The Sustainable Development Oxymoron: Quantifying and Modelling the Incompatibility of Sustainable Development Goals

> Viktoria Spaiser Shyam Ranganathan Ranjula Bali Swain David J.T. Sumpter





UPPSALA UNIVERSITET



Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

GOAL I END POVERTY GOAL 2 END HUNGER GOAL 3 WELL-BEING **GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION** 60AL 5 GENDER EQUALITY **GOAL 6 WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL** 60AL 7 AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY GOAL 8 DECENT WORK FOR ALL 60AL 9 TECHNOLOGY TO BENEFIT ALL GOAL 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY **GOAL II SAFE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES** 60AL12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION BY ALL GOAL 13 STOP CLIMATE CHANGE GOAL 14 PROTECT THE OCEAN **GOAL 15 TAKE CARE OF THE EARTH** GOAL 16 LIVE IN PEACE 60AL 17 MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS TO REACH THE GOALS



Data (Revolution) for SDGs



1432 economic, social, political and environmental indicators,217 countries, years 1980-2013,finally used 233 indicators

Are SDGs consistent?



Are SDGs consistent?

EFA-suggested model, CFA confirmed:



Model Latent Variable (L), by CFA





Model Fits CFA: CFI: .973; TLI: .931; RMSEA: .031; SRMR: .063

CFA factor scores for L used to create Model Latent Variable L (Latent Variable 1)

Finding predictive models

Method

1. Feature Selection:

Variable Elimination Algorithm, using Ensemble PLS, accounting for nonlinearities → best predictors

2. Data-driven Dynamical Systems Modeling:

Model Combination Approach & Bayesian Model Selection with best predictors selected by Feature Selection Algorithm, iterative

Data-driven Dynamical Systems Modeling



Model Selection:

- 1. Log Likelihood (pre-selection): $L(m) = \log P(dx|x, y, m, \phi_m^*)$
- 2. Bayes Factor (final selection):

 $B(m)=\int_{\phi_m}P(dx|x,y,m,\phi_m^*)\pi(\phi_m)d\phi_m$

at higher order iteration steps only Bayes Factor

Combination of increasing complexity (number of terms) of polynomial terms

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(x,y) &= a_0 + \frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{y} + a_3 x + a_4 y + \frac{a_5}{xy} + \frac{a_6 y}{x} + \frac{a_7 x}{y} + \\ &+ a_8 xy + a_9 x^2 + a_{10} y^2 + \frac{a_{11}}{x^2} + \frac{a_{12}}{y^2} + a_1 3 x^3 + a_{14} y^3 + \\ &+ \frac{a_{15}}{x^3} + \frac{a_{16}}{y^3} \end{aligned}$$

Best-fit Models for change of
$$L$$

 $0.46\frac{D}{G} + 0.002G^3 - 0.02G^2 - 0.01DF_r - 0.06\frac{R_f}{J} - 0.002N_d^2$

- *D*: Net foreign assets (indebtedness)
- F_r : Fertility rate
- J: Independence of Judicary

G: GDP per capita

- R_{f} : Women's economic rights
- \dot{N}_d : Natural depletion costs



Factors contributing to incompatibility Factors showing a way out

Dynamical Systems Models for the three pillars

1. End Poverty (Model for changes in Child Mortality):

$$-0.03T_fG + 0.86M - 6.4\frac{M}{G} - 0.001F_r^3$$

2. Socio-economic inclusion (Model for changes in Education):

$$-0.01G - 0.03W_g^2 + 0.001CG + 0.16\frac{W_g}{C}$$

3. Environment (Model for changes in CO2 emissions):

$$0.00002 \frac{N_d}{E_r} - 0.0004G^3 + 0.11GE_m - 0.11CE_m + 0.004GC - 0.003 \frac{C}{E_m}$$

- G: GDP per capita
- F_r : Fertility rate
- *M*: Measles immunication
- W_g : Government spending

- C: Final consumption expenditure
- E_r : Renewable energy production
- N_d : Natural depletion costs
- E_m : Particulate emission damage

Monitoring Sustainable Development

SDG index 1

Based on L model





The SDG index vs. HDI and GDP

SDG index 1 predicts	HDI predicts	GDP per capita predicts
54% of changes in child mortality	41% of changes in child mortality	17% of changes in child mortality
6% of changes in education	4% of changes in education	2% of changes in education
21% of changes in CO2 emissions	0.7% of changes in CO2 emissions	0.4 % of changes in CO2 emissions
16% of changes in L	7% of changes in L	4% of changes in L



For more information...

Working Paper on SSRN:

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2766875