories has not yet been achieved. Therefore, the indicators designed to monitor Goal 6 take these considerations into account.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
6.i1	Population served by water that is non-compliant in more than 5% of analyses	This indicator assesses compliance with the regulatory requirements for bacteriological parameters for the quality of water distributed to users (presence of pathogenic bacteria in the water). It refers to the measurements of the Regional Health Agency (ARS) and, under certain conditions, those of the operator. Water that is non-compliant in more than 5% of analyses (with regard to withdrawals of distributed water carried out as part of health controls regarding microbiology quality requirements)	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	Alternative to UN indicator 6.1.1	
6.i2	Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality	Proportion of rivers and groundwater supplies with good ecological, chemical and quantitative status: assessed for the Water Framework Directive in six classes for ecological status, three classes for chemical status and three classes for quantitative status	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	UN indicator 6.3.2	
6.i3	Compliance rate of sanitation systems (wastewater treatment facilities and non-collective systems)	Compliance rate of the performance of collective (with regard to the regulatory provisions resulting from the European ERU directive) and non-collective sanitation systems according to the laws and regulations in force (http://www.assainissement-non-collectif.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/recueil-de-textes-r107.html)		Alternative to UN indicator 6.3.1	

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
6.i4	Efficiency of drinking water networks	Ratio between the volume of water consumed by users (private individuals, industry) and the public sector (for management of the drinking water system), and the volume of drinking water introduced into the distribution network	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	Alternative to UN indicator 6.4.1	
6.i5	Water withdrawals for major uses	Volumes withdrawn annually for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drinking water; - industry and other economic uses; - agriculture; - power plant cooling. 	to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	Alternative to UN indicator 6.4.1	
6.i6	Proportion of local public services with advisory committees	Proportion of local public services with advisory boards, weighted by the population served	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.	Alternative to UN indicator 6.b.1	

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but possibly contributing to report on progress with SDG 6

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comment
2.i6	Consumption of plant protection products	SDG 2: food security and sustainable agriculture	
4.i1	Ecological status of coastal water bodies	SDG 14: marine life	
4.i3	Annual assessment of the main nutrient flows from watersheds in Metropolitan France	SDG 14: marine life	
5.i4	Sites with polluted soils (number of sites, types of pollution, impacts)	SDG 15: terrestrial ecosystems	

Observations

The scope of this objective only includes continental waters, i.e. fresh, surface or groundwater, located inland. Marine water is considered under Goal 14 'Marine life', yet the quality of inland waters influences that of coastal waters.

Goal 6 focuses on the consequences of human activities on water, from its source to the users' tap. Therefore, indicators monitoring this Goal include water in the natural environment (indicator 6.i2), water withdrawal (indicator 6.i5), drinking water distribution (indicators 6.i4), drinking water consumption (indicator 6.i1), wastewater treatment (indicator 6.i3), and water management (indicator 6.i6).

French strategies and policies in force

- European Water Framework Directive (2000)
- Water Act (1992), Water and Aquatic Environment Act (2006)

Further details on the indicators

The law of 6 February 1992 provided for the creation of a competent advisory board, including user representatives, for one or more local public services (drinking water, urban transport, waste management, etc.). The purpose of the advisory boards is to provide public service users with information on the effective functioning of public services, to enable them to be consulted on certain measures concerning their organisation and to make useful proposals for any adjustments that may appear necessary.

Municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants, public establishments for cooperation between municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants and joint associations with at least one municipality with more than 10,000 inhabitants must set up an advisory board on local public services.

Other recommendations

R6.1 - The CGEDD report recommends monitoring the 'proportion of the vulnerable population (homeless, illegal migrants, people in informal housing, etc.) with access to public drinking water supply and sanitation'. This indicator is significant in terms of extreme poverty and health, but is not currently available. The group recommends to official statistics agencies to consider its production.

R6.2 - Drinking water supply cuts are rare in Metropolitan France, but more frequent in overseas France. The CGEDD report recommends monitoring this parameter throughout France.

For the indicator 'population not served by public drinking water supply', the data is estimated through a survey conducted in 2008 by SDES-SSP, and not renewed afterwards. It would be useful to reiterate this survey. The same applies to 'Share of dwellings with no connection to the wastewater network or on-site sanitation'.

The indicators that the working group proposes for monitoring drinking water and sanitation services do not take into account the 'safely managed' aspect of the UN indicator. As such, these indicators should be reviewed as soon as this aspect can be included, to provide more comprehensive indicators that come close to UN indicators on access to 'safely managed' water and sanitation services.

R6.3 - For the 'share of the population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household' indicator, the Eurostat data records a value of 0.3% (whole of France) since 2010. It would be useful to disaggregate this to territory level.

To find out more

- *Eaufrance website*
- *SDES website: SNTEDD indicator: Water and groundwater quality (Water Framework Directive)*
- *Datalab – Freshwater withdrawals in France: major uses in 2013 and trends over the past 20 years – January 2017*

Table of SDG 6 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years						Scope – Note to the reader	Source		
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			2016	
6.i1	Proportion of the population served by water that is non-compliant in more than 5% of analyses	%	1.84	1.97	1.94	1.98	2.17	2.31	1.53	All France	SISPEA database	
6.i2	Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality	% of water bodies								Whole of France	SDES processing, Water agencies data	
	<i>Surface water – Ecological status</i>											
	Very good		6.5			12.3						8.2
	Good		34.9			31.1						36
	Average		39.8			41.5						39.4
	Poor		12.5			10.3						12.4
	Bad		4.1			3.8						3.6
	Undefined		2.2			1.0						0.4
	<i>Surface water – Chemical status</i>											
	Good		43.1			48.2						62.9
	Bad		22.8			15.9						15.9
	Undefined		34.1			35.9						21.2
	<i>Groundwater – Chemical status</i>											
	Good		58.9			67						69.1
	Bad		40.9			32.8						30.9
	Undefined		0.2			0.2						0
	<i>Groundwater – Quantitative status</i>											
	Good	89.4			90.6				89.8			
	Bad	8.4			9.4				10.2			
	Undefined	2.2			0				0			

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
6.i3	Compliance rate of sanitation systems (wastewater treatment facilities and non-collective systems)									All France	ROSEAU (organised urban sanitation monitoring network)
	Compliance rate of the performance of collective sanitation facilities	%	80.0	79.7	89.78	92.9	89.8				
	Compliance rate of non-collective sanitation systems	%	40.8	39.3	39.2	53.7	60.3				
6.i4	Efficiency of drinking water networks	Distribution network efficiency (%)	80.0	79.8	79.7	79.4				All France	AFB, Observatory of Public Services and Sanitation SISPEA database (indicator P104.3)
6.i5	Water withdrawals for major uses	Million m3								Metropolitan France	Onema, National bank for quantitative water withdrawals
	Drinking water		5,490	5,380	5,481	5,283					
	Industry and other economic uses		2,662	2,881	2,773	2,745					
	Agriculture		3,033	3,036	2,913	2,776					(BNPE). Processing: SDES
	Power plant cooling		17,154	17,020	18,841	17,023					
6.i6	Proportion of local public services with advisory committees		Data currently being collected								



Goal 7: clean and affordable energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 7 aims at ensuring universal access to efficient energy services, improving energy efficiency and increase renewable energy production. The latter two points involve notions of consumption, efficiency and production that are agreed upon at the national and international level. Meanwhile, universal access to energy forces us to examine 'fuel poverty'. The law of 12 July 2010 on a national commitment to the environment sets out a definition of 'fuel poverty'.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
7.i1	Proportion of people affected by energy poverty	Income situation with regard to the at-risk-of-poverty line (60% of median income) (inability to keep the house at an appropriate temperature)	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Supplementary indicator	This indicator is published by Eurostat for France. Nonetheless, make sure that the question is maintained in the SILC survey.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
7.i2	Final energy consumption by sector and share of renewable energy in final energy consumption	<p>Final energy consumption is equal to primary energy consumption minus all energy losses along the industrial chain to transform energy resources into energy used in final consumption.</p> <p>It is presented here by sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - industrial-energy; - residential-tertiary; - transport; - agriculture; - other. <p>The share of renewable energy in the final consumption is the overall share of renewable energy in the gross final consumption of electricity, heating, and fuels. Gross final energy consumption is defined as the sum of final energy consumption, grid losses and electricity or heat consumed by the energy branch to generate electricity or heat. Wind and hydroelectric power generation are standardised, while there is no correction for climate variations concerning renewable heating sources. Performance targets have been introduced with the Energy Transition for Green Growth Act (TEPCV).</p>	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	Alternative to UN indicator 7.2.1	European indicator
7.i3	Primary energy consumption by type of raw material	Primary energy consumption is the final consumption plus losses and consumption by energy producers and transformers. When one knows the amount of primary energy consumed, it is possible to measure the national energy reliance rate.		Alternative to UN indicator 7.2.1	European indicator

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
7.i4	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	<p>Energy intensity measures the energy efficiency of a given economy. It is the ratio of energy consumption to GDP. It is expressed in tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE) per million euros of GDP.</p> <p>The indicator here presents the TOE consumed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - produce 1 million euros of added value in industry; - meet the requirements of 1,000 m2 in buildings; - transport 1 million passenger-kilometre or 1 million tonne-kilometre. 	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	UN indicator 7.3.1	

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals but which may contribute to reporting on progress with SDG 7

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comment
6.i5	Water withdrawals for major uses (including power plant cooling)	SDG 6: clean water and sanitation	
9.i1	Modal share of public passenger transport (excluding air) and freight transport in domestic ground passenger and freight transport	SDG 9: resilient infrastructure and innovation	
12.i7	Number of industrial and territorial ecology projects	SDG 12: responsible consumption and production	
13.i4	French greenhouse gas emissions	SDG 13: measures to combat climate change	

Energy issues are naturally linked to tackling climate change (SDG 13).

Observations

Goal 7 'Clean and affordable energy' addresses the theme of energy from the consumer's point of view. Indicators monitoring this Goal therefore focus on access to energy (indicator 7.i1), energy consumption (indicators 7.i2 and 7.i3) and energy efficiency (indicator 7.i4).

French strategies and policies in force

- Energy transition act (2015)
- National low carbon strategy (2017)
- Energy renovation roadmap (2017)
- National energy research strategy (2016)
- Energy Transition for Green Growth Act (TEPCV) (2015)
- Law no. 2010-788 on national commitment to the environment (2010)

Further details on the indicators

The notion of 'fuel poverty' has emerged in the public debate over the last ten years. The law of 12 July 2010 on a national commitment to the environment sets out a definition of 'fuel poverty': 'a person is regarded to be in a situation of fuel poverty when s/he does not have the necessary energy in his/her home to meet basic needs, because of inadequate resources or living conditions'. However, there is no consensus on this: some consider it restrictive, because it only deals with housing (and not transport for example). It is therefore difficult to set an indicator on 'fuel poverty'. It is, however, a key concept when it comes to affordable energy. Henceforth, the group put special focus on this point in order to come up with an indicator that best reflects the concept. The Eurostat indicator on 'energy poverty', i.e. the 'inability to keep homes adequately warm', has been selected.

Other recommendations

R7.1 – It is suitable to monitor 'industrial energy consumption'.

R7.2 - The CGEDD report suggests that it is possible to compare energy savings achieved compared to the previous year in terms of reduced greenhouse gas emissions, which seems easily achievable, also in relation to SDG 13.

R7.3 - The group recommends encouraging efforts to determine whether, and to what extent, renewable energies are truly sustainable (life cycle), for each type of energy.

To find out more

- *Datalab – Key energy figures - 2016*
- *SDES website: SNTEDD indicator: Share of renewable electricity in national and regional electricity consumption*

Table of SDG 7 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
7.i1	Proportion of people affected by energy poverty	% of population	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.6	5.9	5.5	5.0		France	Eurostat – SSE survey (SILC)
7.i2	Final energy consumption by sector and share of renewable energy in final energy consumption											
	Final energy consumption by sector	M toe									Metropolitan France	SDES calculations based on energy sources
	Industry		27.60	27.87	26.85	26.66	26.29	26.19	25.96			
	Transport		43.55	43.46	43.37	43.11	43.39	43.77	43.76			
	Residential-Tertiary		65.37	67.27	67.14	67.22	66.48	66.67	65.77			
	Agriculture		4.49	4.55	4.47	4.54	4.48	4.49	4.50			
	Non-energy uses		13.94	14.18	14.05	13.72	14.38	13.86	13.34			
	Share of renewable energies in gross final energy consumption	%	12.52	12.75	13.40	14.05	14.69	15.21	15.72		Metropolitan France	SDES calculations, energy balance (assessment) and PNA (trajectory)

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
7.i3	Primary energy consumption by type of raw material	%										Metropolitan France Data for the year 2017 are provisional.	SDES calculations based on energy sources
	Coal								3.5	3.7			
	Oil								28.3	29.1			
	Gas								15.5	15.5			
	Renewable urban waste								0.6	0.6			
	Non-renewable urban waste								0.7	0.7			
	Biofuels								1.2	1.3			
	Wind								0.7	0.7			
	Nuclear power								41.2	40.4			
	Hydraulic power (excluding pumping)								2.1	1.7			
	Solid biomass								4.5	4.4			
	Heat pumps								0.9	0.9			
	Biogas								0.3	0.3			
	PV solar								0.3	0.3			
	Thermal solar								0	0			
Geothermal								0.1	0.1				
Marine energies								0	0				
7.i4	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Energy intensity (base 100 in 2002)										Metropolitan France	SDES calculations based on energy sources
	Agriculture		103.9	101.1	108.8	112.7	96.9	96.5	107.3				
	Industry + construction		82.9	82.6	80.6	79.3	78.5	77.8	76.3				
	Tertiary excluding transport		104.8	105.7	104.3	102.5	102.4	100.9	97.8				
	Passenger vehicles		96.0	94.1	93.0	90.8	90.3	90.0	88.4				
	Heavy goods vehicles		96.9	96.3	95.9	95.5	95.0	94.6	92.7				
	Residential		91.2	93.3	92.7	92.9	90.3	90.5	89.2				



Goal 8: decent work and economic growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Despite public spending on employment over the past thirty years, France continues to experience high unemployment rates and has only had partial success in supporting those experiencing the greatest difficulties on the labour market. Over the next decade, employment could undergo profound changes – in its volume, composition or forms – most notably due to digital technology, changes in skills and work organisation. Against this background, the group has selected indicators to report on the evolution of per capita wealth creation, access to employment (and in particular youth employment), working conditions and the financial autonomy of citizens.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
8.i1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Growth rate of all value added produced in France adjusted for population and inflation changes	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	UN indicator 8.1.1	European indicator
8.i2	Employment rate	Number of employed individuals as defined by the ILO in ratio to the total number of individuals in the population aged 15–64 years	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and individuals with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Supplementary indicator	One of the 'national wealth indicators' European indicator

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
8.i3	Underemployment rate	<p>Number of underemployed individuals in ratio to the number of employed individuals in the population aged 15 or over.</p> <p>Underemployment defines individuals who are employed as defined by the ILO and meet one of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they work part-time, want to work more and are available to do so, whether or not they are actively looking for a job; - they work part-time (and are in a situation other than that described above) or full-time, but have worked less than usual during a reference week due to short-time work (temporary lay-off) or bad weather. <p>Underemployment is measured through the Employment survey.</p>	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Supplementary indicator	<p>The group recommends disaggregating this by gender.</p> <p>European indicator</p>
8.i4	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	<p>The indicator on young people not in employment, education or training (= NEET) includes young people 15–24 years-old, meeting the following conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive as defined by the ILO) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.</p> <p>The data is a percentage of the total population of the same group by age and gender.</p>	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	UN indicator 8.6.1	European indicator
8.i5	Work-related accident frequency rate	Number of work-related accidents resulting in more than one day's absence from work during the year, per million working hours.	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	UN indicator 8.8.1	<p>The group would want to see a breakdown by gender, sector of activity and nationality or immigration status.</p> <p>European indicator</p>

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
8.i6	Work intensity and time pressure at work	Number of people (in ratio to the survey population) reporting that they face at least three of the following difficulties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the automatic movement of a product or part; - the automatic rate of a machine; - other technical constraints; - immediate dependency on co-workers; - production standards to be met in one day; - an external requirement; - permanent constraints or supervision by the hierarchy; - computerised control or supervision. 	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Supplementary indicator	
8.i7	Proportion of adults holding an account in a bank or other financial institution or making use of mobile monetary services	Proportion of adults (15 years-old and over) holding an account in a bank or other financial institution or making use of mobile monetary services.	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	UN indicator 8.10.2	World Bank Findex indicator
8.i8	Share of subsidised jobs in youth employment	Number of beneficiaries under 26 covered by a contract exempt from common law and for which the employer receives aid in the form of recruitment subsidies, exemptions from certain social security contributions or training aid, in ratio to the active population in the age group. These subsidised jobs include subsidised contracts and work-study contracts (apprenticeship contracts and professional training contracts).	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	Supplementary indicator	

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but possibly contributing to report on progress with SDG 8

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comment
4.i2	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	SDG 4: Quality education	
4.i3	Digital skills of individuals	SDG 4: Quality education	European indicator
4.i4	Early school leavers	SDG 4: Quality education	National wealth indicator
5.i1	Gender pay gap	SDG 5: Gender equality	
10.i1	Growth rate of available income per consumer unit	SDG 10: reducing inequalities	

Observations

None

French strategies and policies in force

- Economic policies;
- Employment policy;
- Subsidised employment policy;
- Occupational risk prevention policies.

