2019 EUROPE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT

Towards a strategy for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the European Union

Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards for the European Union and member states

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

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Acknowledgements

This *2019 Europe Sustainable Development Report* (ESDR 2019) builds on the methodology of the annual Sustainable Development Report, including SDG Index and Dashboards, issued by the SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung since 2016.

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Foreword

We are pleased to launch this 2019 Europe Sustainable Development Report, which identifies policy priorities for the European Union (EU) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and implement the Paris Climate Agreement. The report compares the performance of the EU and its 28 member states[1] on all 17 SDGs and provides detailed country profiles using a mix of data sources. This assessment is based on the methodology developed since 2016 by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and the Bertelsmann Stiftung. This methodology has been successfully audited by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre.

This report comes at a critical time for Europe. The new President and Commission have already committed to a European Green Deal to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. They have further pledged to place the SDGs at the centre of the European Semester – the Union's framework for the coordination of economic policies across member states. Indeed, in their mission letters each new Commissioner is asked to ensure "*the delivery of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals within their policy area. The College as a whole will be responsible for the overall implementation of the Goals.*" These bold commitments set the right tone for charting a path towards achieving the SDGs by 2030.

Leadership from the European Union is critical, not only because Europe needs to achieve the goals for its own benefit, but also because the 2030 Agenda is a global affirmation of the core values of the EU. The SDGs combine the principles of a social market economy with environmental sustainability. Yet, to date, the European Union has not seized the opportunity to lead on the SDGs by implementing them internally, reducing its negative spillovers, and providing global leadership through its external action and development cooperation.

This report complements the strong official Eurostat report on the SDGs by presenting a broad range of data on SDG achievement across the Union. We have conducted three consultations with civil society, business, trade unions, and government representatives on suitable metrics for the SDGs. Drawing on the established SDSN methodology, we estimate how far the EU as a whole and each member state are from achieving the SDGs to provide actionable information for each country and group of stakeholders. We further combine metrics of SDG achievement into an overall SDG Index that allows for direct comparison across all member states.

Across the world, European countries come closest to achieving the SDGs, but important challenges remain. Drawing on the data presented in this report, we outline the contours of an EU strategy to achieve the SDGs. We highlight some of the instruments that will be needed to develop and implement this strategy at EU and member states levels.

We find that such a strategy must have three major components. First, the EU must tackle some domestic SDG implementation challenges, notably by implementing the European Green Deal for energy decarbonisation, the circular economy, and sustainable land use and food systems; by investing in education and promoting innovation; and by harnessing the potential of digital technologies for Europe's sustainable development. Such strategies must be designed with careful attention to fairness and inclusion to ensure that – in the words of the 2030 Agenda – no one is left behind. All major European institutions, including the European Parliament and the European Council,

1. At the time of writing it was unclear whether Brexit would be completed by 31 October 2019, so we refer to 28 EU member states.

must play active roles in the design and implementation of these strategies. As we describe in the report, success will require that all policy tools, including the European Semester and the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027, are aligned with the SDGs. It will also require participatory, multi-stakeholder governance to seize the opportunities for sustainable development.

Second, our data shows that the EU produces large negative spillovers on other countries. These spillovers include unsustainable consumption and production patterns, base erosion and profit shifting through unfair tax competition and banking secrecy, as well as trade in weapons. The EU should lead by example by curbing negative spillovers and strengthening positive spillovers, such as official development assistance or sharing of sustainable technologies.

Third, the EU must engage more actively in international diplomacy to promote the SDGs, support multilateralism, and advocate for the values of the European Way. In particular, the EU can play a critical role in multilateral fora, such as the United Nations, and critical environment conventions, including for climate and biodiversity. In addition, the Union should use the SDGs to help guide major bilateral exchanges, including with Africa and other world regions.

What you cannot measure you cannot manage. So, success will require greater investments in statistical capacity and data. The SDG monitoring report prepared annually by Eurostat should be expanded to track targets for SDG implementation that need to be set by the new European Commission. Moreover, we hope that unofficial reports like this one can make a useful contribution to the debate.

As always, all data used for this report is available for download at www.sdgindex.org/EU. We welcome suggestions for filling data gaps and for improving the analysis and presentation of the results. Please write to us at info@sdgindex.org.

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Summary of findings and recommendations

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), agreed globally by all 193 UN member states, represent an affirmation of European values. The SDGs call on all nations to combine economic prosperity, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. The SDGs are intimately linked with the Paris Climate Agreement (which is incorporated in SDG 13). The SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement should be viewed as a package, with the SDGs oriented towards 2030 and the Paris Agreement oriented towards climate-neutrality by 2050, with major progress by 2030.

European countries lead globally on the SDGs, but none are on track to achieve the Goals by 2030. According to the global 2019 SDG Index prepared by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), all ten countries closest to achieving the SDGs are in Europe, a truly remarkable performance in the international perspective. Yet, as the EU SDG Index and Dashboards show, no European country is on track towards achieving the goals.

The EU and its member states face the greatest challenges on goals related to climate, biodiversity, and circular economy, as well as in strengthening the convergence in living standards, across countries and regions. In particular, countries need to accelerate progress towards climate change (SDG 13), sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12), protection and conservation of biodiversity (SDGs 14 and 15), and sustainable agriculture and food systems (SDG 2). Many countries are falling back on "leave no one behind", so the EU's SDG strategy must place emphasis on strengthening social inclusion for all people living in its territory. Education and innovation capacities must be improved to raise living standards in poorer member states and accelerate the convergence in living standards.

European countries also generate large, negative spillovers that impede other countries' ability to achieve the SDGs. Such spillovers comprise environmental spillovers (such as greenhouse gas emissions or biodiversity loss embodied in trade), financial and governance spillovers (such as banking secrecy), and security spillovers (such as weapons exports). The EU's SDG strategy must identify and address negative international spillovers.

The SDGs can only be achieved through deep transformations that will not be achieved through normal policymaking. The transformation will need long-term plans and policies based on:

- **Technological Pathways:** to identify one or more technology scenarios to reach climate neutrality by 2050, including intermediate milestones for five-year periods;
- **Financial planning:** to identify efficient and low-cost pathways among the possible alternatives;
- **Policy frameworks:** to identify a feasible mix of regulations, public investments, and incentives;
- **Subsidiarity analysis:** to assign policy and financing responsibilities across levels of government, including the EU level (Commission, Council, Parliament, European Investment Bank), member states, and regional and local governments in the EU.

- **Mission-oriented Research and Innovation:** to identify public-private research and development priorities to achieve the SDGs and the objectives of the Paris Agreement;
- **Metrics and Monitoring:** to identify a set of indicators to assess progress towards the 2050 goal and intermediate milestones, and to create an ongoing feedback process from metrics to policy.

An EU strategy to achieve the SDGs needs to focus on three broad areas: internal priorities, diplomacy and development cooperation, and tackling negative international spillovers. The good news is that the necessary instruments already exist to address these challenges. The focus should therefore not be on identifying new instruments but in aligning existing instruments and mechanisms (including budget, investment strategies, regulatory governance, and monitoring frameworks) to the SDGs.

Priority I: Internal SDG priorities for the EU and member states.

The new European Commission, working with the European Parliament and the European Council, has the vital role to ensure that EU processes are in place to achieve the SDGs, including under the framework of the European Green Deal. Based on the SDG Index data, we identify three primary EU-wide SDG priorities to be pursued with all member states. Individual countries may need to tackle additional challenges.

1. **A European Green Deal for Sustainable Energy, Circularity, and Land Use & Food.** At the heart of the EU's strategy to achieve the SDGs, the European Green Deal must include an EU-wide strategy to (i) fully decarbonise the energy system (including transport, building, and industry) by 2050; (ii) to promote the circular economy and achieve greater efficiencies in resource use and far lower waste; and (iii) develop integrated policies to promote sustainable land use and food systems by 2050. Getting towards the 2050 objectives will of course require urgent action now.
2. **A Sustainable Europe Investment Plan.** The EU needs to increase investments in sustainable infrastructure, including through greater EU resources. New sources for public revenues should be considered to finance the investment plan, which will require adequate resourcing.
3. **Skills and Innovation: EU Education Area and Horizon Europe 2030.** Europe needs to increase investments in education, job skills, and innovation, with a focus on STEM education at all levels and R&D for sustainable technologies. Just as China has its Made in China 2025 Initiative and the U.S. has its America AI Initiative, Europe should intensify its R&D efforts.

