

2030 Agenda mainstreaming and its influence on departmental policies

An evaluative study on the European Commission and the governments of Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom



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Preface

Before you lies the dissertation “*2030 Agenda mainstreaming and its influence on departmental policies*” consisting of an evaluative study on the European Commission and the governments of Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom. It is the result of a 9-month work, and a necessary fulfillment to obtain the Master of Science in Sustainable Development - Earth System Governance at Utrecht University.

The project was developed to contribute to the GlobalGoals project under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Frank Biermann. It was a long and challenging enterprise, but it provided new evidence on the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda and its influence on policy-making. It also demonstrated the potential of novel research methodologies.

Such achievements would not have been possible without the help of my supervisor Prof. Dr. Frank Bierman and my second reader Thomas Hickmann. I also want to thank Dr. Fulvio Ricceri for his statistical consultation and my friend Jana Birner for her peer review. Ultimately, I would like to thank my family and Sara for always supporting me.

I hope you enjoy your reading.

Matteo Spinazzola

Utrecht, July 18, 2020



Executive summary

The 2030 Agenda is regarded as an exceptional effort to bring the world to a sustainable path and achieve human development while preserving the planet (Stevens & Kanie, 2016). Focusing on the European Commission and the governments of Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom, this study evaluates if the 2030 Agenda was mainstreamed and influenced their departmental policies. To evaluate mainstreaming, this research assessed if the Agenda reached a sufficient proportion of departments and if its weight remained consistent over the years. To evaluate influence, it measured if - after the publication of the 2030 Agenda – SDG-related themes received a higher weight in the policies and if this growth was a deviation from the baseline. Meeting all four criteria constituted a necessary condition to claim that mainstreaming and influence happened.

In total, 918 departmental documents published between 2012 and 2019 were analyzed through a keywords query and a pattern-based auto-coding tool. It was found that the 2030 Agenda was mainstreamed in the EU, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the UK, and might not have been mainstreamed in Belgium and France. However - despite the associated growth of SDG themes in Luxembourg and the UK after 2015 – it could not be excluded that this growth resulted from pre-2015 trends. Therefore, it was concluded that the publication of the 2030 Agenda did not influence the weight of SDG themes in the departmental policies of the EU, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the UK.



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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

In 2015, the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* was promulgated by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) as a 15-year global framework for sustainable development. It counts 17 goals - the SDGs - detailed in 169 targets: they range from guaranteeing basic human needs, rights, and economic development, to ensuring environmental protection and improving governance at the national and international level (UNGA, 2015). The Agenda was developed in consultation with countries and civil society and apply to developed and developing countries alike (Kumar, Kumar & Vivekadhish, 2016), aims at synergetic implementation (Nilsson, Griggs & Visbeck, 2016), is non-legally binding nor supported by strong institutional arrangements within the United Nations, and its implementation is open to governments' interpretation according to national priorities and circumstances (Biermann, Kanie, & Kim, 2017). For its overarching set of 17 goals and its inclusiveness, the 2030 Agenda is regarded as an unprecedented effort for pursuing sustainability at the international level (Stevens & Kanie, 2016) and has stimulated academic and non-academic research in many areas.

Many authors have focused on the very design of the 2030 Agenda, especially in comparison to its precursor, the Millennium Development Goals (Fukuda-Parr, 2016; Kumar et al., 2016; Sachs, 2012). Rich theoretical discussion has emerged on the pathways in which the Agenda might affect politics and policy-making (Hajer et al., 2015; Patterson et al., 2017; Stevens & Kanie, 2016). Additionally, several studies have focused on the assessment and prioritization of SDG targets (Allen, Metternicht & Wiedmann, 2018; Campagnolo, Carraro, Eboli & Farnia 2016; Kroll, 2015) and on synergies and tradeoffs (Collste, Pedercini & Cornell, 2017). On the other hand, since 2016, the United Nations (UN) has produced yearly reports on SDG progress (UN Statistics Division, n.d.), and many studies on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level have been published, often as case studies (Morales, Taco, Reyes & Herrera, 2016; Pineda-Escobar, 2019; Raszkowski & Bartniczak, 2019). Allen, Metternicht, and Wledmann (2018) reviewed academic literature, expert literature, and official documents from 26 countries. They found that good progress had been made to complete the initial planning stages for SDG implementation, and namely institutionalizing coordination mechanisms and multi-stakeholder platforms, and mapping the alignment of national strategies to SDG targets. However, critical gaps such as policy evaluation and design and assessing interlinkages and trade-offs remained. Interestingly, these gaps did not relate to the level of development of the countries under study. Similar achievements and shortcomings have also been identified for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the European Union (EU).

1.2 2030 Agenda mainstreaming in the European Union and its Member States

Since the very beginning, the European Union has been a major supporter of the 2030 Agenda at the international level, prosecuting its traditional position as a global sustainability leader (Cléménçon, 2016) and



contributing to the achievement of its own sustainability goals (Pisano, Lange, Berger & Hametner, 2015). Indeed, since 2017 the 2030 Agenda has been mainstreamed in the European policy framework, in the Commission priorities and in the European Consensus on development, but two crucial documents such as the new Multiannual Financial Framework and the post-Cotonou partnership with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries have not been published yet (European Commission, n.d.). Overall, the EU has been criticized for the limited attention given to the 2030 Agenda by the Juncker Commission (Niestroy, 2019) and the absence of transformative policies (Voituriez, Hege, Maci & Hackenesch, 2018). It is still too early to see how the new Commission and its European Green Deal will deal with the 2030 Agenda.

Looking at the Member States, in 2019 most countries had updated their National Development Plans (NDP) or Sustainable Development Strategies (NDS) with the SDGs. In half of the countries, these strategies were already operational. They included coordination mechanisms between ministries, with the cabinet and the ministries of development and cooperation or foreign affairs playing a leading role. However, domestic and external policies were often weakly connected, and the same is true for vertical coordination. Stakeholder participation, SDG progress reports, and parliamentary SDG committees had been institutionalized in many countries. Of the six executive branches selected for this study, it is worth mentioning that only the EU and the UK did not publish comprehensive and dedicated SDG implementation strategies (Niestroy, 2019).

Overall, the European Union is regarded as a global leader in sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda is acknowledged as a success of its diplomatic efforts (Voituriez et al., 2018): sustainability is a cornerstone of EU external policy and the EU is a leading and irreplaceable actor in sustainability politics (Pisano et al., 2015). It is therefore crucial to evaluate how the EU and its Member States implemented the 2030 Agenda and what impact it had on policy-making. Investigating a similar phenomenon on such a large scale is challenging and requires the use of reliable and scalable research methods.

1.3 Recent methodological innovations

In the last few years, serious methodological advancements have emerged. In 2017, IBM and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) employed a paragraph embedding algorithm to help the UNDP perform the so-called Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) of Papua New Guinea's NDP. This is a process in which development policies are analyzed to check their alignment to the 2030 Agenda. The tool used older RIAs (as manually elaborated by the UNDP for other countries) as a training set to recognize paragraphs that matched the semantic concepts of each of the SDG targets. When applied to the new documents from Papua New Guinea, the algorithm was able to perform the same job, reducing completion time from three to four weeks to three days only (Galsurkar et al., 2018). Similarly, in 2019 the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) used a bag of words (BoW) model to analyze 267 UN policy documents published between 1995 and 2015. Each document received an SDG score and longitudinal trends were observed (LaFleur, 2019). Both examples show the potential of machine-learning algorithms for policy evaluation as scalable and replicable strategies to study the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda.



1.4 The gap in the literature

Research on the 2030 Agenda is already large and various. However, most studies are non-empirical, are country studies, or focus on formal and institutional aspects of SDGs implementation. It is not clear what happens after institutional reforms are taken and if, other than this, the SDGs also influence the content of the policies. Indeed, being an “agenda”, the 2030 Agenda is expected not just to change how governments do things, but also what they do (Voituriez et al., 2018). Several authors have hypothesized ways in which the SDGs might influence policy-making, but empirical studies are limited.

Additionally, despite their potential as replicable and scalable methods, recent innovations in quantitative research through machine-learning algorithms have until now been exceptions. Therefore, two major gaps in the literature deserve attention: first, evaluating if the SDGs have influenced the content of the policies. Second, employing novel quantitative methods to investigate this issue in a replicable and scalable way.

1.5 Research aim and questions

To fill this gap in the literature, this study was designed. It focuses on SDG mainstreaming and its influence on six executive branches, and namely the governments of Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, and the European Commission. In particular, it evaluates if the publication of the 2030 Agenda and its mainstreaming might have increased the weight given to SDG-related themes (SDG themes) in their departmental policies. Therefore:

By evaluating SDG mainstreaming and longitudinal trends of SDG themes, this study aims at evaluating if the SDGs might have influenced the departmental policies of the European Commission and the governments of Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom.

To achieve this objective, one research question and two sub-questions were developed:

1. Was the 2030 Agenda mainstreamed and did the SDGs influence departmental policies?
 - 1.1. Was the 2030 Agenda mainstreamed?
 - 1.2. Were trends of SDG themes caused by the publication of the 2030 Agenda?

This research question and sub-questions steered the research activity and were investigated for each of the six executive branches under study - which configure as the units of analysis of this research. Subquestion 1.1 demanded to analyze how the 2030 Agenda was mainstreamed, evaluating if minimum criteria for mainstreaming were met. On the other hand, subquestion 1.2 demanded to investigate if the publication of the 2030 Agenda was associated with a weight growth of SDG themes. Ultimately, to answer the main research question, results from the two analyses were combined.



1.6 Scientific and societal relevance

This research provides a reliable evaluation of the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda and its influence on the policies of five European governments and the European Commission. By doing this, it enriches existing research on the SDGs with replicable empirical results, focusing on the EU as a global sustainability leader. Furthermore, it offers an example of employing novel methodologies in quantitative research, such as text-mining and machine learning algorithms.

Additionally, by contributing to the evaluation of the 2030 Agenda as a UN program, this study furthers knowledge of the effectiveness of the Agenda, at least for what concerns its capacity to influence departmental policies.



2. Theory

2.1 2030 Agenda mainstreaming

The SDGs have stimulated rich theoretical discussion on alternative pathways in which they might affect politics and policy-making at the national level. As an international non-binding agreement, their influence might extend through norms and discourse, markets, and direct access to policy-making (Bernstein & Cashore, 2012), but they might go further and become a political vision able to galvanize different actors in society (Hajer et al., 2015) and foster a societal transition (Stevens & Kanie, 2016). However, they are not expected to achieve concrete outcomes if not by influencing local plans and projects (Voituriez et al., 2018), and their mainstreaming into national jurisdiction is a necessary step: “*Mainstreaming means landing The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the national and local levels, and integrating into national, sub-national, and local plans for development; and subsequently into budget allocations*” (UNSDG, n.d., p. 14). More in detail, eight necessary areas for mainstreaming by governments are identified, and namely (I) *Raising Public Awareness*, (II) *Applying Multi-stakeholder Approaches*, (III) *Reviewing Plans and Adapting the SDGs to National Contexts*, (IV) *Creating Horizontal Policy Coherence*, (V) *Monitoring, Reporting and Accountability*, (VI) *Achieving Vertical Policy Coherence*, (VII) *Financing and Budgeting for the Future*, and (VIII) *Assessing Risk and Fostering Adaptability*” (UNSDG, n.d.). Therefore, mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda in these eight areas is a precondition for its 17 goals to influence local plans and projects and eventually achieve concrete outcomes. Evaluating if such mainstreaming has happened and if it might have influenced departmental policies is the goal of this study.

2.2 Mainstreaming evaluation

However, because of resource limitations, this research could only evaluate SDG mainstreaming in *Reviewing Plans and Adapting the SDGs to National Contexts*, this area being a crucial one to influence governmental policies. This evaluation constitutes an example of *program process assessment* (Rossi et al., 2018), meaning that it evaluates if the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda has happened appropriately, regardless of the outcomes for society. Furthermore, the specific features of the 2030 Agenda - working as a framework, providing procedural prescriptions, coordinating actors at different levels, being aspirational (UNSDG, n.d.) - allowed to evaluate it as a strategic plan. Strategic plans constitute frameworks for decision-making: their implementation - what Faludi calls *Performance* - is “*a process of social interaction between the makers of a plan and the group or groups to whom it is addressed. It is a form of ‘communicative action’*” and “*must be evaluated, not primarily in the light of their material outcomes, but for how they improve the understanding of decision-makers of present and future problems they face, irrespective of outcomes.*” (Faludi, 2000, p. 300). Accordingly, the focus is not on evaluating if the goals - and targets - of the 2030 Agenda have been achieved or have been pursued, but rather if they have been taken into account: *Performance evaluation* is here understood as a “soft” form of evaluation that SDG mainstreaming must nevertheless meet: if not at least taken into account, the SDGs cannot have been pursued.



Drawing on Faludi (2000), (Kivimaa & Mickwitz, 2006), and (Uittenbroek, Janssen-Jansen & Runhaar, 2013), two criteria for evaluating mainstreaming performance were identified:

- ❖ *inclusion*: to claim that mainstreaming has happened, a strategic plan must be referenced to explicitly
- ❖ *weight*: the weight of a strategic plan in a policy document is proportional to the frequency of references that the strategic plan receives.