Further details on the indicators

GDP growth rate has been selected. Alone, it does not report on improved well-being and must therefore be considered alongside the ten 'wealth indicators'. It is nonetheless is a key economic indicator.

The definitions on employment come from the ILO.

The indicator on difficult working conditions can be used to monitor several risks, including psychosocial risks. Time constraints, which are less widespread, have been preferred to physical constraints.

The subsidised employment indicator includes apprenticeship.

Other recommendations

None

To find out more

➤ *INSEE website:*

2016 national accounts;

National wealth indicators – Detailed figures;

Training and employment – INSEE References – 2018 edition.

Training-Employment Review 2018 – Detailed figures.

➤ *Eurostat website: Database – Young people not in education, employment or training (15–24 years)*

➤ *World Bank website: Findex database;*

➤ *DARES website:*

Studies and statistics 'What are the recent changes in working conditions and psychosocial risks?';

Studies and statistics 'Work-related accidents and commuting accidents'.

Table of SDG 8 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
8.i1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	%	1.5	1.6	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	All France	INSEE, national accounts – Base year = 2010
8.i2	Employment rate	%	64.0	63.9	64.0	64.0	64.2	64.3		Household population, persons aged 15–64, Metropolitan France	INSEE, employment surveys
	Men		68.3	68.2	68.1	67.8	67.7	67.5			
	Women		59.8	59.7	60.1	60.4	60.9	61.1			
8.i3	Underemployment rate	%	6.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.6		Household population, working individuals 15 years-old and above, Metropolitan France	INSEE, employment surveys
	Men		3.7	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.7			
	Women		10.2	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.5	9.7			
8.i4	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	% of the total population of the same age group	12.7	12.3	12.5	11.2(r)	11.4(r)	12.0	11.9	France (excluding Mayotte) since 2014) (r): break in series	INSEE, European Labour Force Survey (LFS)
8.i5	Work-related accident frequency rate	Number per million of hours worked		23.0	21.9					Employees under the general and the agricultural social security schemes, whole of France	CnamTS – MSA – INSEE
	Men				25.4						
	Women				17.0						

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
8.i6	Work intensity and time pressure at work	%				35.2			35.2	Employees in Metropolitan France	Sources: Dares, DGAFP, Drees, INSEE, working conditions surveys (1984, 1991, 1998, 2005, 2013, 2016)
	Men				41.3			41.4			
	Women				29.0			29.1			
8.i7	Proportion of adults holding an account in a bank or other financial institution or making use of mobile monetary services	%		97.0			96.6			France	The World Bank's Global Findex database, Gallup survey
8.i8	Share of subsidised jobs in the total number of young employed people under 26	%	24.5	25.3	25.0	27.1	27.0	27.1	27.3 (p)	Young people under 26 years of age, Metropolitan France Excluding part-time allowance, ACCRE social security relief for business start-ups, and re-insertion through work schemes (p): provisional data	Dares; INSEE, employment surveys.
	Apprenticeship	15.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	15.6	14.9	15.4 (p)			
	Work-study programmes (excluding apprenticeships)	5.6	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.1 (p)			
	Subsidised contracts in the commercial sector other than work-study contracts	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.2 (p)			
	Subsidised contracts in the non-market sector	2.4	1.9	1.8	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.6 (p)			

Goal 9: resilient infrastructure and innovation

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Goal 9 aims at building resilient infrastructure and promote sustainable industrialisation through innovation. Innovation is the primary driver of growth, competitiveness, and employment. France's current challenge is to encourage the creation and development of local innovation mechanisms, using resources that are available to public powers. Several studies show that France's position in the European and international innovation landscape remains stable, with resource indicators displaying satisfactory results. French performance indicators indicate that the system is insufficiently efficient. France's goal is therefore to establish a systemic vision focusing on results in terms of growth and competitiveness. The indicators selected to monitor Goal 9 have taken into account this aspect.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
9.i1	Modal share of public passenger transport (excluding air) and freight transport in domestic ground passenger and freight transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in the share of passenger-kilometres (unit: % of passenger-km) carried by public transport in domestic ground passenger transport: change in the proportion carried by rail and that carried by bus, coach and tram (based on passenger-km); - Modal breakdown of domestic ground freight transport by rail, road and inland waterways based on tonnes multiplied by kilometres travelled (as a % of tonnes-km). 	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Alternative to UN indicator 9.1.2	The modal share takes into account the length of the trips and not only their number.
9.i2	Acceptance rate for credit applications from very small businesses (VSEs)	Number of VSE credit applications accepted (in total or over 75%) by banks as a ratio of the total number of applications submitted.	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Supplementary indicator	Refers to the number of applications and not to the amount of funds requested

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
9.i3	CO ₂ emissions per unit of added value	Quantity of CO ₂ emitted per unit of GDP	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	UN indicator 9.4.1	
9.i4	Research staff (researchers and support staff)	All personnel, researchers and technical or administrative support personnel (counted as FTE) carrying out R&D work, in the public sector or in companies Defence personnel are included.	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular in developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research carried out and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	UN indicator 9.5.2	European indicator
9.i5	Research effort: gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)	Share of domestic expenditure on research and development in gross domestic product GERD refers to research and development (R&D) work carried out on national territory regardless of the origin of the funds, carried out by public authorities and companies. It includes ongoing expenditure (payroll of R&D personnel and operating expenses) and capital expenditure (purchase of equipment required for internal R&D work and real estate transactions carried out during the year).		UN indicator 9.5.1	One of the 'national wealth indicators'. European indicator
9.i6	Government budget allocations for R&D per socio-economic objective	Government budget allocations or outlays for R&D (GBAORD) correspond to all R&D appropriations accounted in national budgets. They therefore relate to budget forecasts and not to actual expenditures.		Supplementary indicator	Sectors retained are those used in the OECD benchmark (NABS 2007) used by Eurostat.

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but contributing to report on progress with SDG 9

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comments
6.i3	Compliance rate of sanitation systems (wastewater treatment facilities and non-collective systems)	SDG 6: sustainable water management for all	
6.i4	Efficiency of drinking water networks	SDG 6: sustainable water management for all	
11.i1	Housing overcrowding rate	SDG 11: sustainable cities and settlements	

Observations

SDG 9 covers a wide range of topics: infrastructure, business support, production sustainability, scientific research, and so on.

French strategies and policies in force

- Climate Plan (2015)
- National innovation plan (2013)
- National research strategy

Further details on the indicators

The indicators selected pay little attention to the quality of physical infrastructure and focus on the ‘sustainability’ of the services offered.

Indicator 9.i1 is based on the assumption that, overall, public transport is more ‘sustainable’ than alternative individual transportation.

Finally, assessing research is a difficult exercise. Resource indicators are used to this extent.

Other recommendations

R9.1 – The national indicator 9.i1 does not take into account maritime shipping or international transport. Consensus on methods to analyse their impact across countries is currently lacking. As a first step, it would be worth adding international maritime shipping in vessels under the French flag to this indicator.

To find out more

- *SDES website: SNTEDD indicator: Modal share of public passenger transport (excluding air) in domestic ground passenger transport & Modal share of non-road freight transport in freight ground transport*
- *Banque de France website: Companies’ access to credit*
- *Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation website: The State of Higher Education and Research in France*

- *Eurostat database: Total GBAORD by socio-economic objective of NABS 2007*

Table of SDG 9 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years						Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			2016
9.i1	Modal share of public passenger transport (excluding air) and freight transport in domestic ground passenger and freight transport										
	Modal share of public passenger transport (excluding air) in domestic ground passenger transport	Share of passenger-km								Metropolitan France	SDES/National Transport Accounts Committee (<i>Commission des comptes des transports de la nation</i>), from RATP – STIF-Omnil - UTP, traffic review and DGITM - Cerema - GART - UTP, annual survey on urban public transport
	By bus, coach, tram and rail transport		19.4	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.0	19.7	Public transport includes rail and subway transport and public road transport by coach, bus and tram.	
	By bus, coach and tram		7.8	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	Freight transport includes transits, but not pipelines.	
	By rail (including subways)		11.6	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.0		
	Modal share of public freight transport in domestic ground freight transport	% of tonne-km								Metropolitan France	
	Rail transport		8.8	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	10.6	9.9	Transit included, excluding pipelines	
	Road transport		88.8	87.8	87.7	87.9	87.7	87.1	88.0		
	Inland navigation		2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1		

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
9.i2	Acceptance rate for credit applications from very small businesses (VSEs)	% obtaining cash loans (over 75%)							63.2	67.6	Companies with less than 10 employees that have applied for this type of credit, France Data calculated as an annual mean	Access to Credit survey – Banque de France - FCGA
9.i3	CO ₂ emissions per unit of value added	In t CO ₂ /million \$2012 PPP	159	145	144	145	131	132			All France	SDES according to EDGAR, World Bank
9.i4	Research staff (researchers and support staff)	Thousands	397,756	402,492	411,780	416,687	423,903	428,643			All France The 2014 data is final and the 2015 data is semi-final.	MESRI-SIES
9.i5	Research effort: gross domestic expenditure on research & development (GERD)	% of GDP	2.18	2.19	2.23	2.24	2.28	2.27	2.25		All France The 2014 data is final, the 2015 data is semi-final and the 2016 figures are estimates.	MESRI-SIES

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years						Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			2016
9.i6	Government budget allocations for R&D per socio-economic objective	In millions of Euros								France	Eurostat
	Total R&D allocations (including Defence objectives)		16,360.3	16,813.6	15,134.9	14,980.6	14,818.2	14,173.5	14,048.2		
	Total civil R&D allocations		13,955.3	15,670.6	14,057.0	14,038.1	13,836.2	13,156.1	13,147.5		
	<i>of which</i>										
	Health		1,159.0	1,142.0	1,125.2	1,137.7	1,087.5	1,012.6	972.6		
	Industrial production and technologies		291.0	284.0	279.9	245.6	200.2	246.6	189.8		
	Energy		1,095.0	1,039.0	941.3	1,006.4	865.7	1,009.5	885.3		
	Transport, telecommunications and other infrastructure		1,243.0	1,013.0	1,016.2	911.0	717.6	691.8	771.4		
	Exploration and exploitation of space		1,086.4	1,096.7	1,132.3	1,173.3	1,189.8	1,333.5	1,388.1		
	Environment		420.0	253.4	268.6	289.4	255.6	470.4	208.9		
	Exploration and exploitation of the terrestrial environment		178.5	133.9	132.5	168.1	125.5	161.7	188.8		
	Agriculture		312.1	368.0	287.7	306.5	353.2	391.4	351.1		

Goal 10: reducing inequalities



Reduce inequality within and among countries

Social inequalities primarily concern wealth distribution among the population, both in terms of flows (income) and inventory (wealth). However, they also concern living conditions: health, housing, training, etc. and access to power structures. The different aspects of inequality are closely and complexly interconnected.

Inequalities form the very core of the SDGs and many inequality indicators are linked to other goals than Goal 10, in particular Goal 1 on poverty, Goal 3 on health and well-being, Goal 4 on education, and Goal 5 on gender equality.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
10.i1	Growth rate of available income per consumer unit	A household's disposable income includes earned income (net of welfare contributions), income from assets, income transferred from other households and social benefits (including retirement pensions and unemployment benefits), net of direct tax. The following weighting is used for consumption units (CU): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - first adult in the household = 1 CU - other persons 14 years-old or older = 0.5 CU - children under 14 = 0.5 CU 	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	UN indicator 10.1.1	European indicator

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
10.i2	Income inequalities	Income inequalities point out the disparity between the income of the 'richest' and the 'poorest' part of the population. Income inequalities are dealt with using two sub-indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the interquintile living standard ratio (100-S80)/S20, measuring the relative disparity in the distribution of living standards. It is the ratio of the overall living standards enjoyed by the 20% most affluent population to that of the poorest 20 % ; - the D9/D1 ratio, highlighting the gap between the highest and lowest points of the living standards spread. 	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Supplementary indicator	One of the 'national wealth indicators' European indicator
10.i3	Wealth inequalities (Gini index)	Synthetic indicator of wealth inequalities. It varies between 0 and 1. It is equal to 0 in a situation of perfect equality, where all assets are equal. At the opposite, it is equal to 1 in the most unequal situation possible. Between 0 and 1, the higher the Gini index is, the greater the inequality.		Supplementary indicator	The group recommends disaggregating this by gender. European indicator
10.i4	Percentage of individuals with broadband internet at home	Number of people 15 years-old or over living in France in an ordinary household with a high-speed connection to the landline network (via ADSL, cable, fibre optic, public Wi-Fi or satellite) in ratio to the corresponding total population		Alternative to UN indicator 17.6.1	Indicator illustrating the digital divide European indicator
10.i5	Percentage of people who have logged onto the internet in the last three months	Number of people 15 years-old or over living in France in an ordinary household who have used the internet in the last three months, as a proportion of the corresponding total population	17.8 Fully operationalise the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.	UN indicator 17.8.1	Indicator illustrating the digital divide European indicator

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but possibly contributing to report on progress with SDG 10

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comments
3.i7	Rate of forgone healthcare for financial reasons	SDG 3: health and well-being	
11.i1	Housing overcrowding rate	SDG 11: sustainable cities and settlements	

Observations

None

French strategies and policies in force

In France there are many sectoral mechanisms aimed at minimising or reducing inequalities (social security, universal public services, housing subsidies, etc.).