Getting it done: Ensuring the right level of ambition and policy coherence. The policy mechanisms and instruments for addressing the internal SDG priorities are mostly in place, but policies need to become more ambitious in some areas and focus on 2030 targets, which the EU needs to define. Throughout, the EU needs to define clear targets that can guide policy implementation and the monitoring of progress. In the short term, policy tools must be made coherent with a particular focus on budgets, measurement and reporting, and coordination with and across member states:

- **Aligning the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027 with the SDGs.** The next MFF should be the MFF for the SDGs. This includes phasing out expenditures that are not aligned with the SDGs and increasing spending on sustainable development priorities. New MFF principles and their alignment with the SDGs should be integrated into all EU funds. The MFF should also identify clear SDG metrics that can track progress towards the goals.
- **Strengthened SDG measurement and indicators.** As we show in the report, monitoring frameworks across EU policy fields are not aligned with the SDGs and lack coherence. This can and needs to be changed quickly by identifying headline SDG indicators that should guide all tools, including budget, member state coordination, and external action. Moreover, Eurostat and other EU bodies charged with collecting SDG data will require greater resources to track key SDG data, including on international spillovers. Another important priority is better real-time data on the implementation of the European Green Deal and other critical SDG strategies.
- **Putting the SDGs at the core of the European Semester.** The scope of the European Semester should be expanded slightly to cover all major SDG dimensions. This will not require a major change since the European Semester is already meant to track social and several environmental targets; and a clear SDG focus should not divert attention away from macroeconomic coordination, which is also needed to achieve the SDGs. Member states might be requested to present their long-term national strategies in support of the European Green Deal and other SDG priorities – alongside macroeconomic policies and fiscal frameworks. The European Semester process would then map national strategies against EU-wide strategies to identify and address opportunities for greater alignment and flag issues arising out of implementation.

Priority II: European Diplomacy and Development Cooperation for the SDGs

European Diplomacy for the SDGs: The SDGs represent Europe's values, so the EU should use them as part of its external action. Indeed, a critical part of Europe's role in achieving the SDGs includes global leadership through diplomacy and international economic relations. The core areas for the EU's SDG diplomacy are manifold and include:

1. **EU leadership for the SDGs in the international conventions**, particularly the climate and biodiversity conventions, where the EU needs to push for climate and biodiversity neutrality by 2050.
2. **EU SDG leadership in multilateral forums** to protect and strengthen multilateralism.
3. **Bilateral fora with key partners**, particularly with the African Union (AU), Mercosur, China, Japan, North America, and Russia
4. **EU-China Partnership for Sustainable Investment**. Europe should offer to link its own Sustainable Europe Investment Plan with the Belt and Road (BRI) Initiative, under the condition that BRI also adopts a sustainable investment framework.

European Sustainable Development Cooperation: The EU is the world's biggest donor and contributor to climate finance. It now needs to align its development cooperation with the SDGs to serve the needs of emerging economies and poor countries. The EU should consider launching a bold AU-EU Partnership for African Education to help ensure that all African children are enabled to complete education.

Priority III: Tackling international spillovers

To ensure international legitimacy, the EU's diplomacy and sustainable development cooperation must be coherent with its internal ambitions. This will require addressing negative international spillovers. The EU needs to systematically track such spillovers and assess the impact of European policies on other countries and the global commons. In particular, trade policies and decarbonisation strategies need to be reviewed with a view towards international spillovers. EU member states also need to make further efforts in curbing banking secrecy and unfair tax competition.

The SDGs are Europe's goals and provide an ambitious vision through to 2030. The new Commission, working with the Parliament and member states, must launch the European Green Deal as a decisive framework for Europe's sustainable development during the coming decade. Another part of Europe's challenge is to create a highly innovative EU economy that will develop or improve the needed sustainable technologies and implement them on an accelerated basis throughout the EU. The EU has tremendous global influence through its intellectual and policy leadership, its lead in SDG implementation, and the fact that the EU is the world's strongest champion of the rule-based multilateral order with the UN Charter, institutions, and treaties at the core. It should therefore pursue an ambitious SDG strategy that is coherent internally and externally.

List of Acronyms

AI	Artificial Intelligence
AU	African Union
BCFN	Barilla Center for Food & Nutrition Foundation
BEPS	Base-Erosion and Profit-Shifting
BMI	Body Mass Index
BRI	Belt and Road Initiative
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COR	European Committee of the Regions
DG	Directorate-General
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECA	European Court of Auditors
EEA	European Environment Agency
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMAS	Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
ENOP	European Network of Political Foundations
EPO	European Patent Office
ESS	European Statistical System
EU	European Union
FABLE	Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land Use and Energy Pathways
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GNI	Gross National Income
GPSDD	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data
IDDRI	Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations
IEEP	Institute for European Environmental Policy
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPES	International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JRC	Joint Research Centre (European Commission)
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
MAES	Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services
MFF	Multiannual Financial Framework
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
NFRD	Non-Financial Reporting Directive
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PIAAC	Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
SILC	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
SNA	Systems of National Accounts
STEM	Science, technology, engineering and mathematics
TELOS	Brabant Centre for Sustainable Development
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WBGU	German Advisory Council on Global Change
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre

The EU's performance against the SDGs

2019 Europe Sustainable Development Report

Part 1

The EU's performance against the SDGs

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), agreed globally by all 193 UN member states, represent an affirmation of European values. The SDGs call on all nations to combine economic prosperity, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability with peaceful societies. The SDGs are intimately linked with the Paris Climate Agreement (which is incorporated in SDG 13). The SDGs and the Paris Agreement should be viewed as a package, with the SDGs oriented towards 2030 and the Paris Agreement oriented towards climate-neutrality by 2050, with major progress by 2030. The 2020 targets for biodiversity are scheduled to be updated in 2020.

Figure 1 | The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as adopted in 2015 by all UN member states

These bold and holistic goals are highly aligned with the European Union's (EU) purpose and strategy. As President Ursula von der Leyen stated in manifesto: "This is the European way: we are ambitious. We leave nobody behind." She has pledged to make Europe "the first climate-neutral continent by 2050" and to enshrine that goal in a new European Climate Law. Crucially, she plans to refocus the European Semester on the SDGs (von der Leyen, 2019).

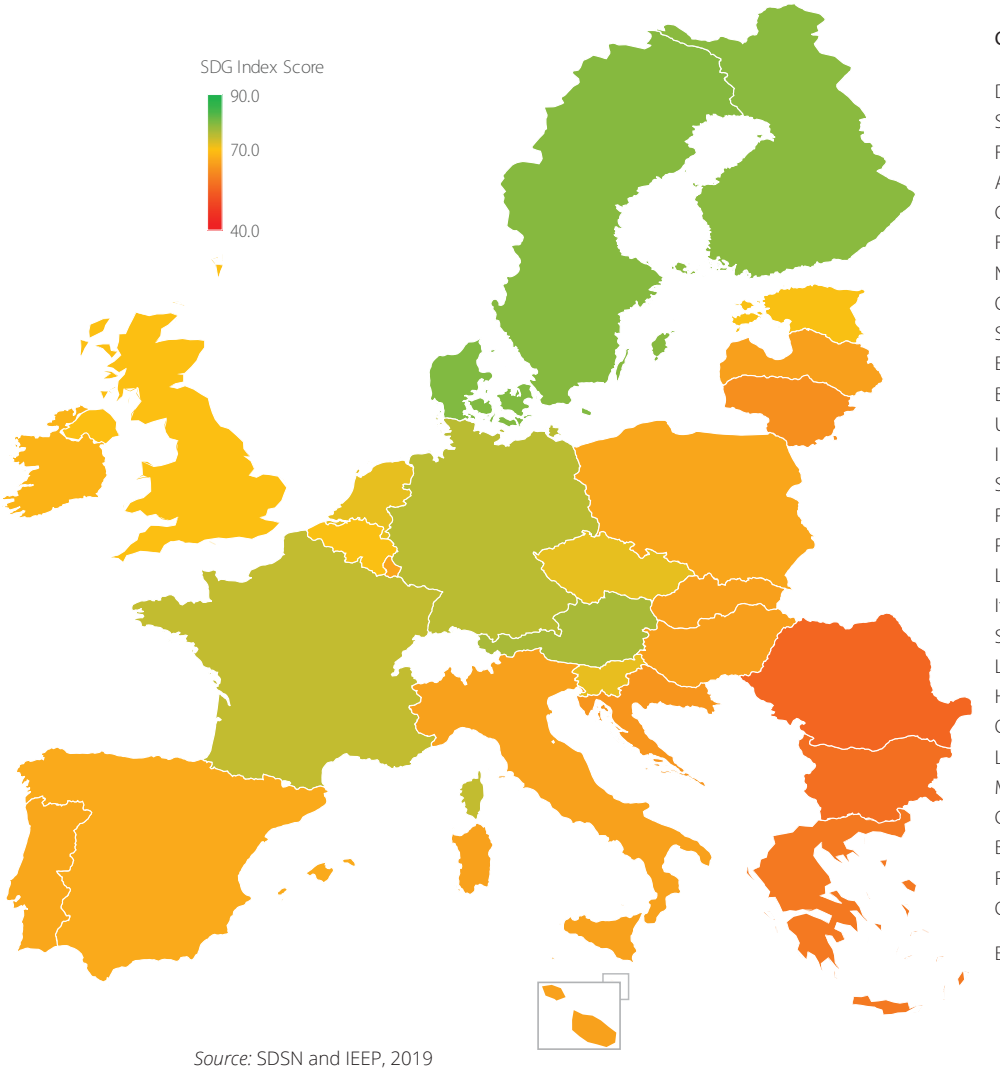
Europe is far in the lead globally in achieving the SDGs. According to the 2019 SDG Index prepared by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), all ten countries closest to achieving the SDGs are in Europe, as are 16 of the top 20 countries – a remarkable performance in the international perspective. The SDGs, indeed, represent the EU's ethos, accomplishments, and aspirations. Yet, as we will show in this report, no EU country is on track for achieving the SDGs. The EU is also not championing the SDGs effectively (Kloke-Lesch, 2018).