2.3 Influence evaluation

Next, to evaluate if the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda might have influenced the policies, two hypotheses had to be tested: namely that the weight of SDG themes grew over the eight years of this study and that it could have been caused by the publication of the 2030 Agenda. First, machine-learning algorithms were used to model how the literal content of the policies changed concerning SDG themes. On the other hand, to prove that there might have been causality, this change needed to have happened after the publication of the 2030 Agenda - in 2015 - and as a deviation from the ongoing trend. This is a typical approach of quasi-experimental designs, where a social program is evaluated measuring changes of the dependent variable before and after the intervention, which configures as the independent variable. Furthermore, the pace of change is measured to control that the change in the dependent variable would not have occurred without a deviation from the baseline (McArthur & Rasmussen, 2018). Therefore, two additional criteria were identified:

- ❖ *change*: measurable changes of the dependent variable have been registered after the intervention compared to pre-intervention levels
- ❖ *acceleration*: the pace of change has accelerated after the intervention compared to pre-intervention levels

2.4 Evaluative framework

To answer the two subquestions, these four criteria were further elaborated. *Inclusion* was used to assess the diffusion of the 2030 Agenda, measuring the proportion of departments in each executive branch where the Agenda was included. Additionally, the *weight* criterion was used to evaluate the weight given to the SDGs in the form of explicit references. To use them as evaluative criteria - since no similar example was found in the literature - two minimalistic assumptions were made: one, that the weight given to the SDG as much as the proportion of departments where they were included had to be consistent over time; and two that - by 2018 and 2019 - at least 50% of the departments had included the 2030 Agenda in their policies. This threshold is arbitrary and therefore non-strict. Therefore, two criteria were formulated:

- ❖ *Diffusion*: at least 50% of the departments included the 2030 Agenda in their policies in 2018-2019
- ❖ *Consistency*: the proportion of departments including the 2030 Agenda in their policies and the weight given to the SDGs did not decline since 2015

When both criteria were met, it was concluded that the 2030 Agenda had been mainstreamed.



On the other hand, to evaluate the influence of the 2030 Agenda on the departmental policies, the *change* criterion was used to evaluate if SDG themes received more weight after the publication of the Agenda compared to pre-publication levels, while the *acceleration* criterion was used to control that the growth of SDG themes weight was a deviation from the baseline and not the result of a trend started before 2015. Therefore, two criteria were formulated:

- ❖ *Growth*: the weight given to SDG themes grew after 2015 compared to pre-2015 levels
- ❖ *Acceleration*: the growth of SDG themes weight accelerated after 2015 compared to pre-2015 levels

When both criteria were met, it was concluded that the 2030 Agenda could have influenced the policy contents. However, meeting all four evaluative criteria constituted a necessary condition to claim that mainstreaming and influence had happened, but not a sufficient one as alternative explanations would also be possible.

2.5 Operationalization

To evaluate mainstreaming and influence, the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs were operationalized in two ways. On the one hand, SDG keywords were used to identify when policy documents referenced it explicitly through terms as “2030 Agenda”, “sustainable development goal”, “SDG 1” etc. (a complete list is available in Appendix A). On the other hand, 17 SDG themes - one for each goal - were developed through a BoW approach and implemented via a machine-learning sentence-embedding algorithm to recognize sentences where SDG-related themes were present (more information in the Materials and Methods chapter).

From these two operationalizations four indicators were built: *SDG inclusion* measured the percentage of departments in each government including SDG keywords; *SDG weight* measured the weight of SDG keywords in each document; similarly, *SDG themes weight* measured the weight of SDG themes in each document; ultimately, *SDG themes growth* measured the annual weight growth of SDG themes for each document.

Table 1 summarizes how the four criteria, the two operationalizations, and the four indicators intersect.



Table 1

Criteria, Operationalizations and Indicators

Research subquestions	Criteria	Operationalizations	Indicators	Description of use
1.1 Evaluating SDG mainstreaming	<i>Diffusion</i>	Keywords	<i>SDG inclusion</i>	Measuring the percentage of departments including SDG keywords, by government
	<i>Consistency</i>	Keywords	<i>SDG inclusion</i>	Measuring the percentage of documents using SDG keywords and its historical trend, by government
			<i>SDG weight</i>	Measuring the weight given to SDG keywords and its historical trend, by government
1.2 Evaluating SDG influence on the weight of SDG-related themes	<i>Growth</i>	BoW	<i>SDG themes weight</i>	Measuring the weight given to SDG themes and its historical trend, by government
	<i>Acceleration</i>	BoW	<i>SDG themes growth</i>	Measuring the annual weight growth of SDG themes and its historical trend, by government

Note. Own work



3. Materials and Methods

3.1 Literature review

The literature review took into account both peer-reviewed articles and grey literature, including books and official web pages of the UN, the UNDP, the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), the EU, and the governments of Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxemburg, and of the United Kingdom. It was collected through common search engines such as Scopus, Google Scholar, and Google, employing keyword searching, snowballing, and reverse snowballing principles. Qualitative content analysis was used to understand this material.

3.2 Materials

During the literature review, relevant methods to answer the research question were identified along with the necessary material. Indeed, this quantitative study is based on large data generation and a total of 998 documents was empirically used. This material was retrieved with Google in its original language - English or French - and can be divided into a training set and a dataset. The first is made of grey literature on the SDGs published by the UN, the UNDP and the HLPF, including the document *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, the SDG reports published until 2019, and the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) to the HLPF of several developed and developing countries, text content from relevant institutional webpages and others. This material was selected according to the following criteria: (I) it was available in both English and French; (II) it was published by an institutional actor; (III) it similarly dealt with all SDGs. The only exceptions were VNRs as most countries only published them in English or French - not both - but it was compensated for by retrieving an equal number of VNRs for developing and developed countries in both languages. The resulting training set includes as many as 70 diverse documents and webpages. It was used to identify the SDG keywords and build the BoW model (Appendix B).

On the other hand, the dataset is entirely composed of official departmental documents published by the governments of Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, and by the European Commission. Of 28 countries part of the European Union, these five countries were selected because they are relatively similar in level of development, culture, and geographical location. Furthermore, as all six (counting also the Commission) speak only two languages (English and French), this case selection made the research more efficient since keywords and BoW models are language-specific. After careful comparison, due to their comparability, relevance, and availability, annual/biannual departmental plans and annual reports were selected as units of observations for this study. They were retrieved for all departments and all years between 2012 and 2019. Additionally, since no other equivalent document had been published before 2015, 9 Irish departmental plans published in 2011 were also included; similarly, French sustainability departmental reports were included since no other option was available. Ultimately, out of 928 documents, ten were discarded because counted less



than 1000 words and were too small compared to the rest of the dataset. Table 2 summarizes the resulting dataset, while the full list is available in Appendix C.

Table 2

Dataset

	European Union	Belgium	France	Ireland	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Total
2011	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
2012	0	7	0	7	19	18	51
2013	59	5	0	6	19	17	106
2014	58	7	0	7	19	18	109
2015	62	8	12	20	22	15	139
2016	62	12	7	22	21	17	141
2017	64	4	6	15	22	35	146
2018	64	5	5	15	21	36	146
2019	32	5	0	2	15	17	71
Total	401	53	30	103	158	173	918

Note. Own work

Not all departments had published both annual plans and reports, nor for all years. As a consequence, document availability varies significantly and the governments of Belgium and France had to be excluded from any longitudinal analysis, and the same is true for Irish annual and biannual plans and the UK annual plans. Residual variations did not influence the analyses nor the results.

3.3 Analyses

First, the dataset was pre-processed in R (Appendix D) and two complementary methods were employed to analyze it: namely a keywords query and an automatic sentence-embedding tool, then followed by statistical analysis. The keywords query was drawn from existing examples of quantitative document analysis, where documents are scrutinized to automatically count how often certain terms appear (Uetake, Kabaya, Ichikawa, K, Moriwake, N, & Hashimoto, 2019). In this case, it served to measure *SDG weight*. For each of the 17 SDGs, a number of keywords, SDG titles and acronyms were qualitatively identified from the training set. All keywords relevant for a specific SDG were grouped and identified by a unique *id*. Keywords for generic references to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs were also identified (Appendix A). Next, via the *stri_count* function of the *stringi* package (Appendix D), the keywords query was performed in R. The result was a table with one row for each document and one column for each *id*, where the values in the intersect represented the value of *SDG weight*.



After the keywords query, the dataset was updated in the software for qualitative and quantitative content analysis NVivo to use its automatic sentence-embedding tool to measure the *SDG themes weight*. This cutting-edge methodology has been employed by various studies interested in the SDGs and has already been described in the Introduction . First, the textual content of the training set was extracted and organized in 17 SDG themes, one for each SDG. They were used as a training set for the NVivo auto-coding tool (NVivo, n.d.) to build a statistical model (the BoW) and auto-code a dataset searching for similar patterns. The result was a table with one row for each document and one column for each SDG theme, where values in the table represented the number of sentences in each document that had been coded at that SDG theme, meaning its *SDG theme weight*. Finally, the results from the keywords query and the automatic coding were merged in R and normalized (Appendix D). Additionally, to compare results from all six governments, their departments were qualitatively sorted in eight thematic *department groups* and the residual ninth group “Other” (Appendix E).

Once the results from the two analyses were normalized, they were statistically analyzed in R. First, documents relative to the years 2018 and 2019 were analyzed measuring *SDG weight* across executive branches and departments. The results of this analysis provided an updated picture of SDG mainstreaming. Then, *SDG inclusion* was calculated distinguishing between executive branches and document types. As a second step, the dataset was used to assess longitudinal trends of *SDG inclusion*, *SDG weight*, and *SDG themes weight*. Comparing the results of *SDG inclusion* and *SDG weight* to the criteria of *diffusion* and *consistency* allowed evaluating if the 2030 Agenda was mainstreamed.

At this point, *SDG growth* was calculated from *SDG themes weight* (Appendix D). For both indicators, mean values *before 2015* (from 2012 to 2015) and *after 2015* (from 2016 to 2019) were calculated to measure if there was growth and acceleration. Once mean values were calculated, their statistical significance was tested with a common test for the analysis of variance (ANOVA), used to control that the mean difference between two groups is larger than the variance within each group and that – therefore - the mean difference is less likely to be caused by chance. (Weinfurt, 2000). With the *anova_test* function from the *car* package (Appendix D), two one-way repeated ANOVAs were performed to confirm the statistical significance of the results (Appendix F). Comparing these results to the criteria *SDG growth* and *SDG acceleration* allowed evaluating if the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda might have influenced the policies. Last, results were graphically represented with the *ggplot2* package (Appendix D).

4. Results

4.1 Evaluation of the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda

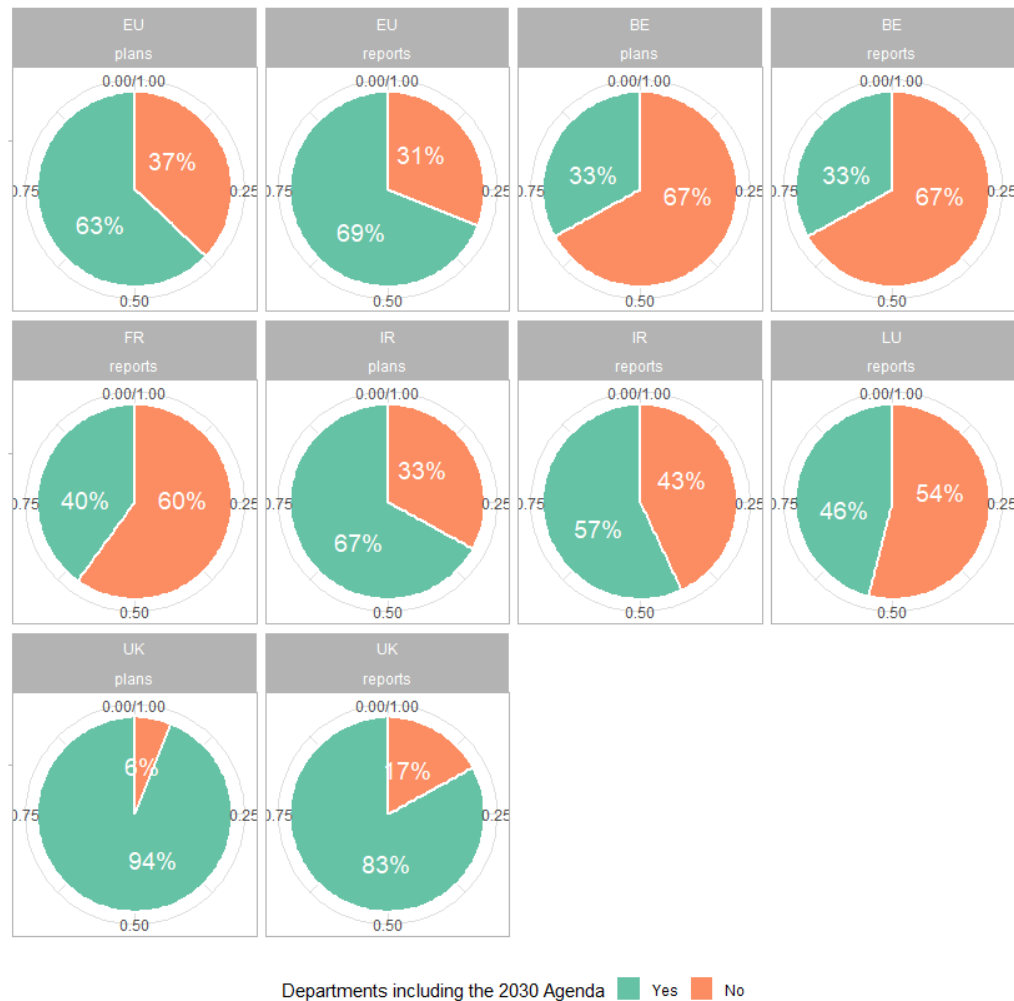
In total, 918 documents published by the departments of five European governments and the European Commission were analyzed. It was found that - in 2018 and 2019 - *SDG weight* was particularly high in the departmental plans of the UK: with an average of 2000 references every 10,000,000 words, this score was about 10 times higher than in any other executive branch analyzed. Zooming on *department groups*, *SDG weight* was consistently higher in the groups of the Environment, Foreign Affairs, and Finances (Figure 1). By further unpacking these statistical results, UK plans displayed extensive and systematic coverage of individual SDG goals, and so did EU plans and reports, while the remaining governments used SDG keywords almost entirely to make generic references to the 2030 Agenda. Both in the EU and the UK, the departments responsible for development cooperation and the environment were those most extensively covering individual SDG goals, while in Ireland this characterized only the department of finances (Appendix G).