Tax policy, including progressive income tax

Banking regulation policy

Further details on the indicators

It has been agreed to identify income inequalities using inter-decile or inter-quintile ratios, which are immediately clearer than the Gini index. The latter, however, is more suitable to observe wealth inequalities (indicator 1.i4), because the net wealth of the lower deciles is very low or even zero. Both indicators are representative of poverty and inequality.

It seemed more appropriate to link two indicators for the international targets for SDG 17 to this Goal 10, namely indicators 10.i4 and 10.i5. This is because the speed with which new technologies spread means that indicators on their dissemination have a limited relevance over time. For the internet, the dissemination indicator becomes an indicator on exclusion.

Other recommendations

R10.1 - Issues of immigration, refugee reception and integration are of great importance with regard to the SDGs, but the group was unable to agree on a small number of indicators to monitor France's progress in migration policy. The indicators 'Number of refugees living in France' and 'Number of asylum applications accepted compared to the number submitted per year' have been mentioned, but require further investigation. It is therefore recommended, when the dashboard will be revised, that specific attention is given to this subject.

R10.2 - Target 10.b 'Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment to states, when there is an important need, in particular for least developed countries, African countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, in line

with their national plans and programmes' is not covered by any relevant available indicators. The indicator available is not exhaustive when it comes to private aid. TOSSD (total official support for sustainable development), which is currently being developed to monitor Target 17.9, could be used to calculate this indicator.

Generally speaking, the group recommends that for the time being, only indicators on official development assistance (ODA) should be retained in the dashboard (for all Goals) and ongoing work on other aid indicators – TOSSD, OOF (other official funds), private aid – should be encouraged.

To find out more

➤ *INSEE website:*

Income, standard of living and poverty in 2015 – Tax and social income survey (ERFS) – INSEE Results;

Household income and wealth – INSEE References – 2018 edition;

'Topic Fact Sheets - Living standards and redistribution', France, social portrait - INSEE Références, 2017 edition;

Living standards in 2015 - INSEE Première

'Information and communication technologies in households between 2008 and 2016' – ICT household surveys - INSEE Results.

Table of SDG 10 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
10.i1	Growth rate of available income per consumer unit for the poorest 40% of the population for the entire population	%	-1.3	-0.6	0.6	0.8	-0.2	0.2		Metropolitan France, people living in a household whose declared income is positive or zero and whose reference person is not a student. The series has been recalculated after the 2012 data, consistent with the methodological changes introduced for the 2013 data. In addition, from 2012 onwards, estimates of financial income are based on the 2014–15 Wealth Survey.	INSEE - DGFiP – CNAF - CNAV - CCMSA, Tax and social income surveys
10.i2	Income inequalities Interquintile living standard ratio (100-S80)/S20 Interdecile ratio (D9/D1)		4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4		Metropolitan France, people living in a household whose declared income is positive or zero and whose reference person is not a student The series has been recalculated after the 2012 data, consistent with the methodological changes introduced for the 2013 data. In addition, from 2012 onwards, estimates of financial income are based on the 2014–15 Wealth Survey.	INSEE - DGFiP – CNAF - CNAV - CCMSA, Tax and social income surveys

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
10.i3	Wealth inequalities (Gini index)		Data currently being collected								
10.i4	Percentage of individuals with broadband internet at home	%	64.4	69.8	75.2	76.5	75.3	75.0	77.5	All people 15 years-old or over living in France in an ordinary household	INSEE, Information and Communication Technologies surveys 2008–16
	Men		68.2	73.8	78.0	79.3	77.6	76.3	78.9		
	Women		60.9	66.2	72.6	74.0	73.3	73.9	76.1		
10.i5	Percentage of people who have logged onto the internet in the last three months	%	68.2	71.4	74.7	75.3	77.3	78.0	79.3	All people 15 years-old or over living in France in an ordinary household	INSEE, Information and Communication Technologies surveys 2008–16
	Men		70.2	74.4	77.5	78.9	80.4	80.3	80.8		
	Women		66.3	68.7	72.1	72	74.5	75.9	77.8		

Goal 11: sustainable cities and settlements

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 11 aims at transforming the way cities are built and managed in order to promote social cohesion and physical security, stimulate innovation and employment and reduce the negative effects of urban activities on health and the environment. Developing smart cities that respond to major environmental, digital, and demographic challenges has become essential. The necessary ongoing change can only be understood with a multiscale approach. The efforts required are technological, social, economic, and scientific. The indicators selected to monitor Goal 11 have taken into account this multidimensional aspect.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
11.i1	Housing overcrowding rate	Proportion of the population living in an overcrowded household. A dwelling is considered overcrowded if it lacks a room as defined in this standard: a living room for the household, a room for each reference person in a family, a room for non-single people from outside the family or single people 19 years-old or over. For single people aged under 19, there will be one room per two children if they are of the same sex or under 7 years of age, otherwise, one room per child. Exceptions: a single person in a studio of 25 m ² or more is considered to meet the standard and dwellings with as many rooms as the standard are considered overcrowded if there is less than 18 m ² per person.	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Supplementary indicator	
11.i2	Artificialisation of land	Change in the proportion of artificialized land in Metropolitan France	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	UN indicator 11.3.1	One of the 'national wealth indicators' European indicator
11.i3	Waste collected by municipalities and waste treatment by type of treatment	Quantities of municipal waste generated (expressed in kg per inhabitant), recovered and disposed of by the following means: - recycling and composting; - incineration (including energy recovery); - landfilling.	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Alternative to UN indicator 11.6.1	Eurostat indicator

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
11.i4	Annual mean level of fine particulate (PM 10) in cities	Percentage of measuring stations exceeding the daily threshold for human health protection for PM10 during the year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in urban areas with more than 250,000 inhabitants; - in urban areas with 50,000 to 250,000 inhabitants. Annual mean PM10 levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in the vicinity of road traffic; - urban background levels. Data weighted according to the number of inhabitants		UN indicator 11.6.2	European indicator

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but possibly contributing to report on progress with SDG 11

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comment
2.i6	Consumption of plant protection products	SDG 2: food security and sustainable agriculture	
6.i1	Population served by non-compliant water in more than 5% of analyses in SDG 11 (UN target 11.1)	SDG 6: clean water and sanitation	
9.i1	Modal share of public passenger transport (excluding air) and freight transport in domestic ground passenger and freight transport	SDG 9: resilient infrastructure and innovation	Distinguishing between urban and long-distance transport
16.i4	Public trust in institutions	SDG 16: peace, justice and effective institutions	

The indicators for Goal 6 (water) also contribute to the assessment of living environment quality.

Observations

None

French strategies and policies in force

- The 'Eva SAS 2015' law

- National plan to reduce emissions of air pollutants (2017);
- National waste prevention programme 2014–20
- Agriculture and fisheries modernisation act (2010)
- Law for the future of food, agriculture and forestry (2014)
- Sustainable city plan (2009): ÉcoCité
- Call for projects for 'Public transportation in reserved lanes' (TCSP)
- The 'Restoring and enhancing nature in the city' plan: EcoQuartier

Further details on the indicators

The indicator on the rate of household overcrowding is used as a discriminator for housing conditions.

Other recommendations

R11.1 - Target 11.2 ('By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, individuals with disabilities and elderly people) is not currently covered by any available synthesis indicators.

R11.2 - UN indicator 11.1.1 ('Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing') is not currently produced. This is a significant gap in our information system (which partly explains our general lack of knowledge of extreme poverty). It is necessary to look at how an indicator of this element could be produced, under conditions compatible with the means available.

R11.3 - The 'Proportion of the population with a convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities' (UN indicator 11.2.1) is not available. The working group recommends looking at whether this indicator can be easily calculated from the available data.

R11.4 - There is no data collection for the 'Proportion of the population affected by a local intercommunity urban plan (PLUi)'. The group recommends exploring how this data could be collected at the lowest cost.

R11.5 - The CGEDD report recommends studying a 'state, means, and results indicator on French natural and cultural heritage'. The working group recommends undertaking research to devise one (or more) indicators to this end.

R11.6 - The same report recommends to create an indicator of the occupation and accessibility of public space, as part of SDG Target 11.7: 'By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities'. Research on this topic is also recommended.

R11.7 - Likewise, an 'Indicator on socio-ecological transition and territorial resilience', recommended in the same report.

To find out more

- *INSEE website: Housing conditions in France – INSEE Références - 2017*
- *Government website: Wealth Indicators Report – 2018*
- *ADEME website: Waste, key figures – 2016*
- *SDES website: SNTEDD indicator: Municipal waste recycling rate*
- *SDES website: The Essential on: Air pollution by particulate matter (PM 10 and PM 2.5)*

Table of SDG 11 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
11.i1	Housing overcrowding rate	%				8.4					Metropolitan France, excluding households where the reference person is a student	INSEE, Housing surveys
11.i2	Artificialisation of land										Metropolitan France	SDES according to the Ministry of Agriculture (SSP), Teruti and Teruti-Lucas surveys
	Total surface area of artificialized land	ha	4,892,865	4,941,695	4,990,526	5,047,400	5,104,274	5,160,296	5,217,328			
	Proportion of artificialized land	%	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5			

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
11.i3	Waste collected by municipalities and waste treatment by type of treatment										All France Material from the underground and rubble are not included here.	ADEME, SDES
	Waste collected by municipalities	Millions of tonnes of assimilated household waste	34,610	34,790	34,480	34,169	34,314	34,454	34,143			
	Treatment of household waste by type of treatment:	Millions of tonnes										
	Composting, methanisation		5,536	5,610	5,719	5,828	5,984	6,140	6,249			
	Recycling		6,937	7,184	7,289	7,394	7,641	7,887	7,992			
	Incineration with energy recovery		11,635	11,832	11,798	11,763	11,916	12,068	12,034			
	Incineration without energy recovery		424	433	401	369	306	242	210			
	Storage											
			10,078	9,731	9,273	8,815	8,467	8,119	7,661			

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
11.i4	<p>Annual mean level of fine particulate matter (PM 10) in cities</p> <p>Percentage of measuring stations exceeding the daily threshold for human health protection for PM10 during the year</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">In urban areas with more than 250,000 inhabitants</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">In urban areas with 50,000–250,000 inhabitants</p> <p>Annual mean PM10 levels:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Nearby a road traffic</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Urban background</p>	Number µg/m ³								All France	SDES according to LCSQA - Geod'Air database, 2017
			13	32	19	11	3	6			
			5	17	7	2	1	4			
			28	30	29	27	24	25			
			24	24	22	22	19	20			

Goal 12: responsible consumption and production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 12 aims at establishing sustainable consumption and production patterns contributing to food security and leading to a more resource-efficient economy. The main objective is to reduce economic, environmental, and social costs generated by human activities. France presently faces the challenge of setting up a 'circular economy'. The Energy Transition for Green Growth Act, states that the transition to a circular economy requires a low and responsible consumption of natural resources and primary raw materials and, as a priority, their remanufacture and reuse and, failing that, recycle waste, secondary raw materials, and products. The promotion of industrial ecology and the ecological design of products, the lengthening of product life cycles, the prevention of waste, pollutants and toxic substances, the treatment of waste, while respecting the hierarchy of treatment methods, the cooperation between economic stakeholders at the relevant territorial level, the development of values of use and sharing and information on their ecological, economic, and social costs all contribute to this new prosperity. The indicators selected to monitor Goal 12 are henceforth designed to report on these various points: consumption, remanufacture/reuse/recycling, design.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
12.i1	National material consumption, national material consumption per capita, and national material consumption per unit of GDP	Material footprint is the sum of the flows of materials extracted from the territory and those imported, after deduction of the flows of materials exported. It henceforth corresponds to the quantity of materials consumed by the population present on the territory, for its own needs. It does not take into account the hidden flows associated with imports and exports of raw materials and products.	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	UN indicator 12.2.2	
12.i2	Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per unit of GDP	The material footprint corresponds to the raw materials used to satisfy a country's final consumption, including indirect flows (raw materials used in production abroad, during transport, etc.).		UN indicator 12.2.1	European indicator

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
12.i3	Food losses and waste in France along the food chain	Food waste is defined as 'the food for human consumption, which, at any stage of the food chain, is lost, discarded or degraded'. It is measured in kilograms per year and per inhabitant during the production, processing, distribution, home consumption and consumption in commercial and collective food service outlets.	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	UN indicator 12.3.1	Indicator produced by the ADEME
12.i4	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Hazardous waste (identified in Decree no. 2002-540 of 18 April 2002, as amended, on the classification of waste) is waste from industrial activity that represents a risk for the health or the environment and requires appropriate treatment. Share of treatment methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regeneration recycling - incineration with energy recovery - incineration without energy recovery - storage. 	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste throughout its life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce its release to air, water, and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	UN indicator 12.4.2	Nuclear waste is not included.
12.i5	Annual tonnage of waste recycled/recovered by type	Annual tonnage of waste recycled for the following materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - glass - paper/cardboard - wood - earth - metal - total waste. 	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse	Alternative to UN indicator 12.5.1	European indicator

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
12.i6	Jobs in the circular economy	This indicator quantifies the volume of jobs associated with economic activities in the circular economy, in full-time equivalent. Employment in the circular economy is estimated at two levels: the first level is the core of the circular economy with seven pillars defined by the ADEME. The second level is made of 'eighth pillar' integrating 'ancillary' activities.	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate information on sustainability into their reporting cycle.	Supplementary indicator	
12.i7	Number of industrial and territorial ecology projects	Number of projects meeting the legal definition of industrial and territorial ecology identified by the Ministry of Ecology. Industrial and territorial ecology (ITE) is the expression used for voluntary collective actions carried out within a territory in order to save resources (water, energy, waste) or improve the productivity. ITE is based on the sharing of infrastructure, equipment (heating networks, production tools or spaces, etc.), services (collective waste management, inter-company travel plans, etc.) or materials (waste from one company becomes a resource for another).		Supplementary indicator	

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but possibly contributing to report on progress with SDG 12

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comment
2.i5	Animal Level of Exposure to Antimicrobials (ALEA)	SDG 2: food security and sustainable agriculture	
2.i6	Consumption of plant protection products	SDG 2: food security and sustainable agriculture	
4.i5	Number of 'education for sustainable development projects' in primary and lower & upper secondary schools	SDG 4: Quality education	
7.i4	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	SDG 7: sustainable and affordable energy	
11.i3	Waste collected by municipalities and waste treatment by type of treatment	SDG 11: sustainable cities and settlements	

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comment
14.i3	Eutrophication indicator: annual assessment of the main nutrient flows from watersheds in Metropolitan France	SDG 14: marine aquatic life	
15.i4	Sites with polluted soils (number of sites, types of pollution, impacts)	SDG 15: terrestrial ecosystems	

Health risks (alcohol, tobacco, etc.) are identified in SDG 3 'Health and well-being'.

Observations

Sustainable management and the efficient use of natural resources requires appropriate production and consumption patterns. This issue is at the core of the circular economy, which is now described by a roadmap (FREC). The attainment of responsible consumption and production patterns can be monitored using indicators on consumption and material footprint, waste management, food waste and projects/jobs adopting sustainable practices.