1.1 The SDG Index and Dashboards

To better understand how the EU and its member states perform against the SDGs, the SDSN, in cooperation with IEEP, has developed an EU SDG Index and Dashboards that draws on far richer and more timely data than is available for the global SDG Index (Sachs et al., 2019). As described further in the methodology section (Annex 1: Methodology) and (Lafortune et al., 2018), we score each country's performance on a particular indicator on a scale from 0 to 100, with 100 denoting the best possible score. The methodology for the index and dashboards has been audited by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC). At the time of writing, it was unclear when the United Kingdom would leave the EU so this report includes data for 28 countries.

Our SDG Index and Dashboards complement the official SDG monitoring report prepared by Eurostat, "Sustainable development in the European Union" (Eurostat, 2019). As highlighted in a report prepared for the EESC (Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub, 2019), we commend Eurostat for the excellent work it has done on the official SDG report for the EU, which provides a wealth of policy-relevant information. While Eurostat cannot estimate the distance to SDG targets that are not explicitly quantified in the SDGs or for which no quantitative 2030 targets exist in the EU, we use the established methodology for the SDG Index to compute how far a country is from achieving each SDG. Our analysis can include a broader set of data sources, including "unofficial data" from trusted NGOs and research centres, which allows us to shine a spotlight on difficult-to-measure challenges in the EU, including pervasive international spillovers. Finally, working with the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), we were able to consult a broad section of the European civil society on the type and range of metrics to be included in this unofficial SDG Index. We hope our analysis can shed additional light on some of the remaining SDG challenges that must be addressed in the EU.

Figure 2 | Total SDG Index Score



Country	SDG Index Score
Denmark	79.8
Sweden	79.4
Finland	79.1
Austria	76.7
Germany	75.3
France	74.7
Netherlands	71.8
Czech Republic	71.8
Slovenia	71.7
Estonia	70.4
Belgium	70.3
United Kingdom	70.2
Ireland	68.2
Spain	66.8
Portugal	66.2
Poland	66.1
Luxembourg	66.0
Italy	65.3
Slovak Republic	65.2
Latvia	65.2
Hungary	65.1
Croatia	63.2
Lithuania	62.6
Malta	62.3
Greece	58.9
Bulgaria	57.1
Romania	55.9
Cyprus	55.0
European Union	70.1

Source: SDSN and IEEP, 2019

Our results show that no EU member state has achieved or is on track to achieve the SDGs (Table 1). Northern European countries – Denmark, Sweden and Finland – top the EU SDG Index. Yet even these countries face major challenges in achieving several SDGs and are not on track for achieving all of the SDGs. Countries in Southern and Eastern Europe perform more poorly (Figure 2).

The EU and its member states obtain their best results on SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). The EU is among the regions in the world where poverty and inequalities are the lowest and where access to care and treatment is close to universal (Table 2).

By contrast, the EU and its member states obtain their worst results on SDG 2 (No hunger and sustainable agriculture) and SDGs 12-15 related to responsible consumption and production, climate and biodiversity. No single EU country obtains a "green" rating on these goals. Progress over the past few years is also too slow to generate meaningful transformations by 2030 (Table 3). This raises fundamental questions about the long-term sustainability of Europe's development model.

Table 1 | SDG Index for the European Union

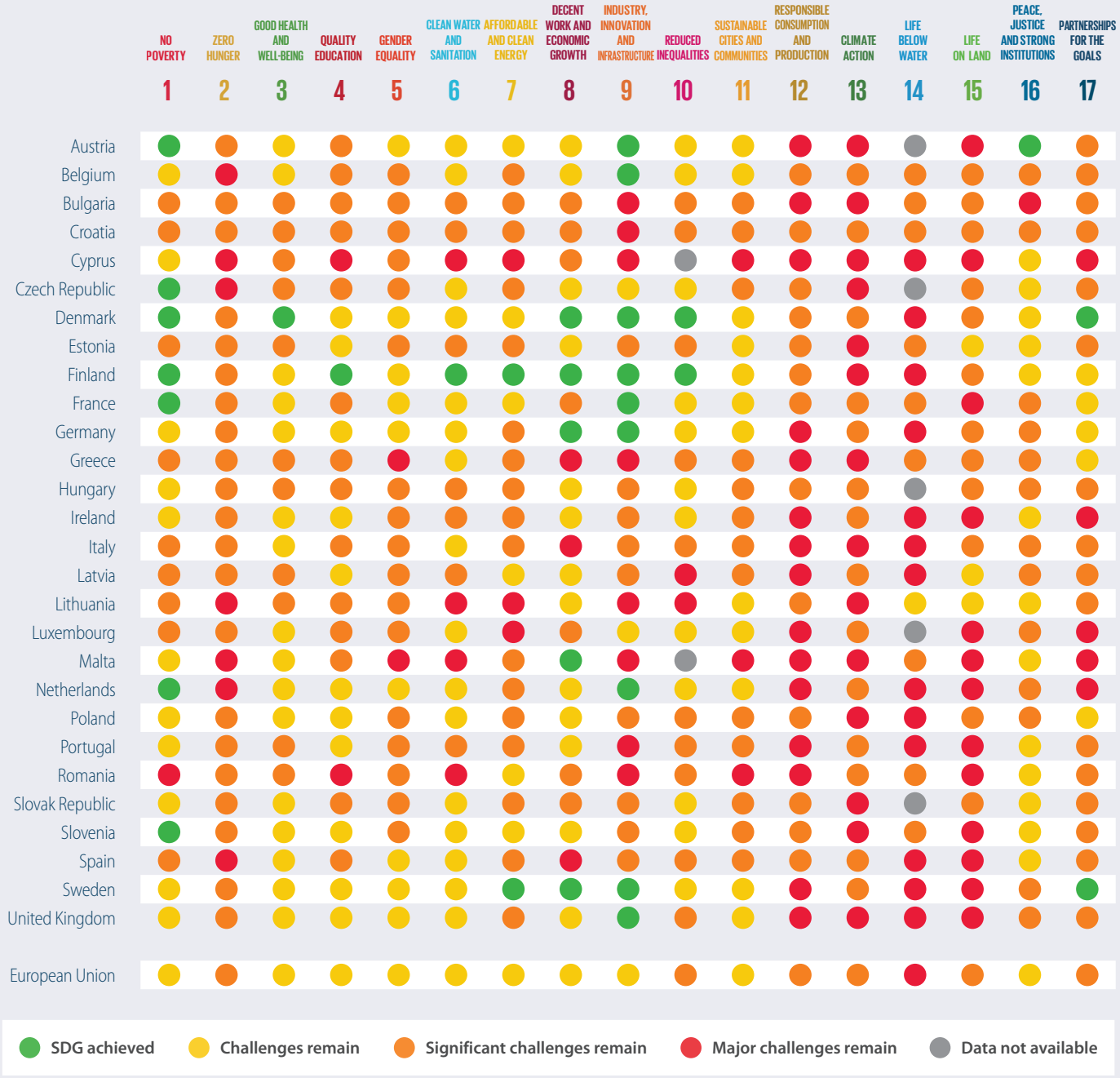
RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	Denmark	79.8
2	Sweden	79.4
3	Finland	79.1
4	Austria	76.7
5	Germany	75.3
6	France	74.7
7	Netherlands	71.8
8	Czech Republic	71.8
9	Slovenia	71.7
10	Estonia	70.4
11	Belgium	70.3
12	United Kingdom	70.2
13	Ireland	68.2
14	Spain	66.8
15	Portugal	66.2
16	Poland	66.1
17	Luxembourg	66.0
18	Italy	65.3
19	Slovak Republic	65.2
20	Latvia	65.2
21	Hungary	65.1
22	Croatia	63.2
23	Lithuania	62.6
24	Malta	62.3
25	Greece	58.9
26	Bulgaria	57.1
27	Romania	55.9
28	Cyprus	55.0
	European Union*	70.1