Data source: Own work

Figure 1. SDG weight by executive branch (abbreviated), department group and document type. *SDG weight* here is the mean value of all keyword *ids* (Appendix A), normalized by document size and measured as the number of occurrences of SDG keywords every 10,000,000 words. Different scales are used for each executive branch to facilitate reading.

Looking at *SDG inclusion*, it was the highest in the UK (94% for plans and 83% for reports), followed by the EU (63% and 69%) and Ireland (67% and 57%). Luxembourg was in the middle with 46%. It was more modest in France (40%) and Belgium (33% and 33%). These results appear consistent between plans and reports of the same executive branch, as displayed in Figure 2.

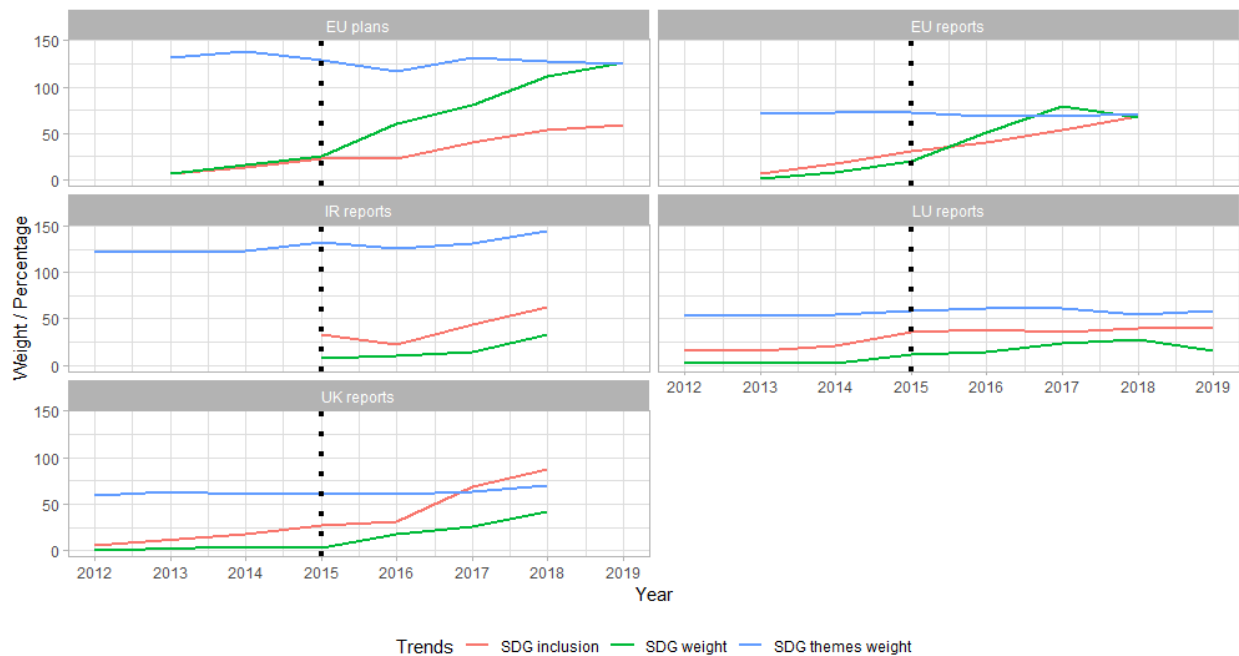


Data source: Own work

Figure 2. SDG inclusion by executive branch (abbreviated) and document type. It represents the percentage of departments that made at least one explicit reference to the 2030 Agenda.

From the historical analysis, traces of the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda were found to date back to 2012 and 2013. Indeed, in the European Commission and the governments of Ireland and the UK, both *SDG weight* and *SDG inclusion* increased steadily since 2015, the first indicator reaching an average of 125.99 references every 10,000,000 words in the EU plans and an average of 67.10 in reports, while the UK reports raised to 42.51 and Irish reports to 33.59. *SDG weight* and *SDG inclusion* stagnated in Luxembourg, the first indicator counting only 16.24 references every 10,000,000 words in 2019 (Figure 3). It is worth noticing that

- in the same period - *SDG themes weight* underwent limited fluctuations compared to the steep increase of *SDG inclusion* and *SDG weight* in the documents of the EU, Ireland and the UK, meaning that *SDG themes weight* did not grow at the same speed of *SDG inclusion* and *SDG weight*. The analysis of *SDG themes weight* is the object of the next section (Appendix G).



Data source: Own work

Figure 3. Historical trends by executive branch (abbreviated) and document type. *SDG inclusion* is measured as a percentage and has a ceiling value at 100, while *SDG weight* here is the mean value of all keyword *ids*, measured as the number of occurrences of SDG keywords every 10,000,000 words. *SDG themes weight* here is the mean value of all *SDG themes*, measured as the number of sentences containing SDG-related themes every 100,000 words.

From the analysis, it was clear that the six executive branches differed largely in the weight given to the 2030 Agenda (*SDG weight*) in 2018 and 2019 (Figure 1), and that their references were generically directed at the 2030 Agenda rather than at specific SDG goals. The only exceptions were the EU and the UK (Appendix G), which could be explained by the decision of both the UK government and the European Commission to use their departments as the main venue for SDG mainstreaming (Niestroy, 2019). Additionally, *SDG weight* was found to be higher in the *department groups* of Foreign Affairs, the Environment, and Finances (Figure 1), possibly because of a leading role played by these departments in implementing the 2030 Agenda. This is particularly likely for the *department group* of Foreign Affairs (Niestroy, 2019).

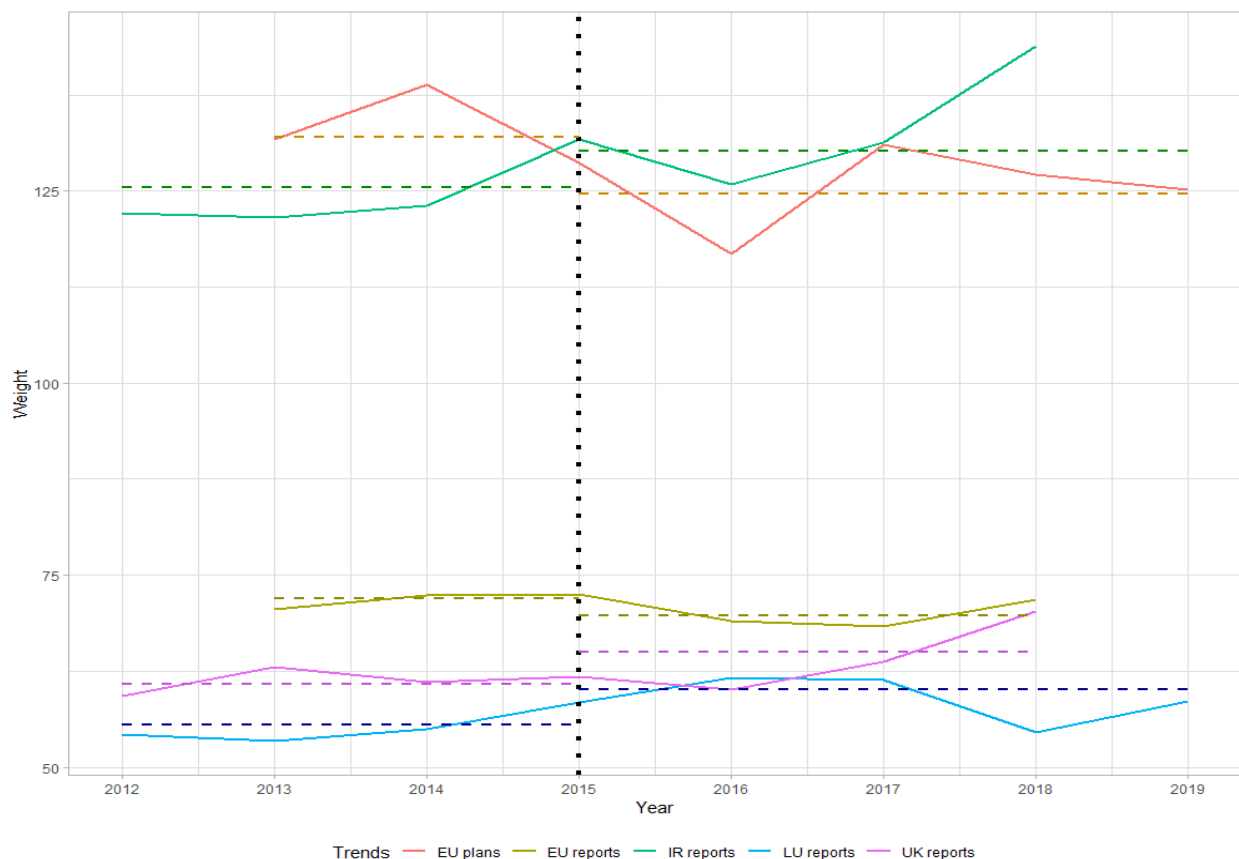
In 2018-2019, the 2030 Agenda was included (*SDG inclusion*) in more than half of the departments in the EU, Ireland, and the UK, and in almost half the departments in Luxembourg. *SDG inclusion* was below half of the departments in Belgium and France (Figure 2), but - because of the limited document availability - these results constitute an indication rather than a piece of evidence and were not evaluated (Appendix G). Therefore, considering the non-strict threshold of 50% defined in the evaluative framework, it was concluded that the *diffusion* criterion was met in the EU, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the UK.



On the other hand, the historical analysis found that the departments of the EU, Luxembourg and the UK started referencing the 2030 Agenda since 2012 and 2013, and the departments of Ireland since 2015. Because *SDG inclusion* and *SDG weight* did not systematically decline in any of these executive branches, it was concluded that the *consistency* criterion was also met.

4.2 Evaluation of the influence of the publication of the 2030 Agenda

The diagram below (Figure 4) reintroduces the trends of *SDG themes weight* presented in Figure 3. Mean values for the two periods *before 2015* and *after 2015* were calculated and presented (dashed lines). It was found that mean *SDG themes weight* increased in the departmental documents of Ireland, from 125.47 to 130.16 sentences every 100,000 words (one-way repeated ANOVA, $p > 0.05$); it also increased in Luxembourg, from 55.47 to 60.16 (one-way repeated ANOVA, $p < 0.05$), and in the UK from 60.83 to 64.93 (one-way repeated ANOVA, $p < 0.05$). In contrast, it decreased in the European Commission, for plans from 132.02 to 124.64 (one-way repeated ANOVA, $p < 0.05$) and for reports from 72.01 to 69.74 (one-way repeated ANOVA, $p < 0.05$). Statistically significant results were found for the EU, Luxembourg, and the UK (Appendix H).



Data source: Own work

Figure 4. SDG themes growth by executive branch (abbreviated) and document type. *SDG themes weight* here is the mean value of all SDG themes, measured as the number of sentences containing SDG-related themes every 100,000 words.



To control that these variations of *SDG themes weight* constitute a departure from pre-2015 baselines, the values of *SDG themes growth* were plotted, and the *before 2015* and *after 2015* means were calculated (Appendix H). It was found that *SDG themes growth* accelerated in the government of Luxembourg, from 3.17% to 6.67% (one-way repeated ANOVA, $p > 0.05$); and the UK, from 2.58% to 16.36% (one-way repeated ANOVA, $p > 0.05$); and in the plans of the European Commission, from 1.19% to 4.58% (one-way repeated ANOVA, $p > 0.05$). Conversely, it decelerated in Ireland, from 7.94% to 0.12% (one-way repeated ANOVA, $p > 0.05$) and in the reports of the European Commission from 8.43% to 0.06% (one-way repeated ANOVA, $p > 0.05$). However, the one-way repeated measures ANOVA did not find any statistically significant result, meaning that these differences in growth might be the result of chance (Appendix H).

The historical analysis of *SDG themes weight* found that mean values for this indicator grew significantly in Luxembourg and the UK, while they decreased significantly in the EU after 2015. Therefore, it can be concluded that the third criterion *growth* was met in LU and the UK, while it was not met in the EU. For Ireland, indications were pointing in the direction that it could be met, but this result is not statistically significant. On the other hand, in the absence of statistically significant result for the *SDG themes growth* indicator, despite indications that *SDG themes growth* might have accelerated after 2015 in Luxembourg, the UK, and in the plans of the EU, it was concluded that the fourth criterion *acceleration* was not met by any of the executive branches under study.

4.3 Conclusive evaluation

These results were used to inform the evaluation of the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda and of its influence on departmental policies (Table 6). The criteria of *diffusion* and *consistency* were met in the EU, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the UK, meaning that the 2030 Agenda was mainstreamed in their departmental policies. On the other hand, the *growth* criterion was met only in Luxembourg and the UK, and the *acceleration* criterion in none of the executive branches under study. Therefore, according to the conceptualization employed in this paper - despite being mainstreamed and associated with a growth of weighing of SDG themes in Luxembourg and the UK - it was concluded that the publication of the 2030 Agenda in 2015 did not influence the departmental policies of the EU, Ireland, Luxembourg and the UK.



Table 3

Summary of evaluations

Executive branches	Criteria for the evaluation of SDG mainstreaming		Criteria for the evaluation of the influence of SDG influence on departmental policies	
	<i>Diffusion</i>	<i>Consistency</i>	<i>Growth</i>	<i>Acceleration</i>
European Union	MET	MET	NOT MET	NOT MET
Ireland	MET	MET	NOT MET	NOT MET
Luxembourg	MET	MET	MET	NOT MET
United Kingdom	MET	MET	MET	NOT MET

Note. Own work



5. Conclusion

The 2030 Agenda is regarded as an exceptional effort to bring the world to a sustainable path and achieve human development while preserving the planet. However, questions on its effectiveness have long eluded research. Thanks to novel quantitative methods, by evaluating the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda and longitudinal trends, this study evaluated if the SDGs might have influenced the weight given to SDG-related themes by the governments of Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, and the European Commission. To achieve this objective, one research question “*Was the 2030 Agenda mainstreamed and did the SDGs influence departmental policies?*” and two sub-questions were answered.