French strategies and policies in force

- The Circular Economy Roadmap
- National waste prevention programme 2014–20
- Law against food waste
- Energy Transition for Green Growth Act 2015

Further details on indicators

We have less accurate information on the material footprint than on apparent consumption, given the difficulty of securing knowledge about production and transport processes abroad. However, this indicator is more significant for the impact of domestic consumption. The group thus decided to consider both indicators.

Industrial and territorial ecology means 'on the basis of quantified resource flows, in particular materials, energy and water, optimising flows of resources used and produced at the scale of a relevant territory, within the framework of actions to cooperate, pool and substitute these resource flows to limit environmental impacts and improve the economic competitiveness and attractiveness of territories' (Law of 17 August 2015).

Other recommendations

R12.1 - Public procurement (Target 17.2) plays an important role in the achievement of the SDGs; there is no indicator available for reporting purposes, but work has begun on this. The working group wishes that these efforts will lead to the definition of an indicator that can be integrated into the dashboard, as required.

R12.2 - The development of sustainable tourism (Target 12b) should be subject to statistical monitoring, which implies concerted discussions on the definition of the concepts that the expression involves.

To find out more

- *SDES website: Datalab Essentiel – The material footprint, an indicator that reveals our actual raw material consumption – April 2018*
- *SDES website: Datalab Essentiel – 2014 review of waste production in France – March 2017*
- *SDES website: Datalab – 10 key indicators for monitoring the circular economy – 2017 edition*

Table of SDG 12 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
12.i1	National material consumption, national material consumption per capita, and national material consumption per unit of GDP									All France	SDES
	Domestic material consumption (DMC, Mt)	Base 100 index – 1990	94.3	97.1	94.3	94.6	93.4	90.0			
	Domestic material consumption per person (DMC/hbt, t/hbt)	Base 100 index – 1990	84.6	86.7	89.9	83.6	81.9	78.6			
	Material productivity (GDP/DMC, €/kg)	Base 100 index – 1990	200.3	200.4	208.9	211.3	217.2	230.2			
12.i2	Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per unit of GDP									All France	SDES, Customs, INSEE, Eurostat Processing: SDES, 2017
	Material footprint (RMC)	Millions of tonnes	880.0	900.6	865.8	870.5	872.6				
	Material footprint per capita (RMC/capita)	Base 100 = 2008	100.0	86.9	86.5	88.1	84.3	84.4	83.9		
	Material footprint per unit of GDP (GDP/RMC)	€/Kg	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5				

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
12.i3	Food losses and waste in France along the food chain	Kg per year and per capita								Metropolitan and Overseas France	ADEME (Food losses and waste: the current situation and management by stage in the food chain), 2016
	Production							48			
	Processing							32			
	Distribution							20			
	Home consumption							29			
	Consumption in commercial and collective food service outlets							21			
	Total							150			
12.i4	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment									All France	SDES
	Hazardous waste production	Millions of tonnes	11.5		11.3			10.8			
	Share of hazardous waste treatment methods, by treatment type	%									
	Regeneration recycling				39.3			31.1			
	Incineration with energy recovery				12.5			13.8			
	Incineration without energy recovery				16.1			20			
	Storage				32.1			35.1			
12.i5	Annual tonnage of waste that is recycled/recovered by type	Tonnes								France	SDES, RSD
	Glass		2,483,314		2,004,177			2,376,840			
	Paper and cardboard		5,621,000		4,912,732			5,545,770			
	Wood		6,834,480		5,963,924			6,149,603			
	Earth		182,679,045		173,494,199			55,897,226			
	Metal		8,849,000		9,417,834			9,652,901			
	Total waste.		331,053,355		315,146,903			299,663,057			

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years						Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			2016
12.16	Jobs in the circular economy	Number of jobs broken down by activity, in full-time equivalent								France	SDES/INSEE
	Core of the circular economy										
	Organic farming					54,000					
	Rental					38,000					
	Reuse/Used goods					18,000					
	Repair					275,000					
	Recovery/sale of secondary raw materials					32,000					
	Waste collection and treatment					33,000					
	Recycling and recovery					45,000					
	Ancillary activities										
	Waste (incineration with energy recovery)					10,000					
	Energy management					28,000					
	Renewable energies					56,000					
	Transport					142,000					
	Breakdown of employment by pillar of the circular economy	%									
	Extraction/exploitation and sustainable procurement					5					
	Responsible consumption					8					
	Extending the duration of use					27					
	Waste recycling and recovery					10					
	'Ancillary' pillar					50					

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
12.i7	Number of industrial and territorial ecology projects					46		70		Metropolitan France	SDES/Orée



Goal 13: measures to combat climate change

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 13 aims at encouraging countries to take action on climate change. This is a broad Goal closely connected to other SDGs, such as energy, infrastructure, biodiversity, etc. The exchanges about monitoring this SDG focused on France's resilience and its capacity to adapt to climate hazards and natural disasters. Monitoring France's carbon footprint and greenhouse gas emissions has also been identified as a major challenge.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
13.i1	Number of very serious natural events	Number of natural disasters of Severity 3 or more on the French Severity Scale, which has five levels (resulting in more than 10 deaths or causing more than 30 million current euros of material damage), occurring on the French territory during the year	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Alternative to UN indicator 13.1.1	
13.i2	Number of municipalities with an approved natural risk prevention plan, including revised and approved plans	Number of municipalities with an approved natural risk prevention plan, including revised and approved plans. Natural risk prevention plans (PPRN, introduced by the law of 2 February 1995) allow to take all natural risks into account.		Alternative to UN indicator 13.1.3	
13.i3	Carbon footprint (CO ₂ , CH ₄ and NO ₂)	Quantity of greenhouse gases emitted to meet the consumption, in the broadest sense (goods, services,	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Supplementary indicator	One of the 'national wealth indicators'. The footprint is calculated in a

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
		<p>infrastructure use), of the French population, taking into account emissions from imports and exports.</p> <p>The carbon footprint includes greenhouse gases directly emitted by households (heating, passenger cars) as well as emissions caused by the manufacture and transport of goods and services they consume, whether these goods and services are produced in the country concerned or abroad.</p>			less accurate and less indisputable way than the emission balance (indicator 13.i4 below), but it is more representative of the impact of French activities on the atmosphere.
13.i4	French greenhouse gas emissions	<p>Indicator disaggregated by sector (waste treatment, tertiary residential, agriculture, manufacturing, transport, energy industry) and expressed per capita.</p> <p>With regard to the latter point, it indicates the territory's CO₂ emissions divided by its population. A different approach is used to measure average emissions that an inhabitant produces through their consumption (what we call the 'footprint' approach).</p>		Alternative to UN indicator 13.2.1	<p>1990 is the base year for measuring GHG emissions used in international conventions (notably the Kyoto Protocol).</p> <p>European indicator</p>
13.i5	Compensation paid out for natural disasters	<p>Amounts of compensation paid under the French natural disaster regime for disasters occurring during the year, to the entire insurance sector</p> <p>The indicator is the total amount of compensation paid by insurance companies for natural disasters plus the estimated amount of compensation still to be paid by insurance companies for natural disasters.</p>	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilising jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible	Alternative to UN indicator 13.a.1	National indicator for monitoring the energy transition to a more sustainable development

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but possibly contributing to report on progress with SDG 13

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comment
7.i2	Final energy consumption by sector and share of renewable energy in final energy consumption	SDG 7: sustainable and affordable energy	
9.i3	CO ₂ emissions per unit of added value	SDG 9: resilient infrastructure and innovation	
15.i1	Afforestation rate	SDG 15: terrestrial ecosystems	

Observations

None

French strategies and policies in force

- National low carbon strategy
- National climate change adaptation strategy
- National climate change Adaptation plan (PNACC) (2011–16 and 2016–20)
- The ‘Eva Sas law’ (2015)

Further details on the indicators

The group has chosen to use both the GHG emission balance and the carbon footprint, because the two figures are substantially different for France, and express two distinct and complementary realities.

Other recommendations

R13.1 - The question of responsible financing, particularly in relation to climate change, is increasingly raised (see the One Planet Summit ‘Responsible Financing’ approach with regard to climate, with a view to financial stability). Ultimately, green finance should be covered by new statistical indicators. The group supports ongoing efforts in this direction.

To find out more

- *Government website: Wealth Indicators Report – 2018*
- *SDES website: SNTEDD indicator: Number of very serious natural events*
- *SDES website: SNTEDD indicator: Amount of compensation paid out by insurance companies for natural disasters*

Table of SDG 13 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
13.i1	Number of very serious natural events		3	2	2	7	11	3	5	2	All France, events of Severity 3 or more (resulting in more than 10 deaths or more than 30 million current euros of material damage)	SDES according to MTES/DGPR
13.i2	Number of municipalities with an approved natural risk prevention plan, including revised and approved plans					12,597	13,656	13,770	14,055		All France	SDES according to MEDDE (DGPR)
13.i3	Carbon footprint (CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O)	Millions of tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent per capita	708 11.3		705 11.1	701 11.0	669 10.5	678 10.5	689 10.7		Metropolitan France The carbon footprint is the result of a detailed calculation for the years 2010 and 2012 and an advanced estimate for the years from 2013 to 2016. This estimate is produced using the detailed 2012 calculation, based on the trend for final demand, foreign trade and GHG emissions levels taken from French territorial inventories.	SDES 2017 processing according to CITEPA (NAMEA AIR 2016 inventories, SECETEN 2017), Eurostat, IEA, INSEE, Customs

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
13.i4	French greenhouse gas emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions in CO ₂ equivalent (Base 100 index = 1990)										France	Eurostat – EEA - UNFCCC Reports
	per capita		94.95	90.18	89.95	89.6	84.57	85.4					
	by sector of activity												
	Transport		137.7	137.9	136.3	135.5	135.5	136.7	137.3	137.9			
	Residential-Tertiary	Mteq CO ₂	106.6	93.0	98.5	100.7	84.3	87.6	89.4	91.0			
	Manufacturing industry		92.1	88.2	85.3	84.8	82.2	81.2	77.5	79.0			Citepa, Climate format inventory, May 2016
	Energy industry		66.6	57.8	58.5	57.7	44.7	46.6	50.0	54.5			
	Agriculture		88.7	88.1	87.6	87.5	89.5	89.2	88.1	88.4			
	Waste treatment		19.9	19.4	18.6	18.1	17.8	16.8	15.8	15.4			
	Total excluding LULUCF (Land use, land use change, and forestry)		511.6	484.3	484.9	484.2	454.1	458.1	458.2	466.1			
13.i5	Compensation paid out for natural disasters	Millions of € (base 2014)	1,468	1,137	371	419	706	846			All France	SDES according to the <i>Caisse Centrale de Réassurance</i>	

Goal 14: aquatic life



Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 14 aims at providing a framework for the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems and to protect them from undesirable effects resulting from human activities. The monitoring of Goal 14 and the definition of indicators must reflect the great responsibility incumbent on France when it comes to managing marine waters, given the size of its marine space – the second largest in the world – and the fact that it is the only country in the world with presence in four oceans. The National Strategy for the Sea and Coastline (SNML) provides a reference framework for public policies in this field. During the working group's discussions about monitoring Goal 14, synergy was sought between the SNML and monitoring indicators.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
14.i1	Ecological status of coastal water bodies	The Water Framework Directive defines two types of coastal waters: coastal water bodies and transitional water bodies. For each, the chemical and biological statuses are identified on a conventional scale from 0 (poor) to 1 (benchmark state). The overall status is the worse of the two figures. The classification of water bodies is based on different biotic (phytoplankton, macro algae, fauna, etc.) and abiotic (physico-chemical parameters) parameters.	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Supplementary indicator	
14.i2	Percentage of Northern Fulmars found dead with more than 0.1 g of plastic in their stomachs in the Channel	Data and monitoring of the impact of waste on marine fauna have largely been structured within the framework of the OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (2009). As such, an EcoQO (Ecological Quality Objective) on the stomach content of fulmars found washed up on the shore was introduced and can now be used for assessment purposes.		Alternative to UN indicator 14.1.1	The Northern Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>), also known as Fulmar or Arctic Fulmar, is a seabird species conventionally used to observe the impact of waste on marine wildlife.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
14.i3	Annual assessment of the main nutrient flows from watersheds in Metropolitan France	Annual flow of nitrogen (from nitrates) and phosphorus, in kt, discharged into the Channel, North Sea, Atlantic and Mediterranean during the year		Alternative to UN indicator 14.1.1	
14.i4	Pollution control at sea: number of 'Polrep' reports (Pollution Reports) tracked by the authorities	Number of official reports – known as Polrep (Pollution Report) – of pollution occurring during the year drafted by the French Regional Operational Surveillance and Rescue Centres (CROSS)		Alternative to UN indicator 14.1.1	
14.i5	Changes in the status of overseas coral reefs: percentage of coral reef monitoring stations in French overseas territories with stable/increasing/decreasing live coral cover	Percentage of coral reef monitoring stations in French overseas territories with stable/increasing/decreasing live coral cover	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and take action for their restoration for healthy and productive oceans	Supplementary indicator	Indicator introduced recently by the ONB (French biodiversity observatory)
14.i6	Progress made with an ecosystem approach: seaboard strategic document (Metropolitan France) or a basin strategic document (Overseas France)	Monitoring of the progress made with strategic documents for seaboard/basins of the 4 Metropolitan seaboard and the 4 Overseas seaboard These documents may not yet exist, may be at the development stage or may have already been adopted.		Alternative to UN indicator 14.2.1	

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
14.i7	Marine protected areas	This indicator focuses on the proportion of marine protected areas covered by a management document (in surface area). When a marine protected area is created, the standard duration assumed for the production and adoption of a management document is three years. This period is therefore taken into account in the statistics: the indicator represents the ratio between the extent of marine protected areas covered by a management document over three years and the total surface area of marine protected areas that existed three years earlier. The surface areas are calculated on 1 January each year and expressed as a percentage of the total surface area of French marine waters.	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	Alternative to UN indicator 14.5.1	

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but possibly contributing to report on progress with SDG 14

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comment
6.i3	Compliance rate of sanitation systems (wastewater treatment facilities and non-collective systems)	SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation	
12.i5	Annual tonnage of waste recycled/recovered by type	SDG 12: responsible consumption and production	
15.i7	Trend in the number of invasive alien species in France	SDG 15: terrestrial ecosystems	

Observations

The Fulmars indicator is a proxy and will be replaced by the 'Waste distribution in metropolitan coastal waters' indicator as soon as it becomes available.

French strategies and policies in force

- Plan to control green algae in Brittany
- National strategy for the sea and Coastal areas (2017)
- National waste prevention programme (PNPD) 2014–20
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) (2016)
- Law for the reclamation of biodiversity, nature and landscapes of 8 August 2016
- Energy Transition for Green Growth Act, 18 August 2015

Further details on the indicators

None

Other recommendations

R14.1 - The working group emphasizes the general need for better understanding of the marine environment.

R14.2 - Fishing, its influence on the marine environment and its regulation are covered by the Common Fisheries Policy and therefore by European reporting to the FAO. Relevant indicators on the reduction of environmentally harmful subsidies are not yet available (UN indicator 14.6.1 classified as Tier 3 'Percentage reduction in harmful fishing subsidies'). The UN is working to establish metadata for an indicator. The working group advocates support for this work.