*Population-weighted average

Source: Authors' calculations

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Table 2 | SDG Dashboard for the European Union



Note: Full list of indicators available in Annex 3: Indicator Profiles. For methodology and thresholds see Annex 1 and Table 8.
Source: Authors' calculations

Table 3 | SDG Trend Dashboard for the European Union

	NO POVERTY 1	ZERO HUNGER 2	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 3	QUALITY EDUCATION 4	GENDER EQUALITY 5	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 7	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9	REDUCED INEQUALITIES 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Austria	↑	→	↗	↗	↑	↑	↗	↑	↑	↗	↗	••	→	••	→	↑	↓
Belgium	↗	→	↗	↑	↗	↑	→	↑	↑	↑	↗	••	↓	↗	→	↗	→
Bulgaria	↗	→	↗	→	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	↓	↗	••	↓	↗	↗	↗	→
Croatia	↗	→	↗	→	→	→	→	↗	↗	↓	↗	••	→	↗	→	↗	→
Cyprus	↑	→	↗	→	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	••	→	••	↓	↗	→	↗	••
Czech Republic	↑	→	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	••	↓	••	↗	↑	→
Denmark	↑	→	↑	↗	↗	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↗	••	→	↗	↗	↗	↑
Estonia	↗	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗	↑	↗	→	↗	••	→	↗	↗	↑	→
Finland	↑	→	↗	↑	↗	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	••	↓	→	↗	↑	↓
France	↑	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗	↑	↗	↗	••	↗	↗	→	↗	↑
Germany	↑	↓	↗	↗	↗	↑	↗	↑	↑	↓	↑	••	↗	↗	→	↗	↑
Greece	↑	→	↗	→	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	••	→	↗	→	↗	→
Hungary	↑	→	↗	↓	→	↗	→	↑	↗	→	↗	••	→	••	→	→	→
Ireland	↑	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	↑	↗	↑	↗	••	↓	→	↗	↑	↓
Italy	→	→	↑	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↗	→	→	↗	→
Latvia	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↑	→	↗	↗	••	↓	↗	↗	↗	→
Lithuania	↗	→	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	↑	→	↓	↑	••	↓	↗	↗	↗	↓
Luxembourg	→	↓	↑	↗	↗	↑	→	↗	↗	↓	↗	••	→	••	→	↗	↑
Malta	↗	↓	↗	↑	→	→	↗	↑	→	••	↗	••	↓	↗	↗	→	↗
Netherlands	↑	↓	↗	↑	↗	↑	→	↑	↑	↑	↗	••	→	↓	↗	↗	↓
Poland	↑	→	↗	↑	→	↗	↗	↑	↑	→	↑	••	→	→	↗	↗	→
Portugal	↑	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	↑	↗	→	↗	••	↓	→	→	↑	↓
Romania	↑	↗	↗	→	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	↓	→	••	→	↑	→	↗	→
Slovak Republic	↑	→	↗	→	↗	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗	••	→	••	→	↗	→
Slovenia	↑	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	••	→	↗	↓	↑	→
Spain	↗	→	↗	↑	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	→	↗	••	↓	↗	↓	↗	↗
Sweden	↗	→	↗	↑	↗	↑	↑	↑	↑	→	↗	••	↗	→	→	↗	↑
United Kingdom	→	→	↗	↗	↗	↑	↑	↑	↑	→	↗	••	→	↗	→	↗	↑
European Union	↑	↓	↗	↗	↗	↑	↗	↑	↑	→	↗	••	↗	↗	→	↗	→

↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data not available

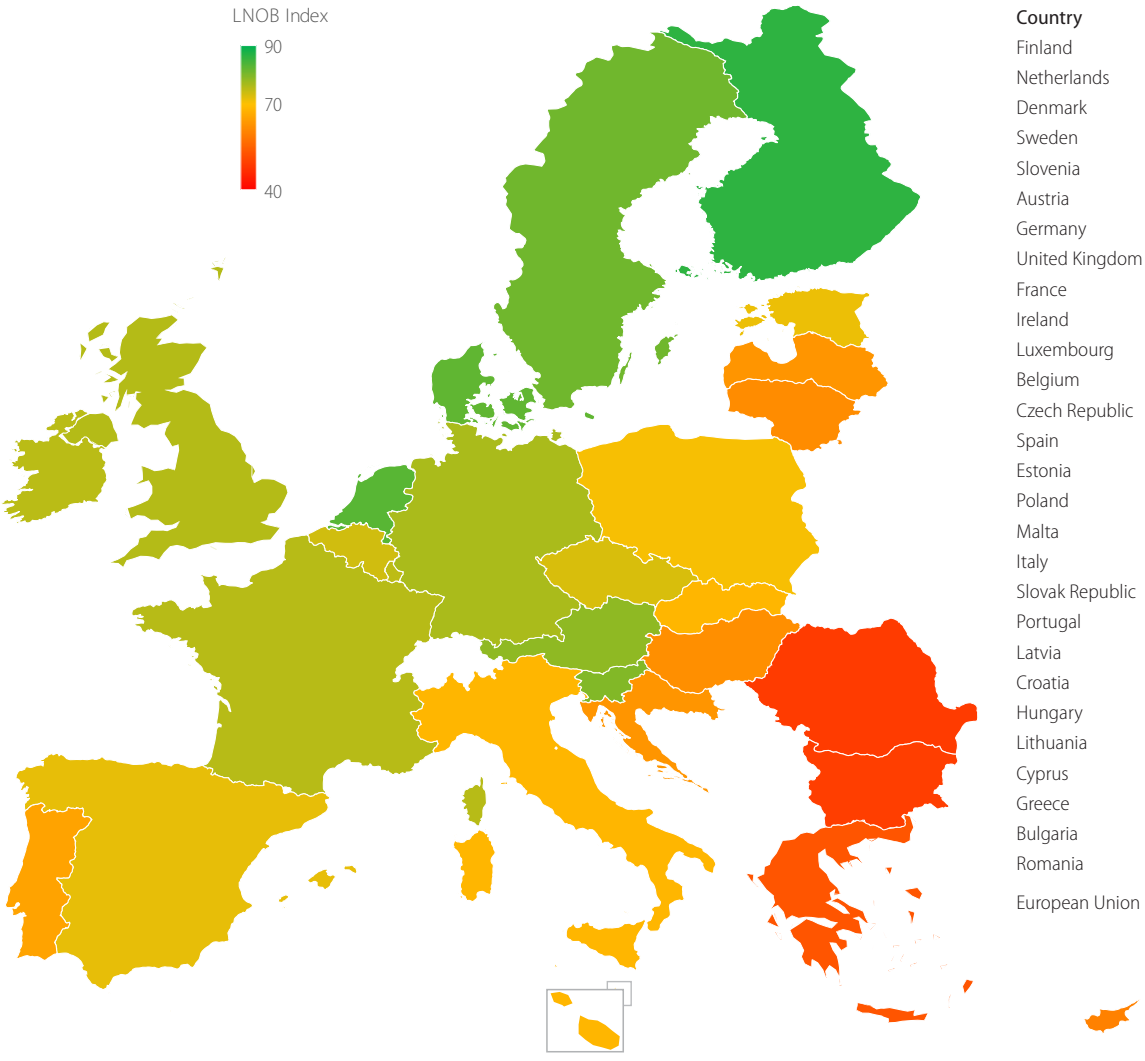
Note: See more details on trend methodology and years covered in Annex 1 and Table 7.
Source: Authors' calculations

1.2 Leave no one behind

The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs are guided by the principle to "leave no one behind", which commonly denotes inequalities within each country. Such inequalities may include inequalities in income and wealth; inequalities in access to public services and infrastructure; gender inequalities; and inequalities in access to food, health, education, and other human development outcomes. The principle should apply to all people living in the EU, including migrants. In addition, SDG 10 calls for reducing inequalities between countries, which is generally referred to as "convergence" by the EU and considered in section 1.4.