Subquestion 1.1 “*Was the 2030 Agenda mainstreamed?*” demanded to investigate how the 2030 Agenda was mainstreamed, evaluating if minimum mainstreaming criteria were met, and namely *diffusion* (at least 50% of the departments included the 2030 Agenda in their policies in 2018 and 2019) and *consistency* (the proportion of departments including the 2030 Agenda in their policies and the weight given to the SDGs did not decline since 2015). On the other hand, subquestion 1.2 “*Were trends of SDG themes caused by the publication of the 2030 Agenda ?*” demanded to investigate if the publication of the 2030 Agenda was associated with a higher weight being given to SDG-related themes, which led to the definition of two more criteria, and namely *growth* (the weight given to SDG themes grew after 2015 compared to pre-2015 levels) and *acceleration* (the growth of weight of SDG themes accelerated after 2015 compared to pre-2015 levels). Meeting all four evaluative criteria constituted a necessary condition to claim that the 2030 Agenda was mainstreamed and that it influenced the departmental policies of a certain executive branch. In total, 918 departmental documents published between 2012 and 2019 were analyzed through a keywords query and a pattern-based auto-coding tool.

The results show that the European Commission and the five governments differed in the weight and detail of attention given to the 2030 Agenda, and there was sufficient evidence that it was mainstreamed in the EU, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the UK. Indications that the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda did not happen in Belgium and France were also found. On the other hand, the evaluation of the influence of the 2030 Agenda found that the weight of SDG themes in the policies of Luxembourg and the United Kingdom grew after the publication of the 2030 Agenda in 2015, but it could not exclude that this change resulted from pre-2015 trends. Therefore, it was concluded that the 2030 Agenda was mainstreamed in the EU, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the UK, but it did not increase the weight of SDG-related themes in their departmental policies.



6. Discussion

6.1 Limitations

This study possesses great qualities such as its replicability and scalability, both resulting from its strongly quantitative approach. However, some limitations must also be mentioned. First, the operationalization of the SDGs into 17 themes implemented via a BoW model might appear inaccurate: indeed, the NVivo sentence-embedding tool only allowed to identify sentences where these themes appeared, regardless of the context in which the sentence was placed. Therefore, whether a sentence said that the government was investing a billion euros to fight climate change or that - at the opposite - it was cutting a billion euros previously dedicated to fighting climate change, in both cases, this sentence had good chances of being coded at SDG theme 13, which codes for *SDG 13 Climate Action*. The same would have been true for SDG keywords, as the query searched for them regardless of the context. Exactly to compensate for this fallacy, this study employed minimalistic evaluation criteria that did not require to interpret the context.

Additionally, the accuracy of the NVivo auto-coding tool - which is an experimental tool - was appropriately tested. Due to thematic overlaps among SDG goals, sometimes the same sentence could be coded at more than one theme. However, this did not affect the overall picture, and thanks to the large size and variety of the training set employed the final results are extremely reliable.

Another limitation concerns the dataset. First, because for the governments of Belgium and France document availability was limited, which forbade to evaluate them. Second, because annual plans and annual reports may serve different purposes in different countries or in the EU. However, this issue was addressed by matching individual documents according to their executive branch, department, and type, so that each combination of these three variables constituted a unique subject of the statistical analyses. This strategy also addressed any potential influence of language or writing styles.

Ultimately, an additional limitation is the assumption that the 2030 Agenda could not have influenced any policy before its publication. While the implications of this assumption are further elaborated in the next paragraph, it must be cleared that the most obvious solution to this issue would have been collecting even older documents and using the year 2012 (as the year of the *Rio+ 20* conference) as the watershed year. However, this was not possible as the executive branches under study only started publishing annual reports and plans after 2011.

6.2 Theoretical implications

An interesting finding of this study is that - despite mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda - the EU departments gave less weight to SDG-related themes in their documents and after 2015. While this fact does not exclude that the Agenda had other influences on the Union, it is already a major finding that supports criticism and undermines the EU as a global sustainability leader. Furthermore, it casts doubts about the honesty of such references and highlights the possibility of using quantitative evaluations to identify suspicious *SDG washing* practices (Nieuwenkamp, 2017).



On the other hand, since there was no acceleration in 2015 of SDG themes growth, it was concluded that the 2030 Agenda did not influence the policies of Luxembourg and the UK. This conclusion is consistent with the design of this study and the assumption that the 2030 Agenda could not influence any policy before its publication. However, further research should investigate if this assumption is correct, also considering that explicit references to the 2030 Agenda dating back in 2012 and 2013 were found. Ultimately, if it was confirmed that the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda started earlier than the publication of the Agenda itself, this would have interesting implications for the capacity of governments to anticipate UN programs, or - on the other hand - for the capacity of UN debates to influence policy-making. Furthermore, future studies should scale up to include more countries and organizations to obtain a more overarching picture of the mainstreaming and influence of the 2030 Agenda. Repeating the same study in a few years to analyze longer trends is also recommended.

From a methodological perspective, this study highlights several advantages of quantitative research when studying global phenomena. Since the 2030 Agenda is a global UN program, scalable methods are needed: indeed, this is the only way to evaluate its effects on a sufficient number of countries while keeping the research consistent. Such an analysis, if performed manually, would have required much more time: taking the typical document length of 60 pages and assuming that each page could be coded in only two minutes, it would require more than 11 months of full-time work just to code all these documents, while it took only a few weeks with NVivo and R. Text-mining techniques also improve reliability and consistency: in this research, all 918 documents were analyzed according to the same algorithm (the only difference was in the different training set used for English and French documents). If performed with manual coding, no researcher could hold to the same conceptualization from the first document to the 918th. Even if such a researcher existed, she/he would hardly be capable of sharing her/his conceptualization with colleagues, therefore undermining replicability and scalability. Concluding, despite the employment of text-mining techniques has increased in recent years, no similar example of their use for evaluative purposes was found. This study shows that these methods can be a useful resource for evaluative research by providing reliable, replicable, and scalable results.

6.3 Policy recommendations

If the findings of this study were confirmed by further research, it would cast doubts about the capacity of the 2030 Agenda to influence policy-making, and particularly to influence the weight given to sustainability. If this was the case, policy-makers would be suggested to reflect on the purpose and the means of implementation of global sustainability programs in order to strengthen them. Indeed, there are increasing findings that in the name of the 2030 Agenda institutional integration has been improved (Allen et al., 2018), and this might be a sufficient reason to support it, but an honest reflection would be suggested anyway.



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Psychological Association.



Appendix A

Table A 1

List of SDG keywords

id	Keywords
Agenda.2030	2030 agenda agenda 2030 sustainable development goal [^0-9] sustainable development goals sdg [^0-9] sdgs horizon 2030 objectif de développement durable [^0-9] objectifs de développement durable odd [^0-9] odds
SDG.1	sdg 1[^0-9] odd 1[^0-9] sustainable development goal 1 goal 1 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 1 objectif 1 de développement durable goal 1 no poverty objectif 1 pas de pauvreté end poverty in all its forms everywhere éliminer la pauvreté sous toutes ses formes et partout dans le monde
SDG.2	sdg 2 odd 2 sustainable development goal 2 goal 2 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 2 objectif 2 de développement durable goal 2 zero hunger objectif 2 faim « zéro » end hunger achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture éliminer la faim assurer la sécurité alimentaire améliorer la nutrition et promouvoir l'agriculture durable
SDG.3	sdg 3 odd 3 sustainable development goal 3 goal 3 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 3 objectif 3 de développement durable goal 3 good health and well-being objectif 3 bonne santé et bien-être ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages permettre à tous de vivre en bonne santé et promouvoir le bien être de tous à tout âge
SDG.4	sdg 4 odd 4 sustainable development goal 4 goal 4 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 4 objectif 4 de développement durable goal 4 quality education objectif 4 éducation de qualité ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all assurer l'accès de tous à une éducation de qualité sur un pied d'égalité et promouvoir les possibilités d'apprentissage tout au long de la vie
SDG.5	sdg 5 odd 5 sustainable development goal 5 goal 5 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 5 objectif 5 de développement durable goal 5 gender equality objectif 5 égalité entre les sexes achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls parvenir à l'égalité des sexes et autonomiser toutes les femmes et les filles



SDG.6	sdg 6 odd 6 sustainable development goal 6 goal 6 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 6 objectif 6 de développement durable goal 6 clean water and sanitation objectif 6 eau propre et assainissement ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all garantir l'accès de tous à l'eau et à l'assainissement et assurer une gestion durable des ressources en eau
SDG.7	sdg 7 odd 7 sustainable development goal 7 goal 7 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 7 objectif 7 de développement durable goal 7 affordable and clean energy objectif 7 énergie propre et d'un coût abordable ensure access to affordable reliable sustainable and modern energy for all garantir l'accès de tous à des services énergétiques fiables durables et modernes à un coût abordable
SDG.8	sdg 8 odd 8 sustainable development goal 8 goal 8 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 8 objectif 8 de développement durable goal 8 decent work and economic growth objectif 8 travail décent et croissance économique promote sustained inclusive and sustainable economic growth full and productive employment and decent work for all promouvoir une croissance économique soutenue partagée et durable le plein emploi productif et un travail décent pour tous
SDG.9	sdg 9 odd 9 sustainable development goal 9 goal 9 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 9 objectif 9 de développement durable goal 9 industry innovation and infrastructure objectif 9 industrie innovation et infrastructure build resilient infrastructure promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation bâtir une infrastructure résiliente promouvoir une industrialisation durable qui profite à tous et encourager l'innovation
SDG.10	sdg 10 odd 10 sustainable development goal 10 goal 10 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 10 objectif 10 de développement durable goal 10 reduced inequalities objectif 10 inégalités réduites reduce inequality within and among countries réduire les inégalités dans les pays et d'un pays à l'autre
SDG.11	sdg 11 odd 11 sustainable development goal 11 goal 11 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 11 objectif 11 de développement durable goal 11 sustainable cities and communities objectif 11 villes et communautés durables make cities and human settlements inclusive safe resilient and sustainable faire en sorte que les villes et les établissements humains soient ouverts à tous sûrs résilients et durables



SDG.12	sdg 12 odd 12 sustainable development goal 12 goal 12 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 12 objectif 12 de développement durable goal 12 responsible consumption and production objectif 12 consommation et production responsables ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns établir des modes de consommation et de production durables
SDG.13	sdg 13 odd 13 sustainable development goal 13 goal 13 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 13 objectif 13 de développement durable goal 13 climate action objectif 13 mesures relatives à la lutte contre les changements climatiques take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts prendre d'urgence des mesures pour lutter contre les changements climatiques et leurs répercussions
SDG.14	sdg 14 odd 14 sustainable development goal 14 goal 14 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 14 objectif 14 de développement durable goal 14 life below water objectif 14 vie aquatique conserve and sustainably use the oceans seas and marine resources for sustainable development conserver et exploiter de manière durable les océans les mers et les ressources marines aux fins du développement durable
SDG.15	sdg 15 odd 15 sustainable development goal 15 goal 15 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 15 objectif 15 de développement durable goal 15 life on land objectif 15 vie terrestre protect restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems sustainably manage forests combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss préserver et restaurer les écosystèmes terrestres en veillant à les exploiter de façon durable gérer durablement les forêts lutter contre la désertification enrayer et inverser le processus de dégradation des terres et mettre fin à l'appauvrissement de la biodiversité
SDG.16	sdg 16 odd 16 sustainable development goal 16 goal 16 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 16 objectif 16 de développement durable goal 16 peace justice and strong institutions objectif 16 paix justice et institutions efficaces promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels promouvoir l'avènement de sociétés pacifiques et ouvertes à tous aux fins du développement durable assurer l'accès de tous à la justice et mettre en place à tous les niveaux des institutions efficaces responsables et ouvertes à tous
SDG.17	sdg 17 odd 17 sustainable development goal 17 goal 17 sustainable development objectif de développement durable 17 objectif 17 de développement durable goal 17 partnerships for the goals objectif 17 partenariats pour la réalisation des objectifs strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development renforcer les moyens de mettre en oeuvre le partenariat mondial pour le développement durable et le revitaliser

Note. Punctuation was removed in R as a standard practice to facilitate the keywords query. Own work



Appendix B

Table B 1

Training set

Author	Year	Language	Title	Type
Belgium	2017	English	Voluntary National Review	VNR country report
Bhutan	2018	English	Voluntary National Review	VNR country report
Cameroon	2019	French	Revue Nationale Volontaire	VNR country report
Canda	2018	French	Revue Nationale Volontaire	VNR country report
France	2016	French	Revue Nationale Volontaire	VNR country report
Ghana	2019	English	Voluntary National Review	VNR country report
Guinea	2018	French	Revue Nationale Volontaire	VNR country report
Guyana	2019	English	Voluntary National Review	VNR country report
Iceland	2019	English	Voluntary National Review	VNR country report
Ireland	2018	English	Voluntary National Review	VNR country report
Ivory Coast	2019	French	Revue Nationale Volontaire	VNR country report
Jamaica	2018	English	Voluntary National Review	VNR country report
Kenya	2017	English	Voluntary National Review	VNR country report
Kuwait	2019	English	Voluntary National Review	VNR country report
Luxembourg	2017	French	Revue Nationale Volontaire	VNR country



g				report
Mauritania	2019	French	Revue Nationale Volontaire	VNR country report
Senegal	2018	French	Revue Nationale Volontaire	VNR country report
Switzerland	2018	French	Revue Nationale Volontaire	VNR country report
Tunisia	2019	French	Revue Nationale Volontaire	VNR country report
UK	2019	English	Voluntary National Review	VNR country report
UN	2019	English	The Sustainable Development Goals Report	UN Report
UN	2018	English	The Sustainable Development Goals Report	UN Report
UN	2017	English	The Sustainable Development Goals Report	UN Report
UN	2016	English	The Sustainable Development Goals Report	UN Report
UN	2019	French	Rapport sur les objectifs de développement durable	UN Report
UN	2018	French	Rapport sur les objectifs de développement durable	UN Report
UN	2017	French	Rapport sur les objectifs de développement durable	UN Report
UN	2016	French	Rapport sur les objectifs de développement durable	UN Report
UN	nd	English	No poverty: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Zero hunger: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Good health and well-being: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Quality education: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Gender equality: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Clean water and sanitation: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Affordable and clean energy: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Decent work and economic growth: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Industry, innovation and infrastructure: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Reduced inequalities: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Sustainable cities and communities: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Responsible consumption and production: why it matters	UN brochure