R14.3 - Target 14.7 aimed at 'sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism' in 'small island developing states' could inspire French policy in some French overseas departments, but indicators are not currently available. The working group recommends studying the feasibility of an indicator at the overseas department level, by extending the scope of fishing to aquaculture and tourism and by analysing the number of jobs concerned and their evolution. The modalities of this feasibility study have yet to be defined. The working group recommends inter-ministerial a dialogue (between the ministry in charge of agriculture and the ministry in charge of ecology) and bringing together all stakeholders.

R14.4 - The 'Proportion of the total budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology' is not available. It would be worthwhile investigating whether disaggregation of the research budget would be affordable or not.

To find out more

- *ONB website: Changes in the status of coral reefs*
- *ONB website: Surface areas of marine protected areas*
- *ONML website*

Table of SDG 14 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
14.i1	<p>Ecological status of coastal water bodies</p> <p><i>Quality or ecological potential of coastal waters – Transitional water bodies</i></p> <p>Very good and good Average Bad Unknown</p> <p><i>Quality or ecological potential of coastal waters – coastal water bodies</i></p> <p>Very good/Good Average Bad Poor</p>										All France including Overseas France	Water agencies and Onema with SDES processing
							50.3					
							37.4					
							11.7					
							0.6					
							50.3					
							37.3					
							11.7					
							0.6					
14.i2	Percentage of Northern Fulmars found dead with more than 0.1 g of plastic in their stomachs in the Channel	%	87.5 (2006–10)	860 (2007–11)								Ifremer with SDES processing

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
14.i3	Annual assessment of the main nutrient flows from watersheds in Metropolitan France										Metropolitan France	Water agencies, Schapi, Hydro bank with SDES processing
	Nitrate-bound nitrogen flow to the sea:	Base 100 index – 1999	62.16	39.61	88.18							
	Channel-North Sea		68.36	54.62	73.71	101.77						
	Atlantic		62.24	32.31	57.11	92.93						
	Mediterranean		87.65	61.76	78.69	95.97						
	Phosphorous flow to the sea:	Base 100 index – 2000	35.28	19.11	44.58							
	Channel-North Sea		23.89	21.33	30.45	30.99						
	Atlantic		34.22	16.30	33.14	63.90						
	Mediterranean		47.59	20.88	30.15	30.64						
14.i4	Pollution control at sea: number of 'Polrep' reports (Pollution Reports) tracked by the authorities										All France including Overseas France	CEDRE documentation
	Confirmed polrep, of which	Number	164	142	116	120	96	91				
	Hydrocarbons		103	84	79	81	55	62				
	Metropolitan waters		136	119	88	100	72	66				
	Overseas waters		0	3	1	1	2	3				
	Outside French waters		26	19	1	17	16	21				
	Pollution type	%										
	Hydrocarbons							68.0				
	Unknown substance							8.0				
	Chemical substance							4.0				
	Vegetable oil							2.0				
	Mistaken pollution							7.0				
	Other						11.0					

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
14.i5	<p>Changes in the status of overseas coral reefs: proportion of coral reef monitoring stations in French overseas territories, where the live coral cover is:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">increasing stable declining</p>	%										Overseas France	Ifrecor via its Focal Points
								11.0					
								53.0					
								36.0					
14.i6	<p>Progress with an ecosystem approach</p> <p>Seaboards with a seaboard strategic document (Metropolitan France) or a basin strategic document (Overseas France)</p> <p>Metropolitan France (4 seaboards)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Seaboards that have an adopted strategic document</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Seaboards for which a strategic document is being drafted</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Seaboards with no strategic document</p> <p>Overseas (4 seaboards)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Seaboards that have an adopted strategic document</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Seaboards for which a strategic document is being drafted</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Seaboards with no strategic document</p>	Number										All France	
										0	0		
										0	4		
										4	0		
										0	0		
										0	0		
										4	4		
													Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Delegation for the Sea and the Coast (DML)

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
14.i7	Marine protected areas										All France	AAMP (Agency for Marine Protected Areas)
	Proportion, in terms of surface area, of marine protected areas over three years old with a validated management document, as a ratio of the total surface area of marine protected areas	%		72.4	59.2	58.4	72.7	81.0	86.3	94.7		
	Share of French marine waters in marine protected areas	%	1.28	1.95	2.64	3.81	3.83	16.52	16.52	22.30		



Goal 15: terrestrial ecosystems

Protect, restore and promote a sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss

Goal 15 aims at preserving and restoring terrestrial ecosystems by promoting sustainable management. This involves sustainable forest management, combating desertification, reversing land degradation and halting the loss of biodiversity. France has an exceptional natural heritage in its mainland areas and overseas territories. It is present on two continents and in all the world's oceans, except the Arctic. It has the world's second largest maritime space with more than 10 million km² under its jurisdiction. France is the European leader for the diversity of amphibians, birds, and mammals. Most of the French overseas territories (New Caledonia, Reunion Island, Mayotte, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Polynesia, and Wallis and Futuna) are located in four biodiversity areas. France's commitment to biodiversity protection is particularly crucial as land in the country is subject to increasing artificialisation, while the number of endangered species continues to rise. The National Biodiversity Strategy (SNB) embodies France's commitment under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The SNB is in line with the indicators selected to monitor Goal 15. Those indicators address forest management, land artificialisation and degradation, and biodiversity loss. In relation to forest management, it was decided to use a generic indicator relating to the afforestation rate in France. As many forests are private, more specific sustainable forest management policies, such as those on dead wood management, do not apply everywhere in the country and consequently provide only a partial view of the situation.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
15.i1	Afforestation rate	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of Metropolitan France covered by forest. Here, forest is defined using the FAO definition applied to the IGN forest inventory. It corresponds to an 'a minimum area of land of 50 ares of a width equal to or exceeding 20 metres, comprising trees reaching a height of 5 metres at maturity <i>in situ</i> and with a tree cover canopy of at least 10%, of non-crop plants'. Formations not meeting these criteria, but clearly meeting them less than five years previously (following clear-cutting, for example) are counted as forests as long as there is no clear change in land use (cultivation, artificialisation, etc.).</p> <p>Beyond the five-year period, they are considered as moors, again if there is no obvious change in land use (cultivation, artificialisation etc.).</p>	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	UN indicator 15.1.1	<p>Woodlands are areas of at least 5 ares, populated by forest species likely to reach a height of 5 m or more at maturity, where the tree cover rate is at least 10%. For young stands with less than 10% canopy cover, they must have at least 500 future stems per hectare or, in the case of wide-spaced plantations, 300 plants per hectare.</p> <p>European indicator</p>
15.i2	Conservation status of natural habitats	<p>The indicator indicates the proportion of assessments of habitats of Community interest (listed in Annex I of the Habitats, Fauna and Flora Directive) deemed as being in a good state of conservation, as a ratio of the total number of assessments in Metropolitan France. The indicator is broken down by major habitat types (forest, moorland, bogs and peatlands, freshwater, coastal, etc.) and for the entire Metropolitan area.</p> <p>This is not the proportion of habitats, but the proportion of positive assessments, which includes the breakdown by biogeographic region (evaluation unit = the condition of a habitat in a biogeographic region).</p>		Alternative to UN indicator 15.1.2	<p>Not available in the French overseas departments</p> <p>For a given habitat, the favourable status corresponds to a stable or increasing range; a sufficient, stable or increasing surface area; unaltered structures and functioning; and prospects that this status will subsist in the near future.</p> <p>European indicator</p>

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
15.i3	Proportion of Metropolitan France covered by ecosystems with little human impact	Sum of the surface areas of the Corine Land Cover items no. s 3, 4, 231, 243 and 244, as a ratio of the total surface area of Metropolitan France		Supplementary indicator	The Corine Land Cover items include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 - Forests and semi-natural environments - 4 - Wetlands - 231 - Grasslands - 243 Complex cropping and plot systems - 244 - Agroforestry areas
15.i4	Sites with polluted soils (number of sites, types of pollution, impacts)	Number of sites listed in the Basol database of polluted or potentially polluted sites and soils, requiring preventive or curative action by the authorities		Supplementary indicator	
15.i5	Protected terrestrial areas	For terrestrial areas, the indicator shows the proportion of French territory benefiting from strong protection: core area of a national park, natural reserves, biological reserves, site subject to a prefectural biotope protection order. This indicator does not therefore cover the full range of protected areas or marine protected areas.	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Supplementary indicator	Four main categories of tools used to protect terrestrial natural areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regulatory mechanisms ('core area of the national park', natural reserves, prefectural order for the protection of biotopes, biological reserve and national hunting and wildlife reserve); - contractual mechanisms (national park membership area, regional natural park (PNR)); - implementation of the Natura 2000 network; - public land regulation.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
15.i6	Trends for specialist common bird populations	Changes over time and space of the quantity of bird populations sampled in sufficient numbers across France. These changes are estimated for each species, furthermore a geometric mean per group of species is calculated. The year 1989 is used as the baseline (base 100).		Alternative to UN indicator 15.5.1	A species is considered as a 'specialist' when at least two thirds of its population are concentrated in a single habitat. Specialist species in a given habitat have more stringent ecological requirements than generalist species and a narrower range of environmental conditions. The French National Museum of Natural History is in charge of the STOC-EPS programme, run by the CRBPO European indicator
15.i7	Trend in the number of invasive alien species in France	Average change in the number of invasive alien species by department in Metropolitan France, based on a panel of 84 species, and number of species identified in at least one of the Overseas territories and included in the list of 100 species considered by IUCN to be among the most invasive in the world.	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	Alternative to UN indicator 15.8.1	An invasive alien species in a territory is an alien animal or plant species, i.e. one that is not native to that territory, whose introduction by humans, whether deliberate or accidental, endangers native ecosystems, habitats or species with negative ecological, economic and health consequences.

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but possibly contributing to report on progress with SDG 15

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comments
2.i3	Average arable crop diversity	SDG 2: food security and sustainable agriculture	
11.i2	Artificialisation of land	SDG 11: sustainable cities and settlements	
14.i3	Eutrophication indicator: annual assessment of the main nutrient flows from watersheds in Metropolitan France	SDG 14: marine life	

Observations

None

French strategies and policies in force

- National strategy on invasive alien species (2017)
- National Biodiversity Strategy 2011–20
- Law for the reclamation of biodiversity, nature and landscapes of 8 August 2016

Further details on the indicators

The increase in forest surface areas encompasses two distinct phenomena: voluntary reforestation and agricultural decline, particularly in mountain areas.

Other recommendations

R15.1 - The mountain vegetation cover index (the 'Mountain' version of the indicators put forward in 15.1.2) is not currently available. There is currently no consensus on the definition of 'mountain'. It would be useful to reach a common definition.

R15.2 - The CGEDD report recommends using an indicator on turtles in the French overseas departments and territories. This indicator should be produced by 2019.

R15.3 - The CGEDD report recommends using an indicator to monitor access to benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. This indicator is not currently produced. The working group recommends to consider its production.

To find out more

- *ONB website: Afforestation rate in Metropolitan France*
- *ONB website: Conservation status of natural habitats*
- *ONB website: Proportion of Metropolitan France occupied by ecosystems with little human impact*
- *ONB website: Surface area of protected terrestrial area in Metropolitan France & Surface area of protected terrestrial areas in Overseas France*
- *ONB website: Trends for specialist common bird populations*
- *ONB website: Trend for the average number of invasive alien species per department in Metropolitan France*

Table of SDG 15 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
15.i1	Afforestation rate	%	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.5						Metropolitan France The annual values indicated for a year N correspond to the mean of the values over 5 years (N-2 to N+2).	IGN, Forest inventory 2008–14
15.i2	Conservation status of natural habitats	%			22% favourable over 2007–12							Metropolitan France	National Biodiversity Observatory
15.i3	Proportion of Metropolitan France occupied by ecosystems with little human impact	Hectares Percentage (%)			28,898,715 52.7							Metropolitan France	National Biodiversity Observatory

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
15.i4	Sites with polluted soils (number of sites, status of sites, types of pollution, impacts)	Number										France	DGPR data, SDES processing
	Total				289	1,871	1,256	710					
	<i>Site status</i>												
	Site secured and/or diagnosed				29	124	124	36					
	Site under evaluation				64	363	181	114					
	Work in progress at site				34	257	246	138					
	Site subject to monitoring and/or restriction(s) on use				120	848	545	370					
	Site having undergone treatment and free from restrictions				42	279	160	52					
	<i>Type of pollution at the site</i>												
	Waste dumping				64	430	292	152					
	Air deposition				17	109	97	58					
	Underground deposition				35	210	134	59					
	Dumping of miscellaneous substances				17	137	86	41					
	Polluted soil				194	1322	778	451					
	Polluted groundwater				133	822	545	369					
	Uncharacterised pollution				21	92	38	16					
	<i>Impacts observed</i>												
	Abnormal levels in groundwater				145	866	582	394					
	Drinking water withdrawal stopped				2	15	7	8					
	Abnormal levels in surface water and/or sediment				16	95	67	44					

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
15.i4	Abnormal levels in plants intended for human or animal consumption				0	14	5	0				
	Abnormal levels in animals intended for human consumption			0	5	1	1					
	Abnormal levels in soils			116	904	431	193					
	Complaints about odours			0	22	19	8					
	Health			0	8	6	2					
	None			28	152	121	54					
	Unknown			13	124	64	22					
No impact observed after clean-up			14	100	38	27						

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
15.15	Protected terrestrial areas										All France		
	French land surfaces classified as protected terrestrial areas in Metropolitan France	km ²			6,943.87	7,026.12	7,215.97	7,380.93	7,410.38			MNHN 'Protected database, 2016 Processing: 2016	(SPN), Areas' February SDES,
	in Overseas France			25,687.08	25,736.94	25,736.98	25,737.75			MNHN 'Protected database, 2015 Processing: 2015		(SPN), Areas' February SDES,	
	Share of French marine waters in marine protected areas in Metropolitan France	%		1.27	1.28	1.32		1.35	1.35			MNHN 'Protected database, 2016 Processing: 2016	(SPN), Areas' February SDES,
	in Overseas France			28.58	28.64	28.64		28.64			MNHN 'Protected database, 2015 Processing: 2015	(SPN), Areas' February SDES,	

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
15.i6	Trends for specialist common bird populations	Base 100 index – 1989										Metropolitan France	National Biodiversity Observatory
	Specialist species		75	75	75	69	67	70	71	68			
	Generalist species		115	116	112	109	103	110	108	102			
	Agricultural species		60	64	61	59	56	58	53	48			
	Forest species		91	88	92	84	85	90	94	93			
	Species in built environments		75	75	72	61	60	61	67	65			
15.i7	Trend in the number of invasive alien species in France											All France	ONB indicator
	Average number of invasive alien species per department in Metropolitan France		Period 1999–08: 17.6							Period 2009–18: 27.7			
	Number of species in Overseas France among the most invasive in the world								60				

Goal 16: peace, justice and effective institutions



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Targets of **Goal 16** address three interrelated themes: the rule of law, the quality of national and international institutions, and peace. The group considered the themes of insecurity and crime, access to justice and trust in institutions as major themes. The relative lack of public statistics illustrating these themes resulted in the formulation of a large number of recommendations (eight), several of which require strategic, conceptual, and technical consideration to set up an appropriate monitoring system.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
16.i1	Number of homicides	Annual number of homicides (including assault and battery causing death) recorded by security forces in Metropolitan France and the French overseas departments	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	UN indicator 16.1.1	European indicator
16.i2	Proportion of adults who are victims of physical and/or sexual violence	Proportion of respondents who declared themselves victims of physical and/or sexual violence during the previous year, whether within or outside their household, in Metropolitan France		Alternative to UN indicator 16.1.3	The group recommends disaggregation by gender, by major type of violence, and by type of perpetrator European indicator
16.i3	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Number of unsentenced detainees in prison as a proportion of the total prison population	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	UN indicator 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.3.2	European indicator

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
16.i4	Public trust in institutions	Proportion of people claiming to have trust (a lot or to some degrees) in institutions: Army, Police, Justice, Hospital, School	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Alternative to UN indicator 16.6.2	Sources: Cevipof Barometer (Sciences Po, CNRS) The group recommends breaking this down for the different institutions.