Since indicators related to leaving no one behind are distributed across many SDGs, we present here a new Leave-No-One-Behind (LNOB) Index that tracks inequalities within EU countries using a broad range of measures (see Annex 1 for details). All indicators included in the EU LNOB Index are also part of the SDG Index and

Figure 3 | Leave-No-One-Behind Index for the European Union



Country	LNOB Index
Finland	86.4
Netherlands	83.1
Denmark	82.5
Sweden	81.2
Slovenia	79.8
Austria	78.8
Germany	76.7
United Kingdom	75.9
France	75.7
Ireland	75.4
Luxembourg	75.2
Belgium	73.7
Czech Republic	73.0
Spain	71.9
Estonia	71.5
Poland	70.7
Malta	70.0
Italy	68.5
Slovak Republic	68.4
Portugal	65.4
Latvia	63.3
Croatia	63.3
Hungary	62.6
Lithuania	61.8
Cyprus	60.2
Greece	53.2
Bulgaria	49.6
Romania	49.2
European Union	72.7

Note: Measures poverty, income inequalities, gender equality and gaps in access to services and housing. See Annexes for the full list of indicators included in the Leave-No-One-Behind Index.

Source: Authors' calculations

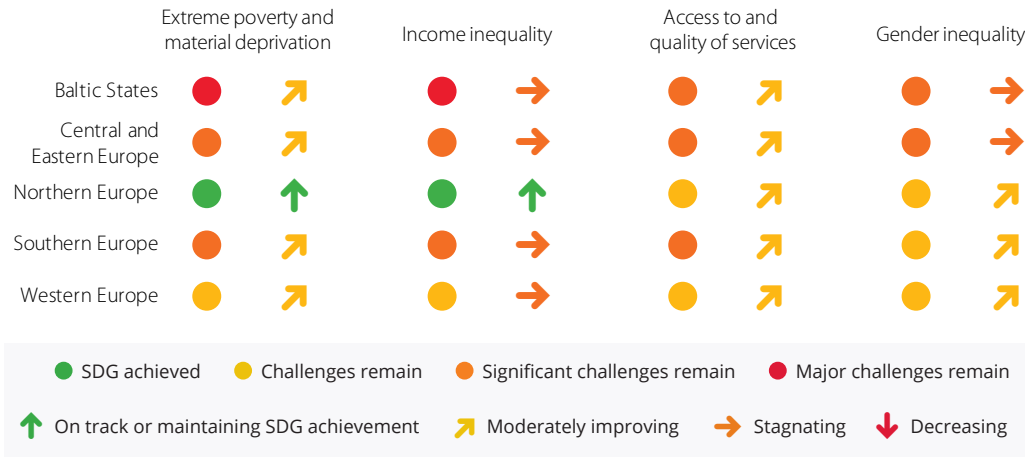
Dashboards. The LNOB Index can bring out inequalities in access and outcomes that may be hidden by the average values that dominate the overall SDG Index.

Finland, the Netherlands and Denmark perform best on the LNOB Index (Figure 3). By contrast, countries in Eastern and Southern Europe face significant equity challenges characterised by greater poverty rates and material deprivation but also gaps across population groups in access to care, quality education, and infrastructure (including broadband internet connection). Women are also more often underrepresented in public institutions and report higher levels of insecurity. In all EU member states, poor people report greater unmet care needs than rich people, and women represent less than half of senior management of the largest publicly listed companies.

The data suggests that over the past five years, EU member states have made only limited progress towards ensuring that no one is left behind, including in countries scoring lowest on LNOB. Figure 4 presents a disaggregated LNOB dashboard. Each of the four dimensions comprises several indicators that are described in Annex 1. In line with the methodology for constructing SDG Dashboards, the colour in the LNOB dashboard is determined by the two indicators in each cluster where the country performs worst. In this way, good performance on some indicators cannot hide poor performance in others.

The Dashboard shows that extreme poverty and material deprivation remain high in the Baltic States, Central and Eastern Europe, and Southern Europe. Progress over the past five years has been limited. In some of the most equal EU countries in Northern and Western

Figure 4 | Leave-No-One-Behind Dashboard. Data for levels and trends disaggregated in four key dimensions[1]



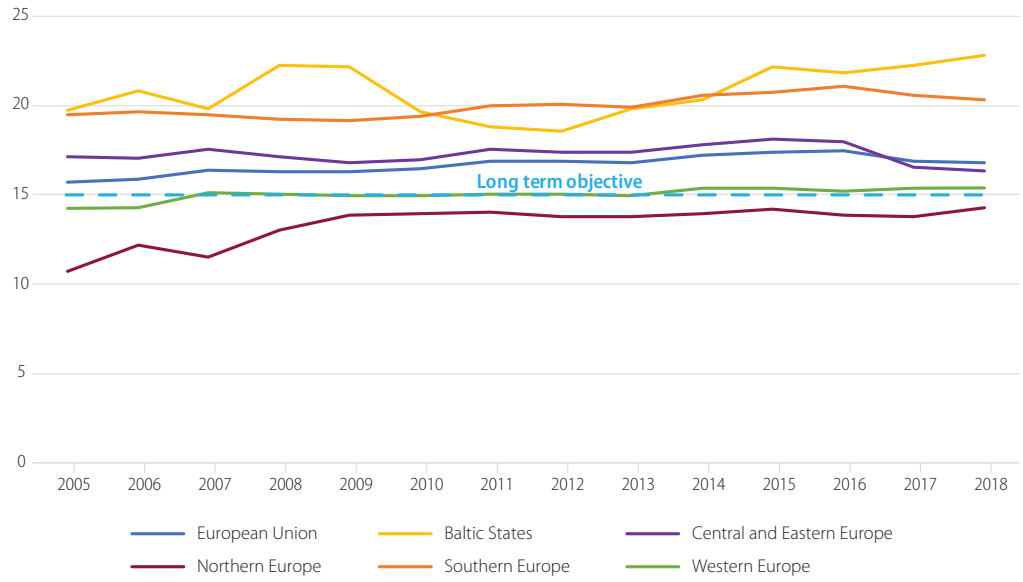
Note: A country that remains above the threshold for goal achievement obtains a green arrow even if the situation has stagnated or slightly worsened over the past few years. The green arrow denotes "on track or maintaining performance above goal achievement".

Source: Authors' calculations

1. EU sub-regions based on Euvoc. Western Europe: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the United-Kingdom. Northern Europe: Denmark, Finland and Sweden. Baltic States: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Central and Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic and Slovenia. Southern Europe: Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain. As explained above, we refer to 28 member states since it was unclear at the time of writing when Brexit would be completed.

Europe, some LNOB indicators have been deteriorating, including the share of people at risk of poverty after social transfers (Figure 5). Income inequalities, as measured by the Palma Ratio, have increased in countries such as Germany and Sweden (Figure 6). On access to and quality of services, the percentage of people covered by health insurance for a core set of services is universal or close to universal in the large majority of EU countries. Access to basic formal education (5-15 years old) is also guaranteed to all children. Yet, many EU countries face deteriorating access to healthcare and education for people living in rural areas. Poor people continue to report more unmet care needs than rich people in all EU countries, and learning outcomes of 15-year-old students from lower socio-economic background remain lower – and sometimes significantly lower – than those of other students in many EU countries. Finally, on gender equality, despite progress in women representation in senior management positions and in Parliaments across the EU, gender pay gap and violence against women require further actions, in particular in Baltic States and Central and Eastern European countries.