UN	nd	English	Climate action: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Life below water: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Life on land: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Peace, justice and strong institutions: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	Partnerships for the Goals: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	English	No poverty: why it matters	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Pas de pauvreté : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Faim « zéro » : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Bonne santé et bien-être : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Éducation de qualité : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Égalité entre les sexes : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Eau propre et assainissement : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Énergie propre et d'un coût abordable : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Travail décent et croissance économique : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Industrie, innovation et infrastructure : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Inégalités réduites : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Villes et communautés durables : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Consommation et production responsables : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Mesures relatives à la lutte contre les changements climatiques : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Vie aquatique : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Vie terrestre : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Paix, justice et institutions efficaces : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	nd	French	Partenariats pour la réalisation des objectifs : pourquoi est-ce important?	UN brochure
UN	2020	English	Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	UN resolution



UN	2020	French	Cadre mondial d'indicateurs relatifs aux objectifs et aux cibles du Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030	UN resolution
UN	nd	English	www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/	UN webpage
UN	nd	French	www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/objectifs-de-developpement-durable/	UN webpage
UNDP	nd	English	www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals	UNDP webpage
UNDP	nd	French	www.undp.org/content/undp/fr/home/sustainable-development-goals	UNDP webpage

Note. Own work



Appendix C

Table C 1

Dataset

Name	Executive branch	Department	Type	Year	Size
BE Chancery - plan 2016-2018	Belgium	Chancery	plan	2016	> 1000
BE Chancery - plan 2019-2021	Belgium	Chancery	plan	2019	> 1000
BE Chancery - report 2012	Belgium	Chancery	report	2012	> 1000
BE Chancery - report 2013	Belgium	Chancery	report	2013	> 1000
BE Chancery - report 2014	Belgium	Chancery	report	2014	> 1000
BE Chancery - report 2015	Belgium	Chancery	report	2015	> 1000
BE Chancery - report 2016	Belgium	Chancery	report	2016	> 1000
BE Chancery - report 2017	Belgium	Chancery	report	2017	> 1000
BE Chancery - report 2018	Belgium	Chancery	report	2018	> 1000
BE Economy, SME, Middle Class and Energy - plan 2019-2021	Belgium	Economy, SME, Middle Class and Energy	plan	2019	> 1000
BE Employment, Work, Social Dialogue - plan 2019-2021	Belgium	Employment, Work, Social Dialogue	plan	2019	> 1000
BE Finances - plan 2013	Belgium	Finances	plan	2013	> 1000
BE Finances - plan 2015	Belgium	Finances	plan	2015	> 1000
BE Finances - plan 2016	Belgium	Finances	plan	2016	> 1000
BE Finances - plan 2016-2018	Belgium	Finances	plan	2016	> 1000
BE Finances - plan 2017	Belgium	Finances	plan	2017	> 1000
BE Finances - plan 2018	Belgium	Finances	plan	2018	> 1000
BE Finances - plan 2019	Belgium	Finances	plan	2019	> 1000
BE Finances - plan 2019-2021	Belgium	Finances	plan	2019	< 1000
BE Finances - report 2012	Belgium	Finances	report	2012	> 1000
BE Finances - report 2013	Belgium	Finances	report	2013	< 1000
BE Finances - report 2014	Belgium	Finances	report	2014	> 1000
BE Finances - report 2015	Belgium	Finances	report	2015	> 1000



BE Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation - plan 2016-2018	Belgium	Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation	plan	2016	< 1000
BE Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation - report 2012	Belgium	Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation	report	2012	> 1000
BE Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation - report 2013	Belgium	Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation	report	2013	> 1000
BE Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation - report 2015	Belgium	Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation	report	2015	> 1000
BE Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation - report 2016	Belgium	Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation	report	2016	> 1000
BE Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation - report 2018	Belgium	Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation	report	2018	> 1000
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BE Mobility and Transport - report 2017	Belgium	Mobility and Transport	report	2017	> 1000



BE Public Health, Food security and Environment - plan 2016-2018	Belgium	Public Health, Food security and Environment	plan	2016	> 1000
BE Public Health, Food security and Environment - plan 2019-2021	Belgium	Public Health, Food security and Environment	plan	2019	> 1000
BE Public Health, Food security and Environment - report 2014	Belgium	Public Health, Food security and Environment	report	2014	> 1000
BE Public Health, Food security and Environment - report 2015	Belgium	Public Health, Food security and Environment	report	2015	> 1000
BE Public Health, Food security and Environment - report 2016	Belgium	Public Health, Food security and Environment	report	2016	> 1000
BE Social Security - plan 2016-2018	Belgium	Social Security	plan	2016	> 1000
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BE Social Security - report 2014	Belgium	Social Security	report	2014	> 1000
BE Strategy and Support - plan 2018-2020	Belgium	Strategy and Support	plan	2018	> 1000
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LU Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region - report 2019	Luxembourg	Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region	report	2019	> 1000
LU Finance - report 2012	Luxembourg	Finance	report	2012	> 1000
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LU Finance - report 2014	Luxembourg	Finance	report	2014	> 1000
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LU Finance - report 2016	Luxembourg	Finance	report	2016	> 1000
LU Finance - report 2017	Luxembourg	Finance	report	2017	> 1000
LU Finance - report 2018	Luxembourg	Finance	report	2018	> 1000



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LU Higher Education and Research - report 2013	Luxembourg	Higher Education and Research	report	2013	> 1000
LU Higher Education and Research - report 2014	Luxembourg	Higher Education and Research	report	2014	> 1000
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LU Higher Education and Research - report 2017	Luxembourg	Higher Education and Research	report	2017	> 1000
LU Higher Education and Research - report 2018	Luxembourg	Higher Education and Research	report	2018	> 1000
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LU Housing - report 2013	Luxembourg	Housing	report	2013	> 1000
LU Housing - report 2014	Luxembourg	Housing	report	2014	> 1000



LU Housing - report 2015	Luxembourg	Housing	report	2015	> 1000
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LU Housing - report 2018	Luxembourg	Housing	report	2018	> 1000
LU Housing - report 2019	Luxembourg	Housing	report	2019	> 1000
LU Interior - report 2012	Luxembourg	Interior	report	2012	> 1000
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LU Interior - report 2018	Luxembourg	Interior	report	2018	> 1000
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LU Internal Security - report 2014	Luxembourg	Internal Security	report	2014	> 1000
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LU Justice - report 2012	Luxembourg	Justice	report	2012	> 1000
LU Justice - report 2013	Luxembourg	Justice	report	2013	> 1000
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LU Justice - report 2018	Luxembourg	Justice	report	2018	> 1000
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LU Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy - report 2013	Luxembourg	Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy	report	2013	> 1000



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LU Mobility and Public Works - report 2013	Luxembourg	Mobility and Public Works	report	2013	> 1000
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LU Mobility and Public Works - report 2015	Luxembourg	Mobility and Public Works	report	2015	> 1000
LU Mobility and Public Works - report 2016	Luxembourg	Mobility and Public Works	report	2016	> 1000
LU Mobility and Public Works - report 2017	Luxembourg	Mobility and Public Works	report	2017	> 1000
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LU Public Function - report 2013	Luxembourg	Public Function	report	2013	> 1000
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LU Public Function - report 2015	Luxembourg	Public Function	report	2015	> 1000
LU Public Function - report 2016	Luxembourg	Public Function	report	2016	> 1000
LU Public Function - report 2017	Luxembourg	Public Function	report	2017	> 1000
LU Public Function - report 2018	Luxembourg	Public Function	report	2018	> 1000
LU Public Function - report 2019	Luxembourg	Public Function	report	2019	> 1000
LU Social Security - report 2012	Luxembourg	Social Security	report	2012	> 1000



LU Social Security - report 2013	Luxembourg	Social Security	report	2013	> 1000
LU Social Security - report 2014	Luxembourg	Social Security	report	2014	> 1000
LU Social Security - report 2015	Luxembourg	Social Security	report	2015	> 1000
LU Social Security - report 2016	Luxembourg	Social Security	report	2016	> 1000
LU Social Security - report 2017	Luxembourg	Social Security	report	2017	> 1000
LU Sport - report 2012	Luxembourg	Sport	report	2012	> 1000
LU Sport - report 2013	Luxembourg	Sport	report	2013	> 1000
LU Sport - report 2014	Luxembourg	Sport	report	2014	> 1000
LU Sport - report 2015	Luxembourg	Sport	report	2015	> 1000
LU Sport - report 2017	Luxembourg	Sport	report	2017	> 1000
LU Sport - report 2018	Luxembourg	Sport	report	2018	> 1000
LU Sport - report 2019	Luxembourg	Sport	report	2019	> 1000
LU State - report 2012	Luxembourg	State	report	2012	> 1000
LU State - report 2013	Luxembourg	State	report	2013	> 1000
LU State - report 2014	Luxembourg	State	report	2014	> 1000
LU State - report 2015	Luxembourg	State	report	2015	> 1000
LU State - report 2016	Luxembourg	State	report	2016	> 1000
LU State - report 2017	Luxembourg	State	report	2017	> 1000
LU State - report 2018	Luxembourg	State	report	2018	> 1000
UK Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy - plan 2017	United Kingdom	Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	plan	2017	> 1000
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UK Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy - report 2016	United Kingdom	Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	report	2016	> 1000
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UK Business, Innovation and Skills - report 2012	United Kingdom	Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	report	2012	> 1000
UK Business, Innovation and Skills - report 2013	United Kingdom	Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	report	2013	> 1000



UK Business, Innovation and Skills - report 2014	United Kingdom	Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	report	2014	> 1000
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UK Cabinet - plan 2018	United Kingdom	Cabinet	plan	2018	> 1000
UK Cabinet - plan 2019	United Kingdom	Cabinet	plan	2019	> 1000
UK Cabinet - report 2012	United Kingdom	Cabinet	report	2012	> 1000
UK Cabinet - report 2013	United Kingdom	Cabinet	report	2013	> 1000
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UK Cabinet - report 2016	United Kingdom	Cabinet	report	2016	> 1000
UK Cabinet - report 2017	United Kingdom	Cabinet	report	2017	> 1000
UK Cabinet - report 2018	United Kingdom	Cabinet	report	2018	> 1000
UK Culture, Media and Sport - report 2012	United Kingdom	Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	report	2012	> 1000
UK Culture, Media and Sport - report 2013	United Kingdom	Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	report	2013	> 1000
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UK Defence - plan 2019	United Kingdom	Defence	plan	2019	> 1000
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UK Defence - report 2015	United Kingdom	Defence	report	2015	> 1000



UK Defence - report 2016	United Kingdom	Defence	report	2016	> 1000
UK Defence - report 2017	United Kingdom	Defence	report	2017	> 1000
UK Defence - report 2018	United Kingdom	Defence	report	2018	> 1000
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UK Digital, Culture, Media and Sport - report 2018	United Kingdom	Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	report	2018	> 1000
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UK Education - plan 2018	United Kingdom	Education	plan	2018	> 1000
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UK Environment, Food and Rural Affairs - report 2017	United Kingdom	Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	report	2017	> 1000
UK Environment, Food and Rural Affairs - report 2018	United Kingdom	Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	report	2018	> 1000
UK Exiting the European Union - plan 2017	United Kingdom	Exiting the European Union	plan	2017	> 1000
UK Exiting the European Union - plan 2018	United Kingdom	Exiting the European Union	plan	2018	> 1000
UK Exiting the European Union - plan 2019	United Kingdom	Exiting the European Union	plan	2019	> 1000
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UK Foreign and Commonwealth - report 2015	United Kingdom	Foreign and Commonwealth	report	2015	> 1000
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UK Health and Social Care - plan 2017	United Kingdom	Health and Social Care	plan	2017	> 1000
UK Health and Social Care - plan 2018	United Kingdom	Health and Social Care	plan	2018	> 1000
UK Health and Social Care - plan 2019	United Kingdom	Health and Social Care	plan	2019	> 1000
UK Health and Social Care - report 2015	United Kingdom	Health and Social Care	report	2015	> 1000
UK Health and Social Care - report 2016	United Kingdom	Health and Social Care	report	2016	> 1000
UK Health and Social Care - report 2017	United Kingdom	Health and Social Care	report	2017	> 1000
UK Health and Social Care - report 2018	United Kingdom	Health and Social Care	report	2018	> 1000
UK Home - plan 2017	United Kingdom	Home	plan	2017	> 1000
UK Home - plan 2018	United Kingdom	Home	plan	2018	> 1000
UK Home - plan 2019	United Kingdom	Home	plan	2019	> 1000
UK Home - report 2012	United Kingdom	Home	report	2012	> 1000