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but possibly contributing to report on progress with SDG 16

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comments
5.i3	Number of victims of domestic physical and/or sexual violence	SDG 5: Gender equality	
5.i4	Number of victims of non-domestic physical sexual violence	SDG 5: Gender equality	
6.i6	Proportion of local public services with advisory committees	SDG 6: sustainable water management for all	

Observations

None

French strategies and policies in force

None mentioned

Further details on the indicators

The indicator on the proportion of unsentenced detainees (detention) includes prisons and detention centres.

Other recommendations

R16.1 - An experiment is underway to produce statistical information on corruption for the first time in France. The CVS household survey has been improved with questions on this issue, in relation to corruption in the private life and in professional environments. Following the lessons learned from the experiment, it may be recommended to continue with these analyses.

The group also recommends finding a survey instrument to regularly monitor the extent and evolution of corruption for businesses.

R16.2 - A law on domestic violence is expected to be passed soon. The group recommends to examine the monitoring indicators for this law when the dashboard will be revised.

Most notably, the 'Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month' or a similar indicator will be required to monitor this form of delinquency. The indicators currently produced on reports of children in danger or cases going to court for children in danger cover a broader scope.

R16.3 - Indicators to measure the violence suffered by children are still missing. In relation to the Recommendation R16.2, the working group recommends enabling calculation of the indicator, 'Proportion of young women and men 18–29 years-old, who have been victims of sexual violence before 18', which is not currently available.

R16.4 - One of the major social inequalities is the forgoing of justice for financial reasons or lack of information. Work is underway at the Ministry of Justice to determine a synthetic indicator on access to justice in France, possibly a duration indicator. The working group supports this work and recommends to put in place this type of indicator (see SDG 10).

R16.5 - The global Target 16.10 'Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the national legislation and international agreements' appeared relevant to France according to the group's view. It therefore recommends to give specific consideration to this issue to determine the most appropriate indicators for monitoring this target.

R16.6 - An indicator close to the UN indicator 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,' could be calculated using the Trajectories and Origins (TeO) survey, the second edition of which is currently being conducted. However, TeO surveys are not conducted frequently enough (2008 then 2018) to provide dashboard input. In addition to the TeO survey, the group therefore recommends looking at whether it would be relevant to monitor specific forms of discrimination (in employment, access to housing, etc.) via household surveys for official statistics purposes, and introducing specific questions to be asked at regular time intervals. This is something that could be considered also at the European level.

In addition, the 'Number of companies that have implemented a harassment awareness plan' could be a useful indicator, but it is currently unavailable.

R16.7 - The fundamental question of participatory democracy is not covered by any indicator, other than 6.i6 'Proportion of local public services with consultative commissions', which is insufficient by itself in reporting terms. The group would like to see progress on the quantitative description of this phenomenon in France and recommends giving thought to the production of the international indicator 16.7.2 'Proportion of population who believes that decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group'.

R16.8 - The 'Proportion of the population present in the territory without an administratively recognised address' is not currently available, but it would be useful to monitor the serious issue of the insufficient number of residential facilities compared to requirements and, more generally, the fact that some people are unable to access to their rights due to administrative constraints. The working group strongly recommends the production of this information.

R16.9 - Finally, the working group encourages further discussion to seek appropriate solutions and instruments to produce statistics with robust methodologies in response to governance monitoring issues. In particular, it recommends to monitor the work of the Praia Group, established by the United Nations in 2015.

To find out more

- *Ministry of Justice website: Key figures from the prison authorities*
- *Ministry of Justice website: Interstats – Insecurity and delinquency in 2016: first statistical review*
- *Cevipof website: Political Confidence Barometer*

Table of SDG 16 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years							Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
16.i1	Number of homicides		795	860	784	784	803	872	892	Metropolitan France (including the 2015 attacks)	Basis for crimes recorded by the police and gendarmerie – SSMSI
16.i2	Proportion of adults who are victims of physical and/or sexual violence	%							2.5	People 18–75 years-old, Metropolitan France Data as the annual mean value for the period 2012–2016	Living conditions and security surveys, INSEE-ONDRP
16.i3	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	%	25.9	25.1	24.7	24.8	25.0	27.2	28.5	All France	Department of Prisons
16.i4	Public trust in institutions		<u>Data currently being collected</u>								

Goal 17: partnerships for the Goals

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The global implementation of the SDGs requires financial support between the different regions of the world, adapted to the Goals pursued, as well as a sound financial background for each country. For Goal 17, the group has adopted a concise dashboard with indicators illustrating these two key aspects.

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
17.i1	Total net official development assistance (ODA)	Total net official development assistance (ODA) (bilateral and multilateral): amount and proportion of gross national income (GNI), distribution to least developed countries and by major geographical area	17.2 Developed countries to fully implement their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	UN indicator 17.2.1	<p>ODA is made of resource flows provided to countries and territories listed among ODA recipients or to multilateral institutions,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from public bodies, including states and local authorities or from bodies acting on behalf of public bodies - whose main purpose is to promote economic development and improve the standard of living of developing countries, - on favourable terms and with a grant element of at least 25% (based on a discount rate of 10%). <p>(OECD DAC) The group recommends disaggregating the indicator by major geographical area. European indicator</p>

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
17.i2	Amount of bilateral official development assistance (ODA) by sector and by marker	<p>Amount of official development assistance (ODA) disaggregated by sector or subsector related to the SDGs (Environmental Protection, Social Infrastructure and Services, Water Supply and Sanitation, Basic Health, Agriculture, Education, Energy), by marker.</p> <p>This refers to gross bilateral ODA for sectors, and ODA commitments for markers.</p>	<p>17.2 Developed countries to fully implement their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</p>	Grouping of UN and supplementary indicators	The group recommends disaggregating the indicator by sector and by marker.
17.i3	Public debt (Maastricht definition of public debt)	Consolidated sum of the gross debt of a given government within the meaning of the national accounts: the state, various central government bodies (ODACs), local governments and social security funds, measured in nominal value, as a proportion of GDP		Alternative to UN indicator 17.13.1	<p>One of the 'national wealth indicators'</p> <p>European indicator</p>

No.	Indicator wording	Definition	UN Target	Link with UN indicator	Comments
17.i4	Private debt (non-financial corporations and households)	Debt of private non-financial agents as a percentage of GDP		Alternative to UN indicator 17.13.1	One of the 'national wealth indicators' European indicator
17.i5	Financial soundness indicator (Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets)	The financial soundness of banks is measured by different prudential ratios, taking into account the effects of a possible bank failure on the stability of the entire financial system and, beyond that, of the economy. This financial soundness can be measured by the solvency ratio, comparing the amount of equity capital of banking groups with any risk related to their activities (non-repayment of distributed loans, other impairment of its assets, etc.). Banks must be permanently solvent, i.e. able to meet their commitments at any time. The 'Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets' solvency ratio takes into account the equity capital considered to be the most robust according to standards established by the prudential authorities, which also list the methods for weighting the potential risks associated with the commitments made by banking groups.	10.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	UN indicator 10.5.1	

Indicators primarily assigned to other goals, but possibly contributing to report on progress with SDG 17

No.	Indicator wording	Primary goal	Comments
13.i4	French greenhouse gas emissions	SDG 13: measures to combat climate change	

Observations

None

French strategies and policies in force

- Maastricht Treaty
- French commitments on development aid

Further details on the indicators

It seemed more appropriate to link an indicator for one of the international targets for SDG 10 to this Goal 17, namely indicator 17.i5, which completes indicators 17.i4 and 17.i3.

Other recommendations

R17.1 - The working group recommends the calculation of the 'Dollar value of promised financial and technical assistance to developing countries (including through North-South and South-South, and triangular cooperation)', an indicator that is currently not available.

R17.2 - The working group recommends using the TOSSD (total official support for sustainable development) when it is available (see recommendation on Target 10b above). This measure is currently being developed by donors, by statistical institutes, and beneficiary countries engaged in South-South cooperation. It would be the most relevant, because the objective is to take into account ODA, other public flows, and private flows in a comprehensive manner.

R17.3 - The existence of mechanisms to ensure the coherence of plans at the various administrative levels is a key issue, linked to the promotion of local governance. However, such an indicator does not exist *a priori* and seems difficult to calculate. Nevertheless, it appears important to make a regular assessment of the state of play on SDG governance in addition to the statistical indicators.

To find out more

- *OECD Stat website: Topic: Development*
- *INSEE website: 2016 national accounts*
- *Eurostat website: Theme: Economics and Finance, Database: Public debt (Maastricht definition) and private sector debt: credit, by sector, unconsolidated*
- *IMF website – IMF Data: Financial soundness indicators*

Table of SDG 17 indicator values

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Year								Scope – Note to the reader	Source	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
17.i1	Total net official development assistance (ODA)										France	OECD, Data set: total flows by donor (ODA+OOF+private) [DAC1]	
	Amount of total net ODA	United States \$, Millions, constant prices 2016	11,325.3	10,755.3	10,643.5	9,639.6	8,983.0	9,046.0	9,621.7	11,056.8			
	Share of total net ODA as a proportion of gross national income	% of gross national income	0.50	0.46	0.45	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.43			OECD, Data set: total flows by donor (ODA+OOF+private) [DAC1]
	Distribution of total net ODA to least developed countries	United States \$, Millions, constant prices 2016	3,217.9	2,988.2	2,239.1	2,760.6	2,159.7	2,378.7	2,103.2				Dataset: Aid disbursements (ODA) to countries and regions [DAC2a]
	<i>of which bilateral aid</i>	United States \$, Millions, constant prices 2016	1,284.6	1,786.5	1,124.1	1,447.6	1,061.3	1,089.6	886.2				
	Distribution of total net ODA by geographical area:	United States \$, Millions, constant prices 2016											
	to Africa		5,896.44	5,548.11	5,375.08	4,393.08	3,834.31	3,866.22	3,914.21				
	<i>of which to Sub-Saharan Africa</i>		5,099.14	4,360.72	4,144.71	3,306.99	2,897.37	3,165.05	2,777.11				
	to Asia		2,303.20	1,701.15	1,584.91	2,166.16	1,541.26	1,606.83	1,778.94				

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
17.i2	Amount of bilateral official development assistance (ODA) by sector and by marker		8,381.3	8,004.0	8,324.4	7,049.8	7,025.7	6,801.4	7,426.0		France	Disbursement of aid (ODA) to countries and regions [DAC2a]
	Gross bilateral ODA by sector											
	Infrastructure and social services (DAC sector code: 100)	United States \$, Millions, constant prices 2016	2,529.3	2,336.0	2,696.6	2,124.5	2,407.0	2,028.0	2,589.7			OECD, CRS (Creditor Reporting System)
	of which:											
	education (DAC sector code: 110)		1,564.7	1,262.2	1,285.5	1,240.3	1,210.9	1,109.0	1,133.1			
	basic health (DAC sector code: 122)		252.7	58.0	57.7	55.9	51.4	65.4	166.9			
	water supply and sanitation (DAC sector code: 140)		242.5	336.1	431.7	301.1	400.8	407.6	607.2			
	Energy (DAC code 230)		99.9	140.3	378.7	524.1	508.9	519.5	635.8			
	Agriculture (DAC sector code: 311)		255.0	300.3	277.8	289.4	340.8	254.2	317.9			
	Environmental protection (Sector code: 410)		1,105.0	941.2	507.6	360.3	461.0	564.0	481.2			
	Bilateral ODA commitments by marker											
	Commitments to a gender marker (gender equality and women's rights)	United States \$, Millions, constant prices 2015	1,054.7	945.1	685.0	514.7	806.8	1,034.3				
	Commitments to biodiversity marker		392.0	270.2	458.5	211.7	597.1	1,598.1				
	Commitments to climate change mitigation marker		2,631.4	1,511.9	2,837.3	1,376.3	1,822.0	2,589.9				
	Commitments to climate change adaptation marker		399.4	169.3	544.2	411.2	987.2	1,209.8				

No.	Indicator wording	Unit	Years								Scope – Note to the reader	Source
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
17.i3	Public debt (Maastricht definition of public debt)	As % of GDP	81.6	85.2	89.6	92.4	95.0	95.8	96.5		France	Eurostat, INSEE calculations
17.i4	Private debt	As % of GDP									France	Eurostat, INSEE calculations
	Households		52.9	53.9	54.4	54.8	54.9	55.4	56.4			
	Non-financial corporations		78.2	80.5	83.3	82.1	86.1	87.4	89.7			
17.i5	Financial soundness indicator (Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets)	%	10.82	10.98	13.65	13.40	13.11	13.81	14.48	15.29	Solvency of French banking groups worldwide	IMF

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Annex 1: mandate of the Working Group

Paris, 19 October 2017



Conseil national
de l'information statistique

Mandate of the Working Group

The French version of the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators

Context

In September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the Agenda 2030, which sets 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁴ and 169 targets for the period 2015–30. These objectives and targets are not legally binding on states but form a shared roadmap for the transition towards sustainable development.

At the meeting of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2016, a group of experts and inter-agencies, including the INSEE represented by Claire Plateau, put forward a list of 241 indicators (229 not counting the duplicates) to monitor the Goals and Targets of the Sustainable Development Programme until 2030. This global framework has been slightly revised to include 244 indicators (232 not counting the duplicates) and validated by the Statistical Commission in March 2017, then by the UN Economic and Social Council in June 2017. It has been formally adopted at the UN General Assembly in September 2017. The formal adoption has been an important step that should strengthen the indicators' role in monitoring implementation of the SDGs at the global level.

The global indicator framework is not casted into stones. It will be revised in 2020 and in 2025 to take into account future developments in methodology, production capacities, and possible additional indicators that could be added to provide better coverage of certain targets. Minor adjustments may be made each year, as required.

The indicators have been divided into three groups, at the international level:

- **Tier 1:** the indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data is regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries;
- **Tier 2:** the indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data is not regularly produced by countries;
- **Tier 3:** an internationally established methodology or standards are not yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

This classification will be reviewed each year in line with methodological developments. Only Tier 1 indicators, and possibly Tier 2 indicators, will be collected for the global report.

At the international level, policy goals are monitored by the UN Secretary General, based on a statistical report prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). Global indicators are calculated by UN agencies using national data provided by countries and harmonised (or estimated with their agreement in the case of missing data).

At the European level, the first step was to analyse the contribution of European policies to the SDGs and, in the longer term, to ensure that they take into account the SDGs. In this context, the European Commission wished to define a table of indicators for the regular monitoring of the SDGs in a European context from 2017 onwards. To establish the selection of indicators,

⁴See the list of the 17 objectives in the appendices.