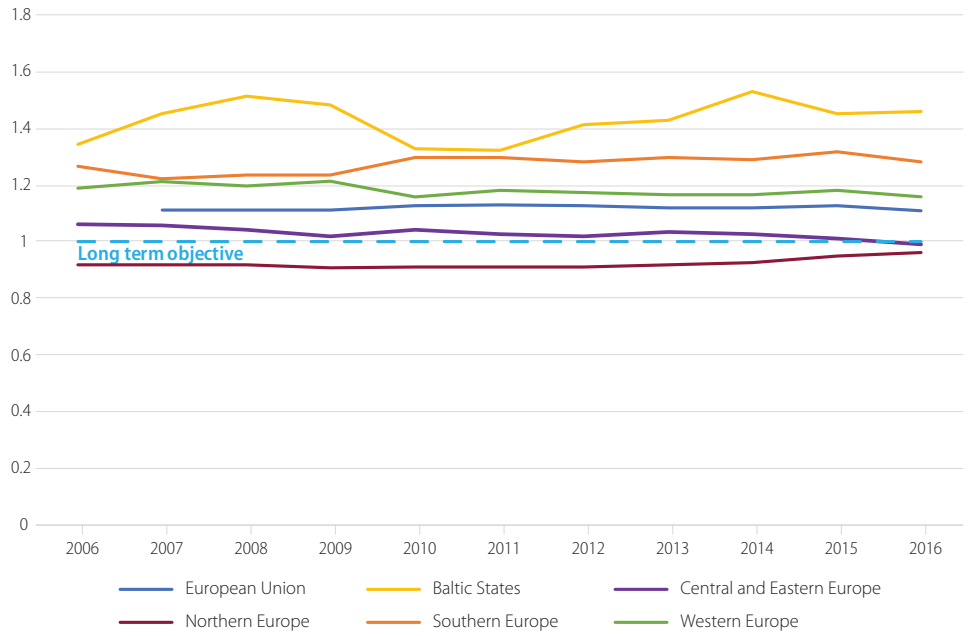
Figure 5 | People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%), 2005-2018



Note: People at risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

Source: EU-SILC

Figure 6 | Palma ratio, 2006-2016



Note: The Palma Ratio denotes the ratio of the richest 10% of the population's share of gross national income (GNI) divided by share of the poorest 40%. A Palma Ratio of 1 means that the top 10 percenters take in no more income than their bottom 40 percenters. Doyle and Stiglitz propose a Palma Ratio of 1 by the year 2030 (Doyle and Stiglitz, 2014).

Source: OECD

1.3 Convergence across EU member states

A founding principle of the EU has been to promote economic development in poorer member countries and to close the gap with the richest countries through the convergence of living standards. Convergence in per capita GDP across EU member states was rapid between 1990 and 2008, but the process slowed down in the aftermath of the global financial crisis starting in 2008 (Inchauste and Karver, 2018).

Once again, differences within countries matter. There is some evidence that convergence in average per capita living standards was driven significantly by rapid economic and productivity gains in capital and other major cities with rural regions and smaller cities lagging behind (Alcidi et al., 2018a, 2018b). Therefore, the European Committee of the Regions (COR) highlights the critical role of territorial policies and localisation of the SDGs in ensuring coherent SDG implementation across EU member states (European Committee of the Regions, 2019). To begin to better understand the role of cities and regions in the European SDG implementation, the SDSN and the Brabant Centre for Sustainable Development (TELOS) have released in May 2019 the first prototype SDG Index and Dashboards for European Cities (Lafortune et al., 2019) (Box 1).

Box 1: SDG Index and Dashboards for European Cities (2019)

This prototype SDG Index and Dashboards for EU cities compares the performance of capital cities and a selection of large metropolitan areas in the EU and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In total, results for 45 European cities are presented in this first prototype version using 56 indicators. The report includes contributions from the OECD, the European Commission and local policymakers (Lafortune et al. 2019).

The report finds that no European capital city or large metropolitan area has fully achieved the SDGs. Nordic European cities – Oslo, Stockholm and Helsinki – are closest to achieving the SDG targets but they still face significant challenges on one or several goals. Overall, cities in Europe perform best on SDG 3 (Health and Wellbeing), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). By contrast, performance is lowest on SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). Further efforts are needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with full decarbonisation by 2050. Access to affordable and quality housing is also a persistent issue in most European cities (SDG Target 11.1).

As always, this analysis is constrained by the availability, quality and comparability of data. This constraint is even greater at the subnational level. Despite the ground-breaking work conducted by the European Commission – notably via Eurostat, European Environment Agency and the Joint Research Centre – to define territorial levels and metropolitan areas and standardise subnational data and indicators, major gaps remain to monitor all SDGs.

Figure 7 | The 2019 SDG scores for European cities

Source: Lafortune et al, 2019.

1.4 International spillovers

In an increasingly interdependent world, countries' actions can have both positive and negative effects on other countries' ability to achieve the SDGs (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2019). Such international "spillovers" are pervasive and have been increasing fast with the growth in trade exceeding the growth in world gross product (Fischer-Kowalski et al., 2015).

Positive and negative spillovers must therefore be understood, measured, and carefully managed since a given country cannot achieve the SDGs if the other ones do not do their part. We consider three groups of spillovers:

- **Environmental spillovers** cover effects related to the use of natural resources and pollution. They tend to be negative externalities, whereby demand from importing countries increases pollution and natural resource loss in exporting countries. For example, biofuel mandates from Europe and other major economies have accelerated tropical deforestation (Valin et al., 2016).

- **Economic/finance/governance spillovers** cover positive spillovers, such as international development finance, as well as negative spillovers, including unfair tax competition, banking secrecy, money laundering, and the exploitation of workers in international value chains.

- **Security spillovers** include negative externalities, such as the trade in arms, particularly in small arms, and organised international crime. Among positive security spillovers are investments in conflict prevention and peacekeeping, including through the United Nations.

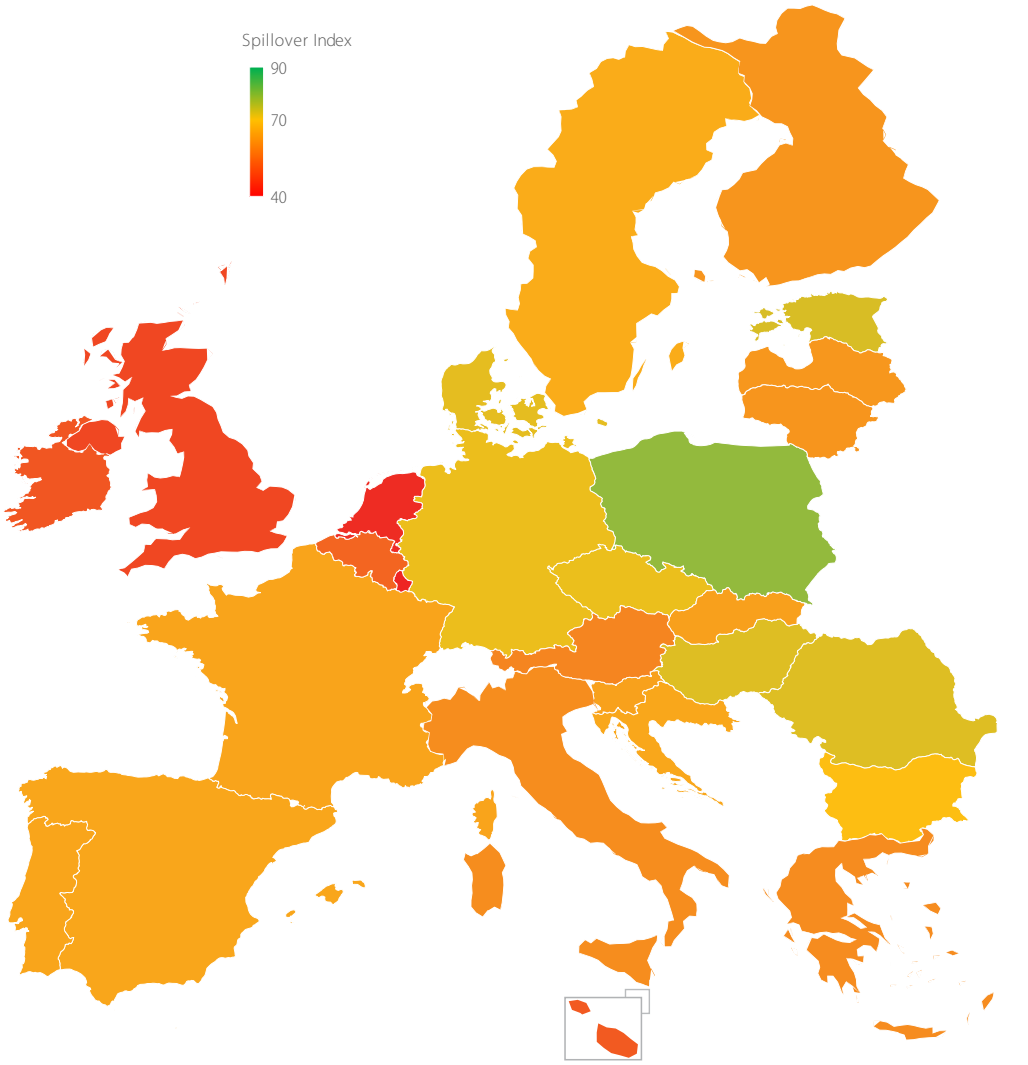
To track the spillovers generated by each EU member state, we introduce an EU SDG Spillover Index (Figure 8) that captures spillover data across all SDGs. Scores range from 0 (worst performance) to 100 (best performance).