UK Home - report 2013	United Kingdom	Home	report	2013	> 1000
UK Home - report 2014	United Kingdom	Home	report	2014	> 1000
UK Home - report 2015	United Kingdom	Home	report	2015	> 1000
UK Home - report 2016	United Kingdom	Home	report	2016	> 1000
UK Home - report 2017	United Kingdom	Home	report	2017	> 1000
UK Home - report 2018	United Kingdom	Home	report	2018	> 1000
UK Housing, Communities and Local Government - plan 2017	United Kingdom	Housing, Communities and Local Government	plan	2017	> 1000
UK Housing, Communities and Local Government - plan 2018	United Kingdom	Housing, Communities and Local Government	plan	2018	> 1000
UK Housing, Communities and Local Government - plan 2019	United Kingdom	Housing, Communities and Local Government	plan	2019	> 1000
UK Housing, Communities and Local Government - report 2012	United Kingdom	Housing, Communities and Local Government	report	2012	> 1000
UK Housing, Communities and Local Government - report 2013	United Kingdom	Housing, Communities and Local Government	report	2013	> 1000
UK Housing, Communities and Local Government - report 2014	United Kingdom	Housing, Communities and Local Government	report	2014	> 1000
UK Housing, Communities and Local Government - report 2015	United Kingdom	Housing, Communities and Local Government	report	2015	> 1000
UK Housing, Communities and Local Government - report 2016	United Kingdom	Housing, Communities and Local Government	report	2016	> 1000
UK Housing, Communities and Local Government - report 2017	United Kingdom	Housing, Communities and Local Government	report	2017	> 1000
UK Housing, Communities and Local Government - report 2018	United Kingdom	Housing, Communities and Local Government	report	2018	> 1000
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UK International Trade - report 2013	United Kingdom	International Trade	report	2013	> 1000
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UK International Trade - report 2016	United Kingdom	International Trade	report	2016	> 1000
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UK Justice - plan 2017	United Kingdom	Justice	plan	2017	> 1000
UK Justice - plan 2018	United Kingdom	Justice	plan	2018	> 1000
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UK Justice - report 2014	United Kingdom	Justice	report	2014	> 1000



UK Justice - report 2016	United Kingdom	Justice	report	2016	> 1000
UK Justice - report 2017	United Kingdom	Justice	report	2017	> 1000
UK Justice - report 2018	United Kingdom	Justice	report	2018	> 1000
UK Revenue and Customs - plan 2017	United Kingdom	Revenue and Customs	plan	2017	> 1000
UK Revenue and Customs - plan 2018	United Kingdom	Revenue and Customs	plan	2018	> 1000
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UK Transport - report 2018	United Kingdom	Transport	report	2018	> 1000
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UK Treasury - report 2018	United Kingdom	Treasury	report	2018	> 1000
UK Work and Pensions - plan 2017	United Kingdom	Work and Pensions	plan	2017	> 1000
UK Work and Pensions - plan 2018	United Kingdom	Work and Pensions	plan	2018	> 1000
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UK Work and Pensions - report 2016	United Kingdom	Work and Pensions	report	2016	> 1000
UK Work and Pensions - report 2017	United Kingdom	Work and Pensions	report	2017	> 1000
UK Work and Pensions - report 2018	United Kingdom	Work and Pensions	report	2018	> 1000

Note. In this dataset also the discarded documents are included. Own work



Appendix D

Formula 1. SDG themes growth

$$(SDG\ themes\ weight_{t+n} - SDG\ themes\ weight_t)/n$$

Formula used to calculate the annual growth of *SDG themes weight*, adapted from McArthur and Rasmussen (2018)

Dataset processing

Before being analyzed with the keywords query, the dataset of pdf files was converted into a text format, next punctuation and the stopwords (from the SnowballC package) were removed. Then, before the keywords query, numbers were also removed.

Normalization

The normalization entailed dividing the values in the tables by the number of words in each document and multiplying this value per 100,000 (for the results from the keywords query) and per 100,000 for the results of the auto-coding tool. These multipliers were arbitrary chose to avoid dealing with extremely small numbers and did not affect the results of the study.

List of R packages

The following packages have been used to process and analyze the data in R: basic, car, data.table, dplyr, ggplot2, ngram, reader, readxl, reshape, rstatix, SnowballC, stringi, stringr, tidytext, and tidyverse.



Appendix E

Table E 1

Department groups

Department	Department Group
AGRI	Agriculture
Agriculture and Food	Agriculture
Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Agriculture
Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development	Agriculture
Armed Forces	Defence
BUDG	Finances
Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	Economy
Business, Enterprise and Innovation	Economy
Business, Innovation and Skills	Economy
Cabinet	Cabinet
Chancery	Cabinet
Children and Youth Affairs	Education
Civil Service	Other
CLIMA	Environment
COMM	Other
Commission	Cabinet
Communications, Climate Action and Environment	Environment
COMP	Economy
CONNECT	Other
Consumer Protection	Justice
Culture	Education
Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht	Education
Culture, Media and Sport	Other
Defence	Defence



DEVCO	Foreign affairs
DGT	Other
DIGIT	Other
Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	Other
Digitalisation	Other
EAC	Education
ECFIN	Economy
ECHO	Other
Ecological and Inclusive Transition	Environment
Economy	Economy
Economy and Finances	Economy
Economy, SME, Middle Class and Energy	Economy
Education	Education
Education and Skills	Education
Education, Children and Youth	Education
EMPL	Economy
Employment Affairs and Social Protection	Economy
Employment, Work, Social Dialogue	Economy
ENER	Economy
Energy and Climate Change	Environment
Energy and Spatial Planning	Economy
ENV	Environment
Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development	Environment
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environment
Equality between Women and Men	Other
Europe and Foreign Affairs	Foreign affairs
EUROSTAT	Research
Exiting the European Union	Foreign affairs
Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region	Communities
Finance	Finances



Finances	Finances
FISMA	Economy
Foreign Affairs and Trade	Foreign affairs
Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation	Foreign affairs
Foreign and Commonwealth	Foreign affairs
Foreign and European Affairs	Foreign affairs
GROW	Economy
Health	Health
Health and Social Care	Health
Higher Education and Research	Research
Higher Education and Research and Innovation	Research
Home	Interior
HOME	Interior
Housing	Communities
Housing, Communities and Local Government	Communities
Housing, Planning and Local Government	Communities
HR	Other
Interior	Interior
Internal Security	Interior
International Development	Foreign affairs
International Trade	Foreign affairs
JRC	Research
JUST	Justice
Justice	Justice
Justice and Equality	Justice
Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy	Economy
MARE	Agriculture
Mobility and Public Works	Mobility
Mobility and Transport	Mobility
MOVE	Mobility



National Education and Youth	Education
NEAR	Foreign affairs
Public Expenditure and Reform	Finances
Public Function	Other
Public Health, Food security and Environment	Other
REGIO	Communities
Revenue and Customs	Finances
RTD	Research
Rural and Community Development	Communities
SANTE	Health
SCIC	Other
Social Affairs and Health	Health
Social Protection	Economy
Social Security	Economy
Sport	Other
State	Cabinet
Strategy and Support	Other
Taoiseach	Cabinet
TAXUD	Finances
Territorial Cohesion and Relations with Local Authorities	Communities
TRADE	Foreign affairs
Transport	Mobility
Transport, Tourism and Sport	Other
Treasury	Finances
Work and Pensions	Economy

Note. Own work



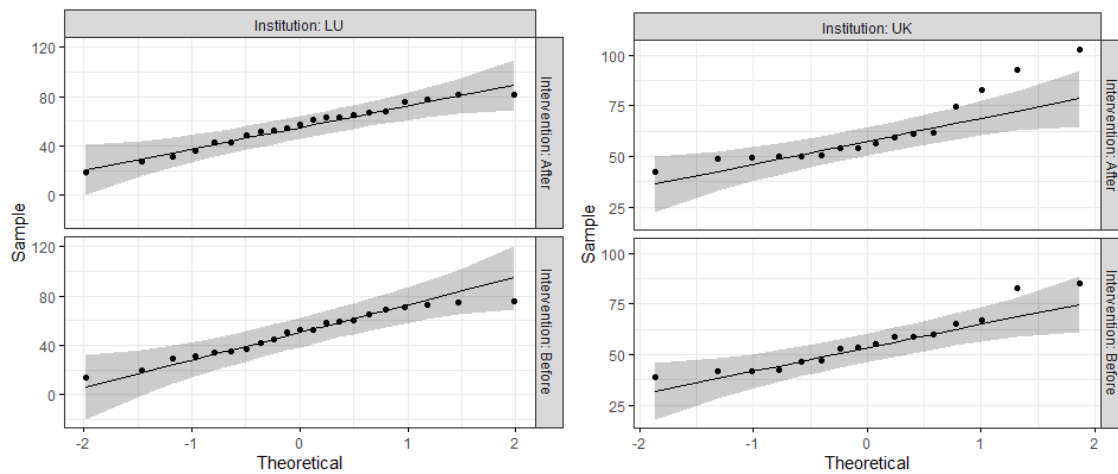
Appendix F

Table F 1

Results from the Shapiro test of the SDG weight ANOVA

Executive branch	Intervention	variable	statistic	p
EU	After	SDG themes weight	0.9630455101	0.05565275808
EU	Before	SDG themes weight	0.9556128557	0.02337915082
IR	After	SDG themes weight	0.9587171051	0.5770612299
IR	Before	SDG themes weight	0.9465752725	0.3738461752
LU	After	SDG themes weight	0.9655472643	0.6339169084
LU	Before	SDG themes weight	0.9551027424	0.4234528857
UK	After	SDG themes weight	0.8345859946	0.008147897251
UK	Before	SDG themes weight	0.9089267982	0.1118265911

Note. Own Work



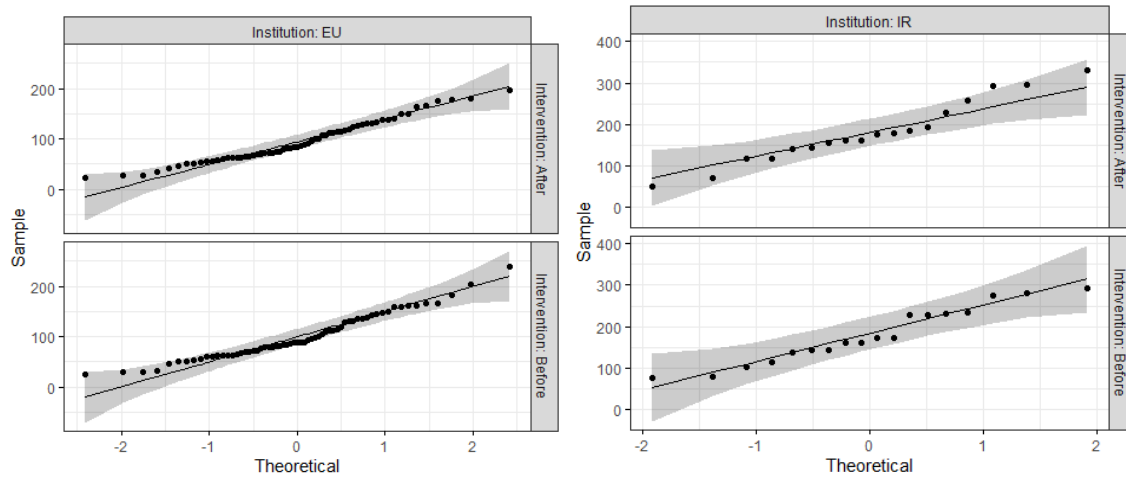


Figure F1. Ggplots showing normal distribution of the SDG weight ANOVA

Table F 2

Results from the Shapiro test of the SDG growth ANOVA

Executive branch	Intervention	variable	statistic	p
EU	After	SDG growth	0.9854577191	0.7235300964
EU	Before	SDG growth	0.9565346419	0.03923321731
IR	After	SDG growth	0.8853990654	0.1217627527
IR	Before	SDG growth	0.9201404204	0.3198113275
LU	After	SDG growth	0.892408315	0.0507779359
LU	Before	SDG growth	0.9188360451	0.1411284014
UK	After	SDG growth	0.9587899085	0.6398886575
UK	Before	SDG growth	0.9804048495	0.966726274