Eurostat launched a consultation with the various Directorates-General of the Commission and the European NSIs. At the end of the process, a list of 100 indicators has been selected and adopted in June 2017. A statistical report based on these indicators is planned for November 2017.

National goals

In France, the Commissioner General for Sustainable Development (CGDD), as an inter-ministerial delegate, and the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs coordinate and monitor the implementation of the SDGs. In addition to this political supervision, the INSEE works with the various ministries and statistical services to coordinate the statistical work on indicators for global (supply of data to international agencies) and national (data and indicators for monitoring national strategies) monitoring.

Together with the CGDD's efforts to produce an annual national report on the SDGs as early as July 2016, the INSEE conducted an opening inventory among producers of public statistics to obtain an initial overview of the feasibility and availability of statistical indicators in France that are an exact or close match for the global framework. Of the 232 indicators (not counting duplicates), 31 do not fall within the field of statistics. 35% of the indicators appeared to be available in an exact version and 30% in an approximate version. Within three years, 87% of the indicators could be available; 13% of the indicators do not seem feasible in the medium term, often due to the complexity of establishing the indicator (fuzzy definition, non-existent methodology).

In March 2017, after completion of this initial inventory, the INSEE published on its website the values since 2010 of the 110 national indicators available.

Different types of sustainable development indicators – primarily context, resource, and results indicators – have been selected at the global level. They have been designed to be relevant first and foremost for international comparative purposes. In order to make these indicators meaningful for national use, they need to be in line with French public policies and strategies that contribute to the SDGs. The indicators must be able to inform the action of the state and private and public stakeholders in sustainable development, within the international framework defined by the SDGs. It is therefore necessary to take the 232 indicators selected at the global level and select those that are the most relevant for the national level, and to propose new ones that are better adapted to national policies.

The dashboard to be set up should therefore clarify the implementation and monitoring of French strategies that contribute to the SDGs, and meet the requirements of the various stakeholders involved. Selected indicators must therefore be relevant to national public policies. In addition, the overall dashboard must be sufficiently clear and cover the different areas in a balanced way.

Targeting a limited number of indicators (maximum 100) would without any doubt be a good objective. The indicators will be selected as a priority from those that are available and calculable in the short and medium term, taking into account the type of indicators used at the international level.

The work done by Eurostat at the European level to select the indicators could be used to this end. The indicators could also be prioritised in line with their importance in national strategies.

Finally, it is important that these national indicators are easily available and that they are regularly explained that everyone can take ownership of the progress made with the SDGs.

Work to be carried out within the CNIS

A CNIS working group will be launched to define a national dashboard for monitoring the SDGs.

Since the 17 Sustainable Development Goals cover a wide range of thematic areas and since the UN approach will be further developed to link indicators to the national context and policies under each theme, it is not easy to tie this group to just one of the CNIS thematic commissions, in this case the Commission on the Environment and Sustainable Development, because it is suitable to receive inputs from experts on each theme. This group will therefore report to the CNIS board and to the thematic commissions.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals can be divided into four main thematic areas. Three of them – social, environmental (and territories) and economic – correspond to the three pillars of sustainable development. A small number of objectives or indicators, related to governance and institutions, are difficult to classify in one of the three aforementioned areas and fall within a field that is poorly covered by official statistics at the present time. A peculiar attention will be given to them in the debate, which may result in proposals to change the information system to collect new statistical information.

The three areas also match the scope covered by a group of CNIS thematic commissions (respectively demography, public services, and employment; financial system and enterprises; environment and territories), which will facilitate the working group's reporting to the commissions.

Jean-René Brunetière, Honorary General Engineer for Bridges, Waters and Forests in the *Grand Corps de l'État* is the Chairman of the working group.

The rapporteurs are Sylvie Eghbal-Téhérani, Head of the INSEE statistical coordination mission, and Frédéric Vey, Head of the Office of Indicators, Studies and Data Science for Sustainable Development at the SDES.

The working group will bring together:

- SSP (Official Statistical Service) members competent in each theme;
- representatives of the administrative entities in charge of the relevant thematic policies (competent central government departments in the ministries or public institutions);
- researchers;
- civil society experts: trade unions, professional federations, associations, NGOs, or other stakeholders in specific fields, such as health, integration, consumption, environment, etc.;
- representatives of local authorities, for certain themes;
- representatives of the CNIS thematic commissions.

Given the scope and challenge of the subject, a first step will be to work in a small group to define a pragmatic working method for the definition of an overall dashboard and the criteria for selecting the indicators.

This phase, which could be completed by the end of the second semester 2017, will be carried out concurrently with an experiment within a limited scope among the 12 SDGs selected by the United Nations for 2017⁵ and 2018⁶.

Based on the work carried out by the select group, the organisational arrangements for the working group as a whole will be as indicated below:

- the plenary group will be the decision-making body of the working group. Its missions will be to validate the work conducted by its members and to compile the list of indicators selected for monitoring the SDGs in France; it will meet once or twice a year;

⁵ SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (end hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 9 (resilient infrastructure, sustainable industry and innovation), SDG 14 (aquatic life) and SDG 17 (partnerships)

⁶ SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (clean and affordable energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 15 (terrestrial ecosystems).

- the members of the plenary group will be divided into three thematic subgroups of about twenty people, to carry out the necessary consultations and discussions on the indicators. The thematic subgroups are: Economy, Finance, Work, Business Lines/Environment and Infrastructures/Social Issues, Health, Employment and Living Conditions.

The plenary working group will first draw up a thematic mapping of its work and define its schedule accordingly to plan its members' participation in the various tasks as far as possible. It will identify the associated national public policies and relevant CNIS commissions. It may occasionally invite bodies or people qualified on a given subject, but who are not required to participate in the project as a whole.

As a priority, it will take onboard the SDGs selected for the 2018 report (**Goals 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15**; (clean water and sanitation, clean and affordable energy, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, terrestrial ecosystems)) and for 2019: (**Goals 4, 8, 10, 13 and 16**; (quality education, decent work and economic growth, reduce inequality, measures to combat climate change, peaceful and inclusive society)).

In addition to its selection of UN indicators, the working group may put forward a limited number of indicators not included in the international framework, but necessary for monitoring national strategies; it may also highlight any shortcomings in the current statistical system and suggest changes. Finally, it may issue recommendations on the availability of indicators.

The working group will report on the progress of its work by major thematic area, to the commission(s) concerned (some objectives may concern several commissions) upon request, and the commissions may make comments or proposals. The work will be validated by the CNIS board on an ongoing basis.

Annex 2: composition of the Working Group (list of persons invited)

Name	Organisation
ACCARDO Jérôme	INSEE
AFSA Cedric	INSEE
AIGOIN Jean-Luc	Éco-maires
AISSI Élodie	CFDT
ALBOUY Valérie	INSEE
ANXIONNAZ Isabelle	INSEE
ARONICA Elvira	French Ministry of Solidarity and Health
ASALI Sami	Coordination Sud
AYOUAZ Laurie	Comité 21
BADEYAN Gérard	DREES
BÉCASSE Julien	France Volontaires
BENEDETTI Fanny	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
BENEZIT Jean-Jacques	French Ministry of Agriculture and Food
BERTHAULT Constantin	French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs
BERTHELOT Louis	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
BESSE Geneviève	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
BLAKE Hélène	French Ministry of Economy
BOISGUILLAUME Hervé	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
BONNET Xavier	General Commission for Sustainable Development/SEEIDD
BORTZMEYER Martin	Delegation for Sustainable Development
BOULOT François	Secours Catholique
BOURQUIN Jean-Claude	Que Choisir
BOUVIER Maëlle	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
BOYER Nathalie	Association Orée
BRACHET-DUCOS Corinne	Agiv Gentilly
BREJOUX Éric	French Biodiversity Agency
BRUNETIÈRE Jean-René	<i>Chairman of the Working Group</i>
BRUNIAUX Christine	French Ministry of Higher Education and Research
BRUNIN Laetitia	French Ministry of Justice
CABANIS Sophie	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
CAMPANA Mireille	French Ministry of Economy

CAYEUX Louis	<i>Fédération nationale des syndicats d'exploitants agricoles</i> /National Federation of Farmers' Unions
CERNEAU Hélène	Action contre la faim
CHAMBAZ Christine	French Ministry of Justice
CHANTEUR Denis	Veolia
CHANU Pierre-Yves	CGT
CHEVASSUS AU LOUIS Bernard	Humanité et biodiversité
CHOURAKI Michaël	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
CLÉMENT Martin	Human rights defender
COLIN Pascal	French Ministry of Overseas
COLLARD Renaud	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
CORÉ Françoise	ATD Quart Monde
COURBIL Marion	French Ministry of Solidarity and Health
DE LAPASSE Benoît	General Commissioner for Equality of the Territories
DE MILLY Hubert	French Development Agency
DELCOURT Coline	High Council for Gender Equality
DELPORTE Vincent	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
DIDIER Anne-France	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
DIEFENBACHER Tristan	French Ministry of Agriculture and Food
DIXON Juliette	Network of Regional Energy and Environment Agencies (RARE)
DOMERGUE Isabelle	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
DUVAL Guillaume	Economic, Social and Environment Council
EGHBAL-TÉHÉRANI Sylvie	INSEE, <i>Rapporteur for the working group</i>
ENAULT Benjamin	Utopies
FABRE-PETON Constance	French Ministry of Overseas
FROUDIÈRE Pascal	French Ministry of Solidarity and Health
GAUFFENY Flora	CFE-CGC
GHADAMI Parvine	French Ministry of Justice
GHESQUIERE Priscilla	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
GOLDBERG Marcel	INSERM
GÖZLER Cécile	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
GUIHEUX Anne	French Ministry of the Interior
HADDAK Mohamed-Mouloud	IFSTTAR

HÉDON Claire	ATD Quart Monde
HEGE Elisabeth	IDDDRI
HESSE Anne-Sophie	SDES
JAHSHAN Philippe	Coordination Sud
JEAN Jean-Paul	French Ministry of Justice
JOASSARD Irénée	SDES
JOLIVET Patrick	ADEME
JUHEL Samuel	French Student Network for Sustainable Development
KALDI Matthias	General Commissioner for Equality of the Territories
KRIMPHOFF Jochen	WWF
LAUNOIS Lionel	French Ministry of Agriculture and Food
LE BRAS Philippe	Ifremer
LE CARDEUR Cléa	High Council for Gender Equality
LE STRAT Yann	Santé Publique France/French public health agency
LECOURT Anne-Juliette	CFDT
LEFRESNE Florence	DEPP
LELIEVRE Michèle	ONPES
LÉON Marylise	CFDT
LHENRY Marie-Claire	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
MASSETTI Julien	French Biodiversity Agency
MAUCHAMP Luc	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition – DGALN-DEB
MAURIN Cécile	SDES
MAYSONNAVE Sophie	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MEHEUT Guillaume	General Directorate for Energy and Climate
MESQUI Berengère	France stratégie, <i>Sub-Group Chair</i>
MIDLER Estelle	SSP
MONCANY de SAINT-AIGNAN Frédéric	French Maritime Cluster (CMF)
MONFRAY Patrick	French Ministry of Higher Education and Research
MONTEL Olivia	Dares
MORARD Valéry	SDES, <i>Sub-Group Chair</i>
MOREAU André-Hervé	SSMSI
MOREAU Delphine	Banque de France, <i>Sub-Group Chair</i>

MOREUX François	CFE-CGC
MORVAN Françoise	European Women's Lobby (EWL)
MOULIN WRIGHT Vincent	Group of Industry Federations
NEDJAM Malgorzata	Treasury Directorate General
NICOLAS Yveline	Adéquations
NOUVEAU Cyril	Pôle employ
NOVELLI Pascale	Secours Catholique
ORZONI Mathieu	INSEE
PAQUIN Maxime	France nature environment (FNE)
PAYEN Gérard	French Water Partnership
PELISSIER Serge	IFSTTAR
PERCEBOIS Jacques	Climate Economics Chair
PERRET Quentin	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
PETIT Jérémie	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
PIERRE-NADAL Jérémy	Régions France
PLANE Alice	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
PLANES Serge	CNRS - Insular Research Centre and Environment Observatory
PLATEAU Claire	INSEE
POTEMSKI Paulina	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
PROST Corinne	Dares
QUEMENER Jean-Marie	DGALN/DEB
RAKOCEVIC Robert	French Ministry of Education
RAYNAUD Victor	French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs
RENEVIER Clémentine	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
RICAUD Élodie	SDES
RINCKENBACH Alexis	French Ministry of Solidarity and Health
ROBIN Benoît	Force ouvrière
ROCHEPEAU Alain	French Ministry of Higher Education and Research
ROSALES-MONTANO Silvia	Federation of urban planning agencies
ROUBHAN Odile	Dares
ROUCAUTE Christine	French Ministry of the Armed Forces
ROUGER-DE-GRIVEL Laurence	MEDEF

SAINOT Robin	French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs
SALVINI Marc	French Ministry of Justice
SAPIJANSKAS Jurgis	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
SAPOVAL Yves-Laurent	DGALN/DHUP
SAUVOUREL Jean-Sébastien	Villes de France
SÉDILLOT Béatrice	SSP
SENIK Claudia	École normale supérieure
SETTON Laurent	French Labour Department
SIGAUD Pierre	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
SILLARD Patrick	<i>SDES, Deputy Rapporteur for the working group</i>
SIMON Benoît	Association 4D
STEPHAN Gwénola	Association of French Mayors
SUBSOL Sébastien	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
SUESSER Jan Robert	Ligue des droits de l'homme
SWYNGHEDAUW Emmanuelle	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
TARRAN Michel	French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs
TEIL Marie-Laurence	French Ministry of Overseas
THEBAULT Jonathan	French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs
TORD Alain	Conference of University Presidents
TRICAUD Astrid	French Ministry of Economy
TURNER Laure	SSMSI
TUTENUIT Claire	Companies for the Environment
TUUHIA Vaia	Association 4D
VAILLANT Sarah	France nature environnement
VALANTIN Jean-Michel	French Ministry of Education
VERON Jacques	INED
VEY Frédéric	<i>SDES, Rapporteur for the working group</i>
VORMUS Joël	CLER – Energy Transition Network
	Inequality Observatory

Annex 3: list of acronyms used in the report

AAMP	Agency for Marine Protected Areas
ACCRE	Social security relief for an unemployed person starting or taking over a business
ADEME	Environment and Energy Management Agency
ADSL	Asymmetric digital subscriber line
AEP	Drinking water supply
AES	Adult education survey
AFB	French Biodiversity Agency
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ALEA	Animal level of exposure to antimicrobials
Anses	French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety
ARS	Regional Health Agency
ASP	Service and Payment Agency
ATD	<i>Agir tous pour la dignité</i> (NGO)
Basol	National database on polluted sites and soils
BMI	Body mass index
BNPE	National bank for quantitative water withdrawals
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CCMSA	Central Agricultural Social Insurance Agency
CCSPL	Consultative commissions of local public services
CépiDc	Epidemiology Centre on Medical Causes of Death
Cerema	Centre for studies and expertise on risks, the environment, mobility and development
Cereq	Centre for Studies and Research on Qualifications
Cevipof	Sciences Po Policy Research Centre
CFDT	French Democratic Labour Confederation
CFE/CGC	French Management Confederation – General Confederation of Managers
CGEDD	General Council for Environment and Sustainable Development
CGET	General Commissioner for Equality of the Territories
CGT	General Labour Confederation
Cicid	Inter-ministerial Committee on International Cooperation and Development
Citepa	Interprofessional Technical Centre for Studies on Air Pollution
CM1	School year 5 (UK)/4th grade (US)
Cnaf	National Family Allowances Fund
CNAMTS	National Health Insurance Fund for Employees
Cnav	National Retirement Pension Fund
Cnis	National Council on Statistical Information
CNRS	National Centre for Scientific Research