On the positive side, the EU and its members states are the greatest per capita providers of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and international climate finance under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Yet, net spillovers from EU countries are large and negative, and can undermine other countries' ability to achieve the SDGs. This is particularly true for wealthier EU member states and those that are highly integrated in the global value chains.

Most EU member states generate large negative impacts through trade, which, inter alia, embodies CO2 emissions, biodiversity loss, and water scarcity. The import of textiles from countries with poor labour standards generates work accidents in exporting countries. Tax havens and financial secrecy in EU member states and overseas territories undermine other countries' ability to mobilise the public resources needed to achieve the goals (Gaspar et al., 2019). Finally, the large-scale transfer of major conventional weapons from some EU member states can promote insecurity.

The data underscores the urgency of tackling international spillovers, as part of an EU strategy to achieve the SDGs. In some cases, good intentions, such as replacing fossil fuels with biofuels, can have unintended negative consequences on other countries. For this reason, spillovers need to be tracked, understood, and tackled through targeted policies described in Section 3.2.

Figure 8 | International Spillover Index for the European Union



Country	Spillover Index
Poland	78.4
Estonia	72.9
Romania	72.5
Hungary	72.5
Denmark	72.0
Czech Republic	71.5
Germany	71.4
Bulgaria	69.6
Sweden	67.0
Croatia	66.3
Spain	66.1
Portugal	65.9
France	65.8
Slovenia	65.3
Slovak Republic	65.1
Latvia	63.6
Finland	63.5
Lithuania	63.3
Italy	62.1
Greece	61.8
Austria	60.7
Belgium	55.7
Malta	54.1
Ireland	53.1
United Kingdom	50.2
Cyprus	47.4
Netherlands	44.7
Luxembourg	42.6
European Union	66.0

Note: The Index covers environmental, economic/finance/governance and security. It does not capture transboundary shipments of waste and physical flows (such as transboundary pollution flows) due to lack of data availability. The detailed list of indicators is accessible in Annex 1. All indicators are weighted equally. Indicators are reported on a per capita basis for cross-country comparisons. A value of 100 corresponds to the best available score (no negative spillovers on other countries) whereas a value of 0 corresponds to the worst possible score (high negative spillovers on other countries).

Source: Authors' calculations

Six SDG Transformations

Part 2

Six SDG Transformations

As described in the preceding section, our SDG Index demonstrates that the EU as a whole and many of its member countries face urgent challenges to achieve the SDGs in all three pillars of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental.

2.1 An operational framework for achieving the SDGs

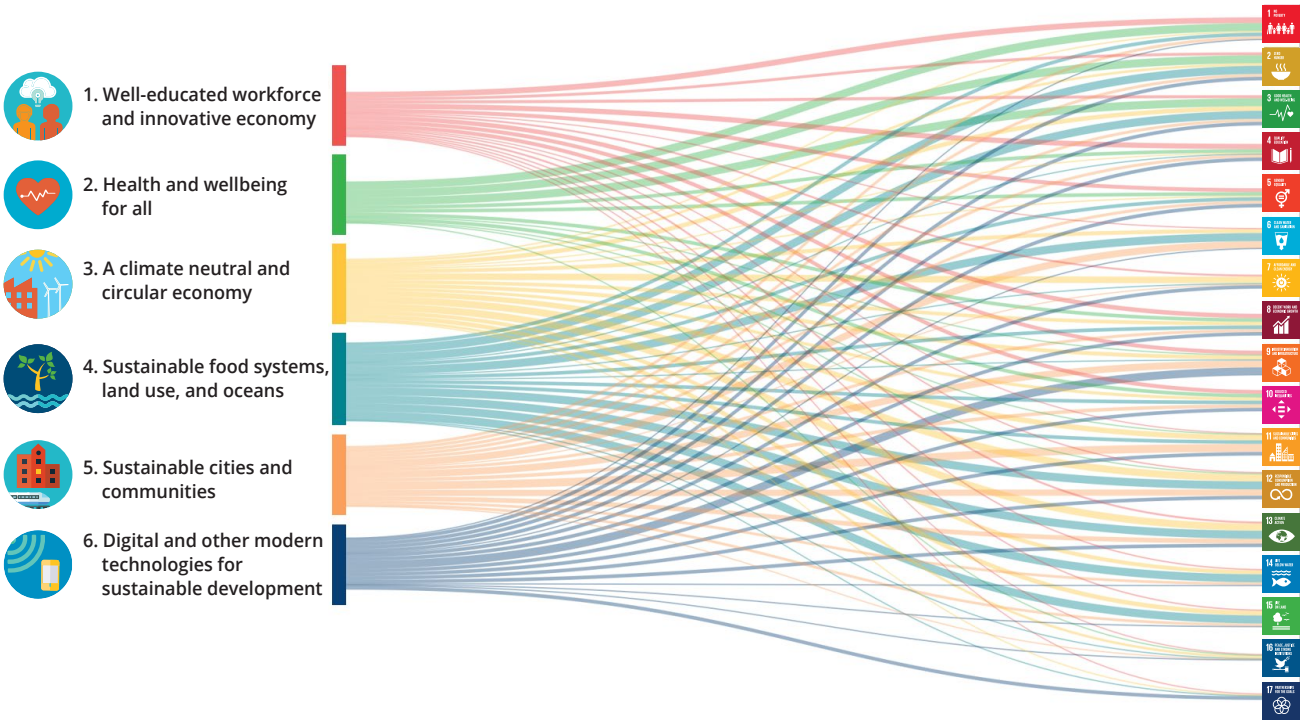
Based on an extensive analysis of the interventions required to achieve the SDGs, SDSN and partners recommend six SDG Transformations (Figure 4) that together can achieve all 17 SDGs (J.D. Sachs et al.,2019). The transformations are system-based and designed to address the most important trade-offs and synergies for implementation. They are aligned with the way in which governments are organised and can also help guide action by business and civil society. Each transformation poses challenges for the EU – some of great urgency.

The six SDG Transformations framed for the European Union are:

1. **Well-educated workforce and innovative economy**, built on excellence in education, gender equality, and social protection;
2. **Health and wellbeing for all**, built on universal health coverage and healthy lifestyles;
3. **A climate-neutral and circular economy**, built on decarbonising energy systems by 2050 and massively increasing the resource efficiency of European industry;
4. **Sustainable food systems, land use, and oceans**, built on efficient and sustainable agriculture, conservation and restoration of nature, healthy diets, and sustainable food processing and international value chains;
5. **Sustainable cities and communities** that are productive, healthful, inclusive, and green, with a particular focus on small towns and rural communities;
6. **Digital and other modern technologies for sustainable development**, built on excellence in key industries, while protecting privacy, human rights, and social inclusion.

Together, these six transformations can achieve the SDGs in the EU (Figure 9). They must be underpinned by a commitment to leave no one behind. For example, a climate neutral economy must be achieved in a fair and socially equitable manner. Similarly, the education system must benefit all citizens, and digital technologies must not amplify social divides. A second critical principle is the need for circularity of resource use and decoupling of environmental impact from human wellbeing. We must dramatically increase the resource efficiency of industry, the food system, and public services.

Figure 9 | How the six SDG Transformations contribute to the 17 goals (adapted from J.D. Sachs et al. 2019b)



Source: Authors. Adapted from J.D. Sachs et al., 2019b.

2.2 Applying the SDG Transformations for the EU

For each transformation, there is much work to be done in the EU, as we describe in this section. A key question for the EU is how to set the 2030 targets and how to track progress in each transformation towards achieving the SDGs (see also Section 3.4).