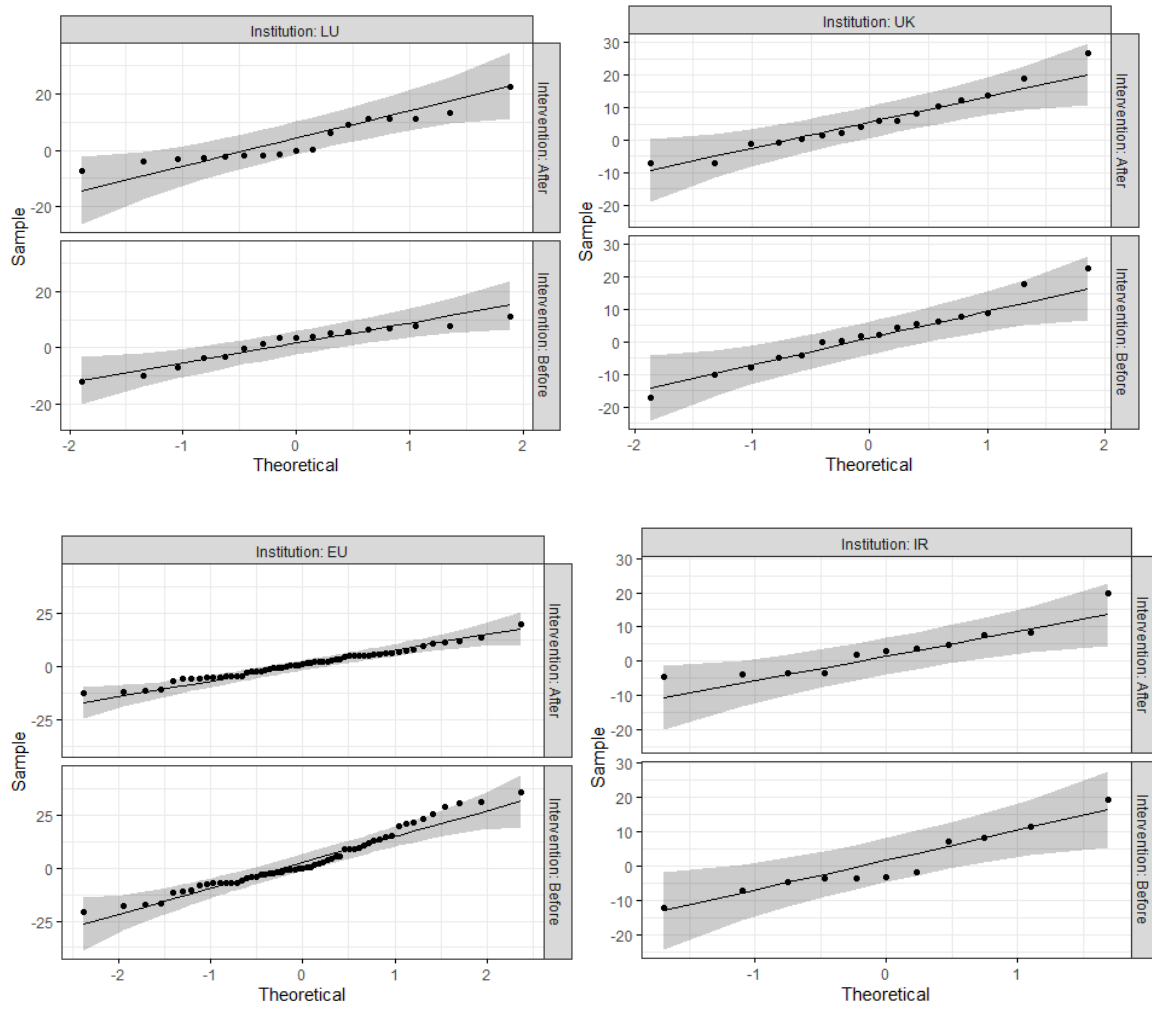
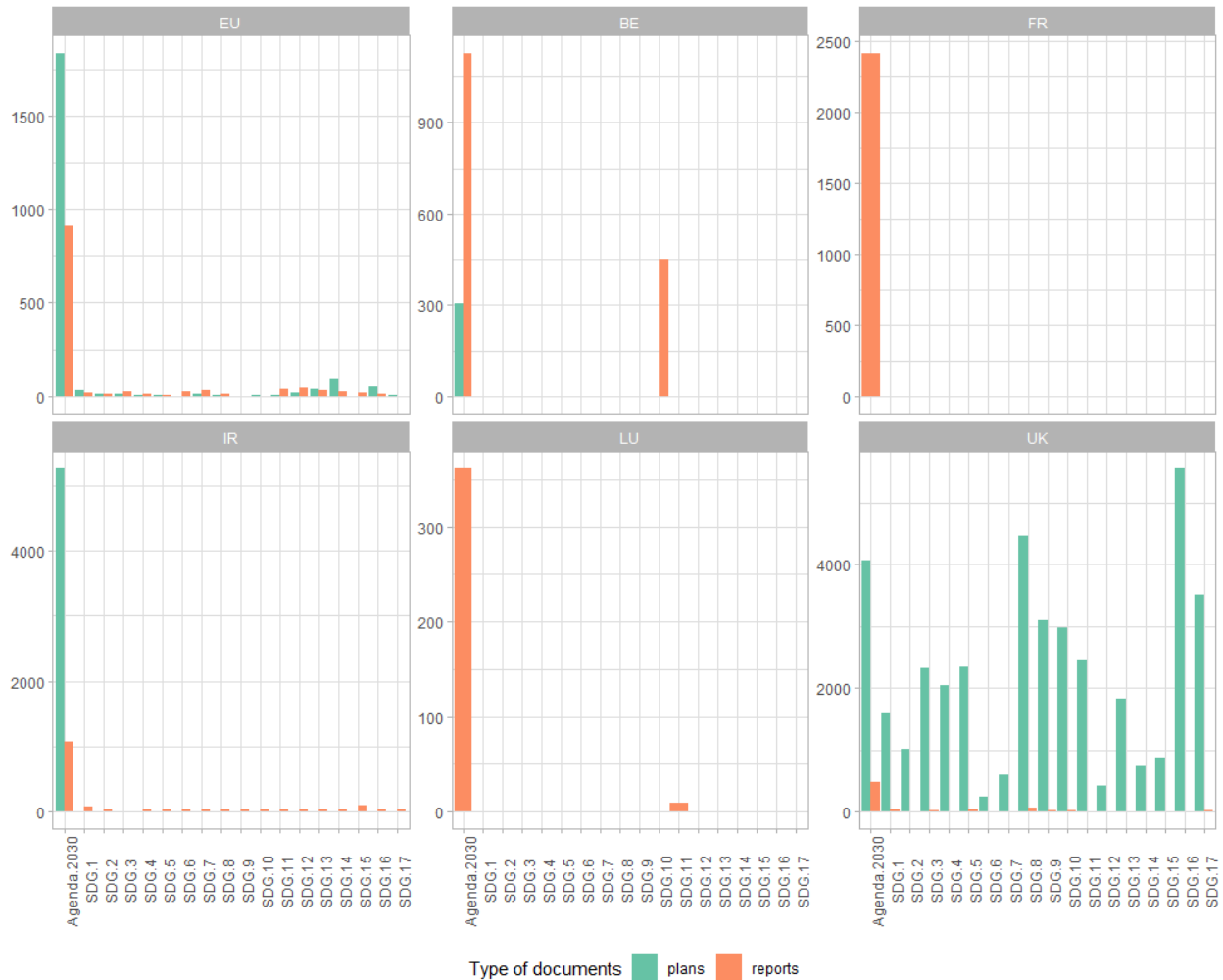


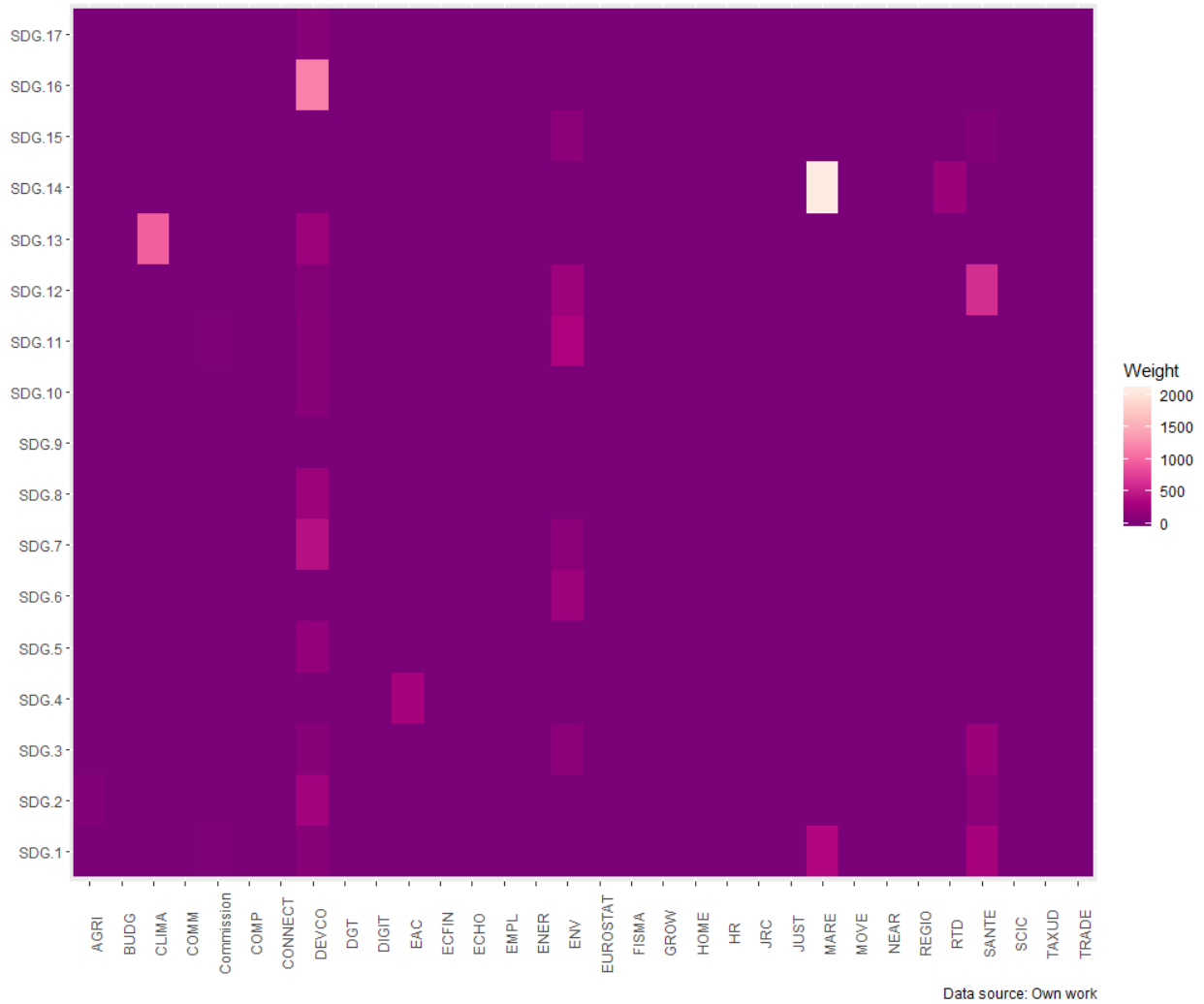
Figure F2. Ggplots showing normal distribution of the SDG growth ANOVA

Appendix G



Data source: Own work

Figure G 1. SDG weight by executive branch (abbreviated), document type and SDG goal