COR	Pensions Advisory Council
CRBPO	Bird Population Biology Research Centre
CROSS	Regional Operational Surveillance and Rescue Centres
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CSTB	Scientific and Technical Centre for the Construction Industry
CVS	Living Conditions and Safety (Survey)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DADS	Annual social data declaration
Dares	Directorate for Research, Studies and Statistics (MSO – Labour Department)
DEB	Water and Biodiversity Directorate
DEPP	Evaluation, Foresight and Performance Directorate (MOS – Ministry of Education)
DESSI	Department of Studies, Statistics and Information Systems (MOS – Ministry of Public Action and Accounts)
DFLE	Disability-free life expectancy
DGAFP	Directorate General for Administration and the Civil Service
DGALN	Directorate General of Planning, Housing and Nature
DGESCO	Directorate General for Schools
DGESIP	Directorate General for Higher Education and Professional Integration
DGFIP	Directorate General for Public Finance
DGITM	Directorate General for Infrastructure, Transport and the Sea
DGPR	Directorate General for Risk Prevention
DGRI	Directorate General for Research and Innovation
DHUP	Directorate for Housing, Urbanism and Landscape
DMC	Domestic material consumption
DOM	French overseas departments
DREES	Directorate for Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics (MOS – Ministry of Solidarity and Health)
DSED	Department of Statistics, Studies and Documentation (MOS – Ministry of the Interior)
DUT	University diploma in technology
EcoQO	Ecological quality objective
EEA	European Environment Agency
ERFS	Tax and social income survey
EU-SILC	European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FO	<i>Force ouvrière</i> (trade union)
FREC	The Circular Economy Roadmap
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
GART	Grouping of transport authorities
GBAORD	Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERD	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GNI	Gross national income
HEV	High environmental value
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLY	Healthy life years
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDDR	Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations
IEA	International association for the evaluation of educational achievement
Ifrecor	French Coral Reef Initiative
Ifremer	French Research Institute for the Oceans and their Resources
IFSTTAR	French Institute of Science and Technology for Transport, Development and Networks
IGN	National Institute for Geographic and Forestry Information
ILO	International Labour Office
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INED	National Institute of Demographic Studies
Inpes	National Institute for Health Prevention and Education
Inra	National Institute of Agricultural Research
INS	National Statistics Institute
Insee	National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies
Inserm	National Institute of Health and Medical Research
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IVQ	Information and daily life (Survey)
kg	Kilogram
LFS	European Union Labour Force Survey
LULUCF	Land use, land use change, and forestry
MAAF	French Ministry of Agriculture, Agrifood and Forestry
MEDEF	French Enterprises Movement (union of employers)
MEN	French Ministry of Education
MENESR	French Ministry of Higher Education and Research
MESRI	French Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation
MNHN	French National Museum of Natural History
MSA	Agricultural mutual fund
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MTES	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
NABS	Nomenclature for the analysis and comparison of scientific programmes and budgets
NEET	Not in education, employment or training

NGO	Non-governmental organisation
Nodu	Number of unit doses
NTR	Nothing to report
ODA	Official development assistance
Odac	Miscellaneous central government bodies
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFCE	French Economic Observatory
OMNIL	Île-de-France Observatory for Mobility
ONB	National Biodiversity Observatory
ONDRP	National Observatory for Crime and Criminal Justice Responses
Onema	National Agency for Water and Aquatic Environments
ONISR	National Inter-ministerial Road Safety Observatory
ONML	National Sea and Coastal Observatory
Onpes	National Observatory on Poverty and Social Exclusion
OOF	Other official funds
Ospar	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
Piaac	Programme for the international assessment of adult competencies
PIRLS	Progress in International Reading Literacy Study
Pisa	Programme for International Student Assessment
PLUI	Local intercommunity urbanism plan
PM	Particulate matter
PNA	National Food Programme
PNR	Natural regional park
Polrep	Pollution report
PPP	Purchasing power parity
PPRN	Natural risk prevention plan
R&D	Research and development
RATP	Paris public transport operator
RMC	Raw material consumption
Roseau	Organised urban sanitation monitoring network
RSD	Departmental health regulations
RWA	Risk-weighted assets
SCHAPI	Central service for hydrometeorology and flood warning
SDES	Department of Data and Statistical Studies (MSO – French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition)
SDF	Homeless
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEEIDD	Office for economic affairs, assessment and integration of sustainable development

Sies	Sub-department for Information Systems and Statistical Studies (MSO – Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation)
Sispea	Information system on public water and sanitation services
SNB	National biodiversity strategy
SNML	National sea and coastal strategy
SNTEDDD	National strategy for the ecological transition towards sustainable development
SOeS	Department of Observation and Statistics
SPN	Office for natural heritage
SRCV	Statistics on resources and living conditions
SSE	Social and solidarity economy
SSM	Ministerial statistical service
SSMSI	Ministerial Internal Security Statistical Department (MOS – Ministry of the Interior)
SSP	Office of Statistics and the Forecasting (MOS – Ministry of Agriculture and Food)
Stif	Ile-de-France transport union
Stoc-EPS	Tracking Common Birds over Time – Simple Local Samples
TCSP	Public transportation in reserved lanes
TeO	Trajectories and origins (Survey)
TEPCV	Positive energy territory for green growth
TIMSS	Trends in international mathematics and science study (international survey of learning achievement)
TOE	Tonne of oil equivalent
TOM	French overseas territories
TOSSD	Total official support for sustainable development
UAA	Utilised agricultural area
UN	United Nations
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UTP	Union of Public and Rail Transport
UWWTD	Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive
VNF	Waterways of France
VSE	Very small enterprises
VTP	Voluntary termination of pregnancy
WG	Working Group
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

Annex 4: list of indicators used in the dashboard

For information on the definition of an indicator, its link to the United Nations indicator, its target or any other comment, please refer to the summary dashboard of national indicators for SDG monitoring, from page 15 onwards of this report.

SDG 1: no poverty

1.i1	Monetary poverty rate (thresholds at 60% and 50% of the median standard of living)
1.i2	Poverty rate based on living standards
1.i3	Intensity of monetary poverty
1.i4	Net expenditure on housing
1.i5	Number of situations of over-indebtedness submitted to the commissions

In addition to these indicators, the working group made four recommendations for this SDG on page 18/19 of the report.

SDG 2: food security and sustainable agriculture

2.i1	Proportion of households that cannot afford to eat meat or another source of protein at least every other day
2.i2	Prevalence of overweight and obesity among adults, adolescents, and children in the last year of nursery school (<i>grande section de maternelle</i>)
2.i3	Average arable crop diversity
2.i4	Proportion of agricultural area under organic agriculture and number of high environmental value (HEV) farms
2.i5	Animal Level of Exposure to Antimicrobials (ALEA)
2.i6	Consumption of plant protection products
2.i7	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

In addition to these indicators, the working group made three recommendations for this SDG on page 26 of the report.

SDG 3: health and well-being

3.i1	Healthy life expectancy
3.i2	Number of new HIV cases
3.i3	Standardised death rate due to suicide
3.i4	Life satisfaction
3.i5	Proportion of people with at-risk alcohol consumption
3.i6	Number of fatalities per road accident
3.i7	Rate of forgone healthcare for financial reasons
3.i8	Prevalence of daily tobacco use

In addition to these indicators, the working group made two recommendations for this SDG on page 35 of the report.

SDG 4: quality education

4.i1	Proportion of children and young people (a) in year 5 (UK equivalent)/4th grade (US equivalent) and (b) at age 15 achieving at least minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics
4.i2	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months
4.i3	Digital skills of individuals
4.i4	Early school leavers
4.i5	Number of 'education for sustainable development projects' in primary and lower & upper secondary schools

In addition to these indicators, the working group made two recommendations for this SDG on page 42 of the report.

SDG 5: gender equality

5.i1	Gender pay gap
5.i2	Proportion of women in scientific disciplines at university
5.i3	Number of victims of domestic physical and/or sexual violence
5.i4	Number of victims of sexual violence other than cases of domestic violence
5.i5	Proportion of women in managerial positions in the private sector and in managerial positions in the public sector

In addition to these indicators, the working group made five recommendations for this SDG on page 48 of the report.

SDG 6: clean water and sanitation

6.i1	Population served by water that is non-compliant in more than 5% of analyses
6.i2	Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality
6.i3	Compliance rate of sanitation systems (wastewater treatment facilities and non-collective systems)
6.i4	Efficiency of drinking water networks
6.i5	Water withdrawals for major uses
6.i6	Proportion of local public services with advisory committees

In addition to these indicators, the working group made three recommendations for this SDG on page 52/53 of the report.

SDG 7: clean and affordable energy

7.i1	Proportion of people affected by energy poverty
7.i2	Final energy consumption by sector and share of renewable energy in final energy consumption
7.i3	Primary energy consumption by type of raw material
7.i4	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

In addition to these indicators, the working group made three recommendations for this SDG on page 59 of the report.

SDG 8: decent work and economic growth

8.i1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.i2	Employment rate
8.i3	Underemployment rate
8.i4	Proportion of youth (15–24 years-old) not in education, employment or training
8.i5	Work-related accident frequency rate
8.i6	Work intensity and time pressure at work
8.i7	Proportion of adults holding an account in a bank or other financial institution or making use of mobile monetary services
8.i8	Share of subsidised jobs in youth employment

The working group did not make any recommendations for this SDG.

SDG 9: resilient infrastructure and innovation

9.i1	Modal share of public passenger transport (excluding air) and freight transport in domestic ground passenger and freight transport
9.i2	Acceptance rate for credit applications from very small businesses (VSEs)
9.i3	CO ₂ emissions per unit of added value
9.i4	Research staff (researchers and support staff)
9.i5	Research effort: gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)
9.i6	Government budget appropriations for R&D per socio-economic objective

In addition to these indicators, the working group made one recommendation for this SDG on page 71 of the report.

SDG 10: reducing inequalities

10.i1	Growth rate of available income per consumer unit
10.i2	Income inequalities
10.i3	Wealth inequalities (Gini index)
10.i4	Percentage of individuals with broadband internet at home
10.i5	Percentage of people who have logged onto the internet in the last three months

In addition to these indicators, the working group made two recommendations for this SDG on page 78/79 of the report.

SDG 11: sustainable cities and settlements

11.i1	Housing overcrowding rate
11.i2	Artificialisation of land
11.i3	Waste collected by municipalities and waste treatment by type of treatment
11.i4	Annual mean level of fine particulate matter (PM 10) in cities

In addition to these indicators, the working group made seven recommendations for this SDG on page 84/85 of the report.

SDG 12: responsible consumption and production

12.i1	National material consumption, national material consumption per capita, and national material consumption per unit of GDP
12.i2	Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per unit of GDP
12.i3	Food losses and waste in France along the food chain
12.i4	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.i5	Annual tonnage of waste that is recycled/recovered by type
12.i6	Jobs in the circular economy
12.i7	Number of industrial and territorial ecology projects

In addition to these indicators, the working group made two recommendations for this SDG on page 92 of the report.

SDG 13: measures to combat climate change

13.i1	Number of very serious natural events
13.i2	Number of municipalities with an approved natural risk prevention plan, including revised and approved plans
13.i3	Carbon footprint (CO ₂ , CH ₄ and NO ₂)
13.i4	French greenhouse gas emissions
13.i5	Compensation paid out for natural disasters

In addition to these indicators, the working group made one recommendation for this SDG on page 101 of the report.

SDG 14: aquatic life

14.i1	Ecological status of coastal water bodies
14.i2	Percentage of Northern Fulmars found dead with more than 0.1 g of plastic in their stomachs in the Channel
14.i3	Annual assessment of the main nutrient flows from watersheds in Metropolitan France
14.i4	Pollution control at sea: number of 'Polrep' reports (Pollution Reports) tracked by the authorities
14.i5	Changes in the status of overseas coral reefs: proportion of coral reef monitoring stations in French overseas territories where the live coral cover is stable, increasing or declining
14.i6	Progress made with an ecosystem approach: seaboard strategic document (Metropolitan France) or a basin strategic document (Overseas France)
14.i7	Marine protected areas

In addition to these indicators, the working group made four recommendations for this SDG on page 107 of the report.

SDG 15: terrestrial ecosystems

15.i1	Afforestation rate
15.i2	Conservation status of natural habitats
15.i3	Proportion of Metropolitan France occupied by ecosystems with little human impact
15.i4	Sites with polluted soils (number of sites, types of pollution, impacts)
15.i5	Protected terrestrial areas
15.i6	Trends for specialist common bird populations
15.i7	Trend in the number of invasive alien species in France

In addition to these indicators, the working group made three recommendations for this SDG on page 116 of the report.

SDG 16: peace, justice and effective institutions

16.i1	Number of homicides
16.i2	Proportion of adults who are victims of physical and/or sexual violence
16.i3	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
16.i4	Public trust in institutions

In addition to these indicators, the working group made nine recommendations for this SDG on page 123/124 of the report.

SDG 17: partnerships for attainment of the goals

17.i1	Total net official development assistance (ODA)
17.i2	Amount of bilateral official development assistance (ODA) by sector and by marker
17.i3	Public debt (Maastricht definition of public debt)
17.i4	Private debt (non-financial corporations and households)
17.i5	Financial soundness indicator (Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets)

In addition to these indicators, the working group made three recommendations for this SDG on page 130 of the report.

Appendix 5: metadata sheet by indicator

Goal:

UN Target:

Indicator wording:

Concepts and definitions

Definition

Concepts

Coverage

Comments

Methodology

Calculation method

Disaggregations retained

Regional aggregates

Data sources

Description

Frequency

Coverage

Comments (e.g. comparability in time and space)

References/publications

The French version of the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators

To inform public and private strategies and to track the Sustainable Development Goals, quantified data is vital. Hence, UN countries have agreed upon a set of 169 targets and 232 statistical indicators to monitor and evaluate the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

France consequently established its own list of indicators adapted to the national context and policies. They have been obtained through a consultation held by the Cnis and led by the Inter-Ministerial Delegate for Sustainable Development.

In its report, the Cnis Working Group identifies a dashboard of 98 indicators providing a balanced coverage of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals agreed on by the international community in 2015. This set includes the ten national wealth indicators indicated in the 'Éva Sas law' and monitored on an annual basis by the government. It gives preference to sustainable and robust results indicators, furthermore enabling comparisons between European countries. The report also sets out quantitative values for the indicators.

To deepen the knowledge in several fields, the Working Group suggests possible areas for improvement. It also clearly explains the proper use and the precautions to be taken to interpret the existing indicators.

To maximise the acceptance of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Working Group has formulated some recommendations to enhance the public visibility of the dashboard and to make it accessible to a larger audience.

This report should be a key instrument for the formulation of the French Roadmap for the Sustainable Development Goals.