Business statistics and the Sustainable Development Goals –indicators

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The SDG-platform in Statistics Denmark



Pages

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The global Sustainable Development Goals

Find statistics and indicators to see how Denmark is getting on fulfilling the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.



The Danish sustainability indicators

See the global Sustainable Development Goals in a Danish context.



About the Sustainable Development Goals

Find information about the 17 Sustainable Development Goals – also known as SDGs.

High Level Political Forum

Read about the UN's High Level Political Forum, see the goals in focus this year, and find the Danish reporting ahead of this year's meeting.

Enterprises and the Sustainable Development Goals

Find selected statistics on sustainable development and enterprises.



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Two studies conducted in Statistics Denmark

- "The Danish business sector and the sustainable development goals 2020"
- See publication at
 https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/nyheder-analyser-publ/Publikationer/VisPub?cid=44794
- "The business sector and the sustainable development goals - Denmark and neighbouring countries 2021"
- https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/nyheder-analyser-publ/Publikationer/VisPub?cid=48381
- Both based on "UNCTAD: Guidance on Core Indicators for Sustainability and SDG Impact Reporting"
- https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/diae2022d1_en.pdf

The study regarding Denmark

- Focus at 14 types of industry (ISIC A-N), (mainly market activities, mainly private owned enterprises)
- 13 indicators selected (mainly based on UNCTAD core indicators)
- Indicators on economy, on environment and on social issues (as SDG and ESG covers)
- Existing statistics in Statistics Denmark used
- Development since 2010 monitored
- Does the Business sector perform?
- See publication at https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/nyheder-analyser-publ/Publikationer/VisPub?cid=44794

Value added at constant prices by industry (SDG-target 8.1) 2010 and 2019



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Development in gross energy consumption (Scope 2) over value added, 2019/2010 (SDG-target 7.3.1)



Per cent



More on energy consumption over value added

- The energy consumption data are from *The Environmental Economic Account*, where consumption are broken down by types of Industry
- The Gross Value Added is from National Accounts Statistics – in constant prices
- For value added also business statistics could be used as a source, using the variable: "GVA at factor cost"
- Important to have a close look at as well the nominator and the de-nominator using such indicator

Development in waste generation from Busineses in relation to value added, 2017/2010 by industry (SDG-goal 12)



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Other indicators on environmental issues and related

- Emissions of greenhouse gasses relative to gross value added by industry (scope 2)
- Water consumption relative to gross value added by industry
- Expenses for research and development by industry



Development in accidents at work per 100,000 employees, 2017 compared to 2010 by industry (SDG-indicator 8.8.1)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing Construction Water, sewerage and waste Accommodation and food serv. Real estate activities Wholesale and retail trade Knowledge-based services Manufacturing **Business services** Transportation Financial and insurance Mining and quarrying Information and communication Energy supply

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Development in men's absence, own sickness, 2018 compared with 2013 by industry (SDG-target 8.8)



Percentage point



Hourly earnings of women compared with men's, managers by industry and gender (SDG-target 8.5)



Per cent



Other indicators on social issues and related

- Employment in the business sector
- Women as share of total employed by position and industry
- Women as share of boards and management by industry (SDG target 5.5)
- Hourly earnings for women as share of earnings for men – also for non-managerial level
- (Some of these statistics are only for enterprises with more than 10 employees)

The study regarding Denmark and 7 neighbours

- 8 countries selected (Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, United Kingdom, Germany, Poland and Netherlands)
- 14 types of industry (A-N)
- Existing statistics in Eurostat
- 7 indicators selected
- Data difficulties on energy, water, sick leave, occupational injuries, composition of boards.
- Look at the publications at: <u>https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/temaer/SDG</u>

Development in employment and value added (constant prices) in business by country. 2019 compared to 2010 (SDG target 8.1)



Per cent



R&D spending of the manufacturing industry in pro-portion to value added in manufacturing, by country (SDG target 9.5)



Development in scope 1 emission (CO2e) from business, 2019 over 2010, by country (SDG indicator 9.4.1)



Per cent



Development in scope 1 emission (CO2e) from manufacturing, by country (SDG indictor 9.4.1)



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Development in scope 1 emission (CO2e) from manufacturing *over value added*, by country (SDG indicator 9.4.1)



Considerations about the emission indicator

- Relevant to look both at the total development per type of industry and the development related to gross value added.
- Could be relevant to also compare emissions without deducting emission from burning of biomass (Denmark use a lot of biomass in energy production)
- The scope-1 approach is sensitive as the structure of energy supply may differ from country to country



Women's share of the labour force in construction, by country (SDG target 8.5)



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Hourly earnings of women in proportion to men in the business sector by country (SDG target 8.5)





Conclusions:

- The Business sector perform in general on the SDG's according to the selected indicators
- This as well on the environmental side as on the social side
- Several "points for observation" to avoid misinterpretation of the development.
- Using indicators combining monetary data with psycical data is a challenge
- Covid-19 has maked "noise" for some indicators for 2020 and 2021 – the energy prices will do the same in 2022.
- However: There is still a story to tell!

Thank you

- questions?
- Comments?

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