Data source: Own work

Figure G 2. SDG weight in EU departments, by SDG goal

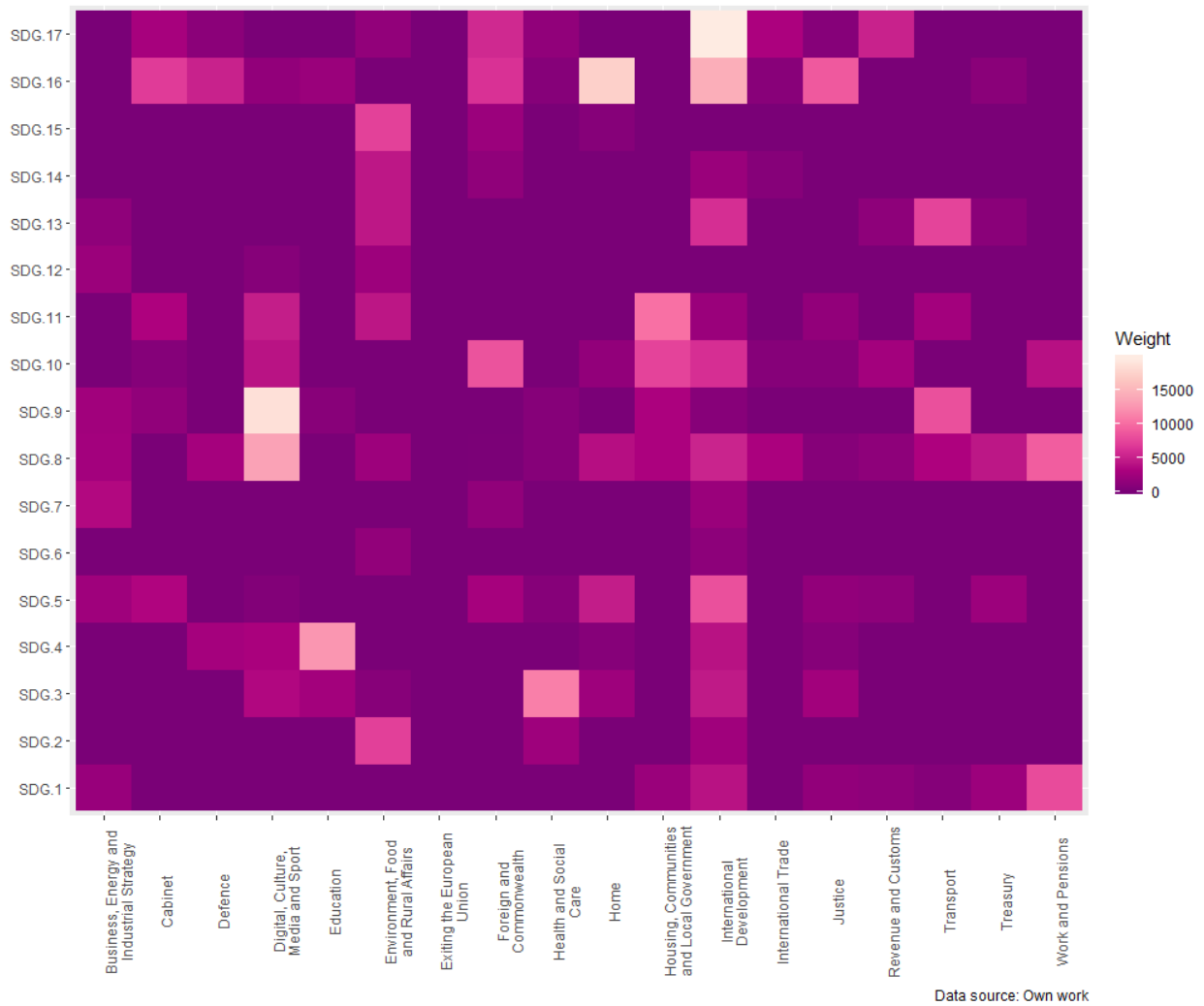


Figure G.3. SDG weight in UK departments, by SDG goal

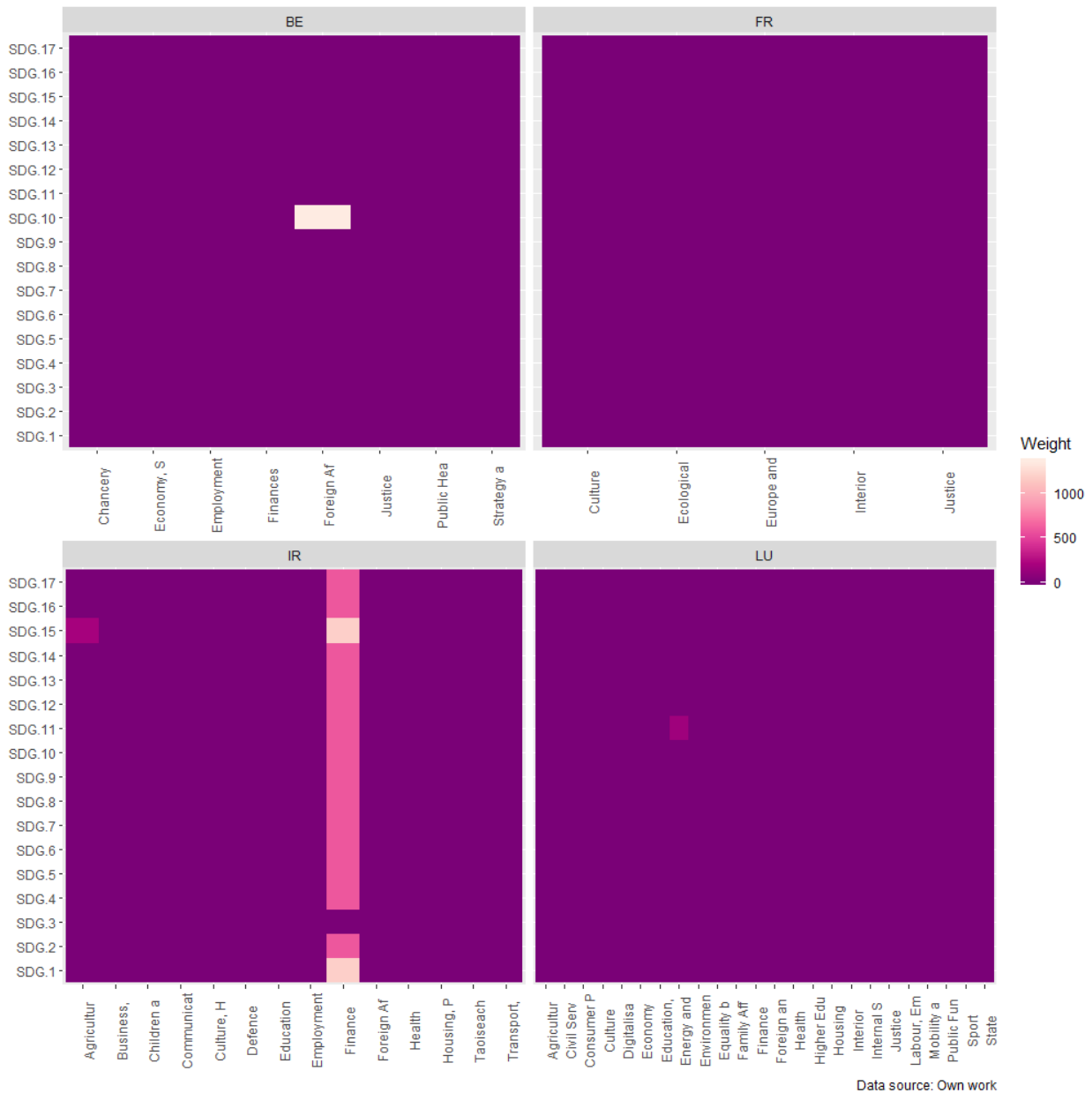


Figure G 4. SDG weight in departments of the executive branches (abbreviated), by SDG goal



Table G 1

Historical trends of SDG inclusion, SDG weight and SDG themes weight

Year	Executive branch and document type	Variables	Value
2013	EU plans	SDG weight	6.984
2013	EU plans	SDG themes weight	131.790
2014	EU plans	SDG weight	15.779
2014	EU plans	SDG themes weight	138.894
2015	EU plans	SDG weight	25.883
2015	EU plans	SDG themes weight	128.695
2016	EU plans	SDG weight	60.114
2016	EU plans	SDG themes weight	116.831
2017	EU plans	SDG weight	80.777
2017	EU plans	SDG themes weight	131.052
2018	EU plans	SDG weight	110.880
2018	EU plans	SDG themes weight	127.185
2019	EU plans	SDG weight	125.990
2019	EU plans	SDG themes weight	125.235
2013	EU reports	SDG weight	1.999
2013	EU reports	SDG themes weight	70.517
2014	EU reports	SDG weight	7.925
2014	EU reports	SDG themes weight	72.372
2015	EU reports	SDG weight	20.848
2015	EU reports	SDG themes weight	72.544
2016	EU reports	SDG weight	50.915
2016	EU reports	SDG themes weight	69.034
2017	EU reports	SDG weight	78.957



2017	EU reports	SDG themes weight	68.340
2018	EU reports	SDG weight	67.098
2018	EU reports	SDG themes weight	71.852
2012	IR reports	SDG weight	0.000
2012	IR reports	SDG themes weight	122.117
2013	IR reports	SDG weight	0.000
2013	IR reports	SDG themes weight	121.533
2014	IR reports	SDG weight	0.000
2014	IR reports	SDG themes weight	123.101
2015	IR reports	SDG weight	8.073
2015	IR reports	SDG themes weight	131.745
2016	IR reports	SDG weight	9.862
2016	IR reports	SDG themes weight	125.895
2017	IR reports	SDG weight	14.923
2017	IR reports	SDG themes weight	131.243
2018	IR reports	SDG weight	33.585
2018	IR reports	SDG themes weight	143.816
2012	LU reports	SDG weight	2.590
2012	LU reports	SDG themes weight	54.202
2013	LU reports	SDG weight	2.345
2013	LU reports	SDG themes weight	53.424
2014	LU reports	SDG weight	2.692
2014	LU reports	SDG themes weight	54.996
2015	LU reports	SDG weight	12.142
2015	LU reports	SDG themes weight	58.473
2016	LU reports	SDG weight	13.935



2016	LU reports	SDG themes weight	61.609
2017	LU reports	SDG weight	24.224
2017	LU reports	SDG themes weight	61.340
2018	LU reports	SDG weight	27.338
2018	LU reports	SDG themes weight	54.567
2019	LU reports	SDG weight	16.241
2019	LU reports	SDG themes weight	58.536
2012	UK reports	SDG weight	0.394
2012	UK reports	SDG themes weight	59.308
2013	UK reports	SDG weight	0.000
2013	UK reports	SDG themes weight	63.013
2014	UK reports	SDG weight	4.118
2014	UK reports	SDG themes weight	61.062
2015	UK reports	SDG weight	3.280
2015	UK reports	SDG themes weight	61.754
2016	UK reports	SDG weight	17.745
2016	UK reports	SDG themes weight	60.163
2017	UK reports	SDG weight	26.535
2017	UK reports	SDG themes weight	63.771
2018	UK reports	SDG weight	42.513
2018	UK reports	SDG themes weight	70.266

Note. Own work



Table G 2

SDG inclusion in 2018-2019

Executive branch	Type	SDG Inclusion	Number of deparmtents
BE	plan	No	4
BE	plan	Yes	2
BE	report	No	2
BE	report	Yes	1
EU	plan	No	12
EU	plan	Yes	20
EU	report	No	10
EU	report	Yes	22
FR	report	No	3
FR	report	Yes	2
IR	plan	No	1
IR	plan	Yes	2
IR	report	No	6
IR	report	Yes	8
LU	report	No	13
LU	report	Yes	11
UK	plan	No	1
UK	plan	Yes	17
UK	report	No	3
UK	report	Yes	15

Note. The limited document availability of France and Belgium severely affected the number of departments that could be included. AS a consequence, evaluation of diffusion would have been less accurate and were not performed. Own work



Appendix H

Table H 1

Mean SDG weight before and after 2015

Executive branch (abbreviated)	Type of documents	Publication of 2030 Agenda	Variable	n	mean	sd
EU	plans	After	SDG themes weight	32	124.645	44.539
EU	plans	Before	SDG themes weight	32	132.024	46.481
EU	reports	After	SDG themes weight	32	69.742	27.063
EU	reports	Before	SDG themes weight	32	72.01	26.157
IR	reports	After	SDG themes weight	9	130.16	45.983
IR	reports	Before	SDG themes weight	9	125.465	34.728
LU	reports	After	SDG themes weight	22	60.161	27.129
LU	reports	Before	SDG themes weight	22	55.465	31.255
UK	reports	After	SDG themes weight	17	64.932	20.691
UK	reports	Before	SDG themes weight	17	60.832	23.671

Note. Own work



Table H 2

SDG themes weight - ANOVA

ANOVA Table (type III tests) - SDG themes weight							
Executive branch	Effect	DFn	DFd	F	p	p<.05	ges
European Union	Publication 2030 Agenda	1	62	4.326	0.042	*	0.003
Ireland	Publication 2030 Agenda	1	17	0.026	0.874		0.0000858
Luxembourg	Publication 2030 Agenda	1	20	9.792	0.005	*	0.025
United Kingdom	Publication 2030 Agenda	1	15	7.433	0.016	*	0.036

Note. Since each document – characterized by executive branch, department and type – constituted a unique subject of study, it was possible to perform a single ANOVA test for the EU without differentiating between plans and reports. Own work



Table H3

Mean SDG growth before and after 2015

Executive branch (abbreviated)	Type of documents	Publication of 2030 Agenda	Variable	n	mean	sd
EU	plans	After	SDG themes growth	30	4.588	14.146
EU	plans	Before	SDG themes growth	30	1.19	14.442
EU	reports	After	SDG themes growth	30	0.055	7.261
EU	reports	Before	SDG themes growth	30	8.427	28.521
IR	reports	After	SDG themes growth	8	0.107	4.614
IR	reports	Before	SDG themes growth	8	7.944	12.872
LU	reports	After	SDG themes growth	20	6.87	12.352
LU	reports	Before	SDG themes growth	20	3.171	11.631
UK	reports	After	SDG themes growth	17	16.362	44.027
UK	reports	Before	SDG themes growth	17	2.578	9.831

Note. Own work

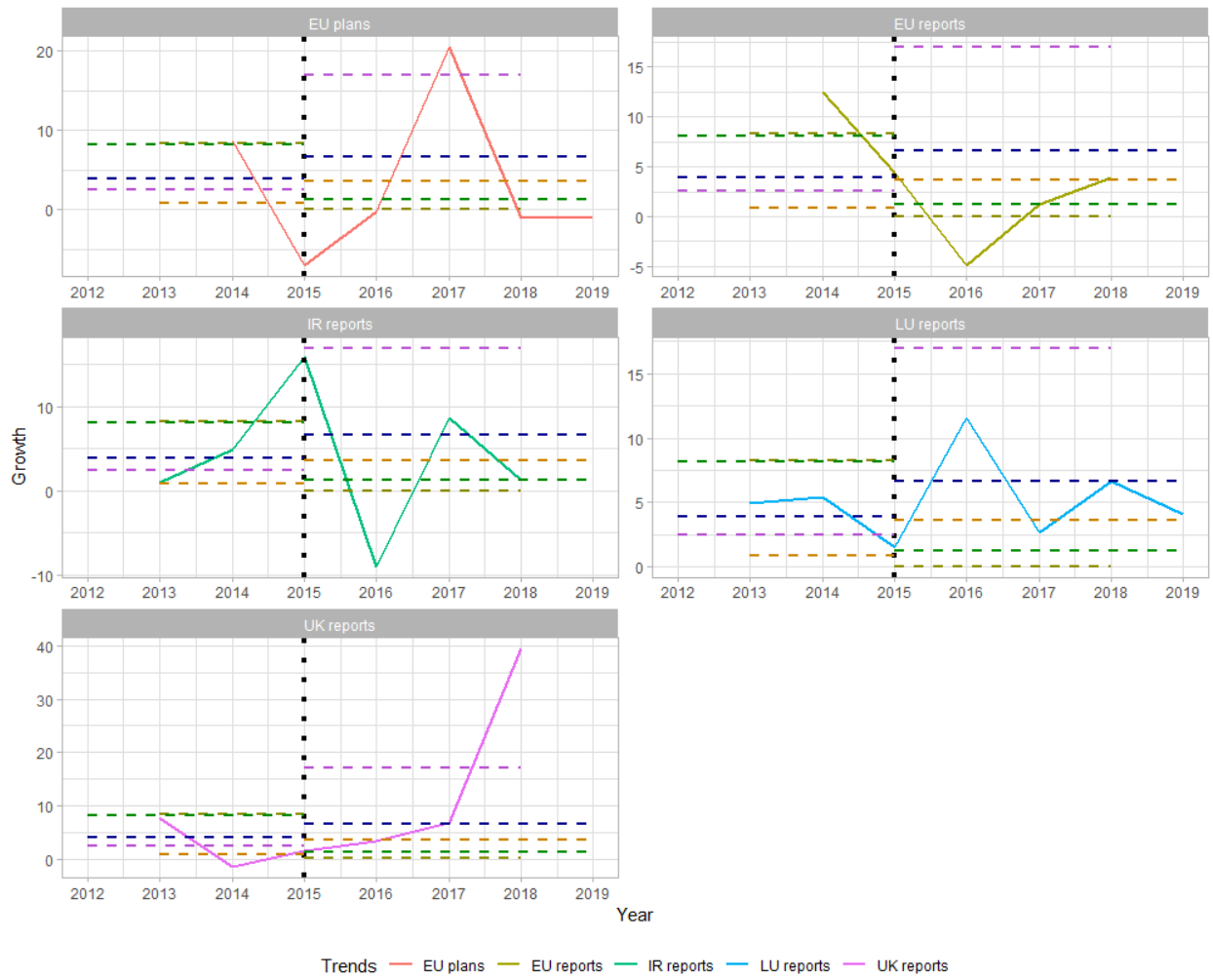


Table H 4

SDG themes growth - ANOVA

ANOVA Table (type III tests) - SDG themes growth							
Government	Effect	DFn	DFd	F	p	p<.05	ges
European Union	Publication 2030 Agenda	1	56	1.065	0.306		0.013
Ireland	Publication 2030 Agenda	1	10	0.256	0.624		0.016
Luxembourg	Publication 2030 Agenda	1	16	0.418	0.527		0.018
United Kingdom	Publication 2030 Agenda	1	15	0.766	0.395		0.04

Note. Since each document – characterized by executive branch, department and type – constituted a unique subject of study, it was possible to perform a single ANOVA test for the EU without differentiating between plans and reports. Own work



Data source: Own work

Figure H 1. Trends of annual SDG growth by executive branch (abbreviated). Dashed lines measure mean values