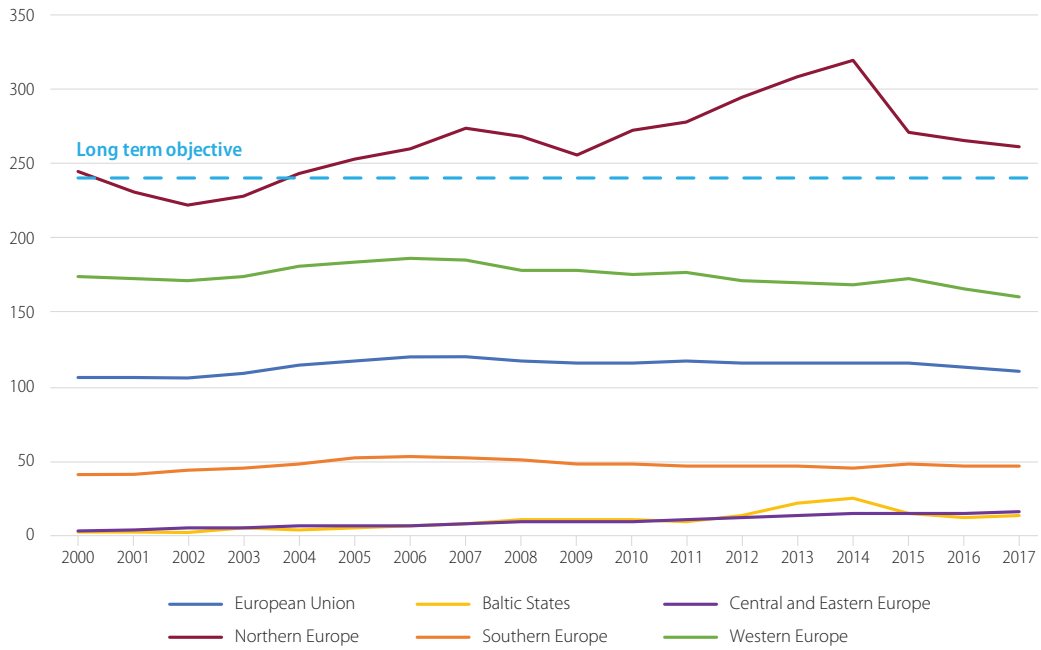
Transformation 1

WELL-EDUCATED WORKFORCE AND INNOVATIVE ECONOMY

The EU is a global leader in education and technology, but innovation is very uneven across its regions (Figure 10). Regions that lag behind in innovation also lag behind in good jobs, investment, and long-term growth potential. An EU strategy to achieve the SDGs should build on quality education across the Union (European Commission, 2019a), the active engagement of girls in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education and professional training, and the promotion of new technology missions to put the EU in the leadership of sustainable technologies (Mazzucato, 2018).

Figure 10 | Large discrepancies in innovation across the European Union

Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)



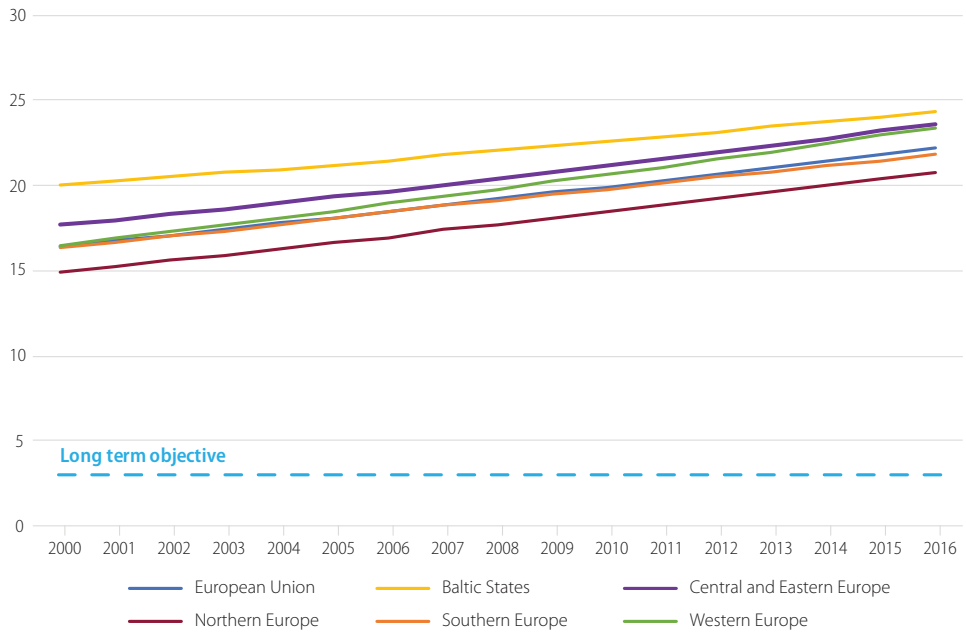
Source: European Patent Office (2019)

Transformation 2

HEALTH AND WELLBEING FOR ALL

The EU has achieved very high life expectancy and nearly universal health coverage, but like other parts of the world, it suffers from an epidemic of non-communicable diseases, including rising rates of adult-onset diabetes, obesity, other metabolic diseases, mental health challenges, and excessive use of tobacco and addictive substances (Figure 11). Healthcare costs are rising sharply. Obesity and its related conditions also reduce GDP by 3.3% in OECD countries (OECD, 2019a). The EU should promote healthier lifestyles and integrate disease prevention more centrally into the health system (OECD and European Union, 2018).

Figure 11 | Obesity is rising fast across the EU.
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)



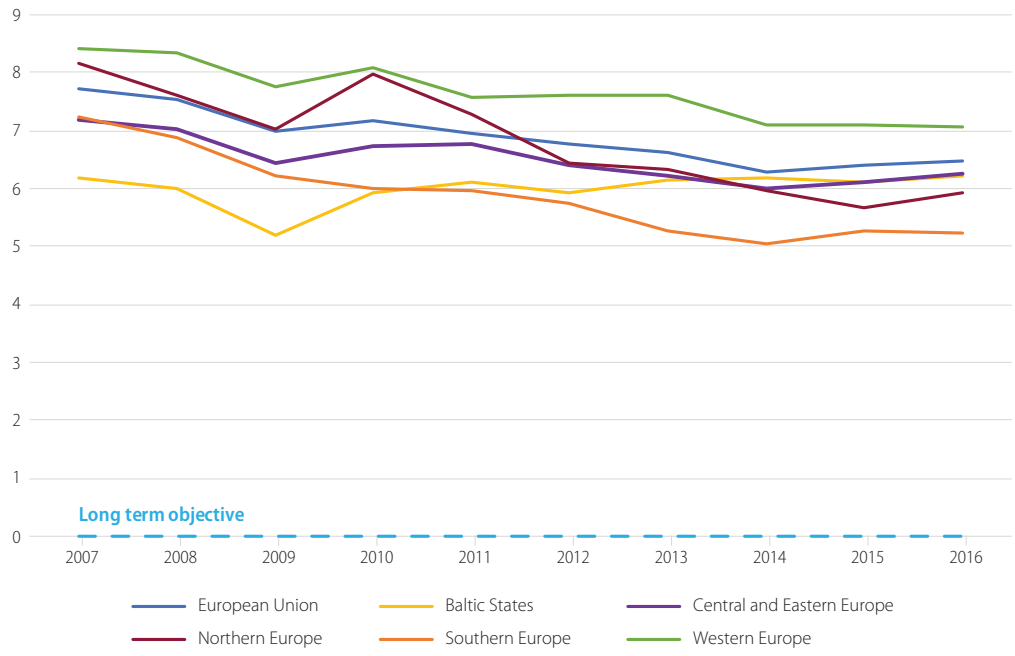
Source: World Health Organization (2019)

Transformation 3

A CLIMATE NEUTRAL AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The EU is a major global contributor of greenhouse gases, pollution, and waste (Figure 12). Some of Europe's environmental damages are also embedded in imports from other regions where greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, and unregulated wastes are very high. The European Green Deal, underpinned by a new Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, must deliver significant and rapid reductions of greenhouse gases by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050, while also curtailing the loss of biodiversity and cutting pollution from plastics, particulate matter, toxic wastes, and other sources. This transition must address the environmental objectives laid out in the SDGs, but it must also promote economic development and be fair so as to ensure that the poor and people living in small towns or remote rural areas are not left behind.

Figure 12 | Greenhouse gases are falling too slowly.
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)



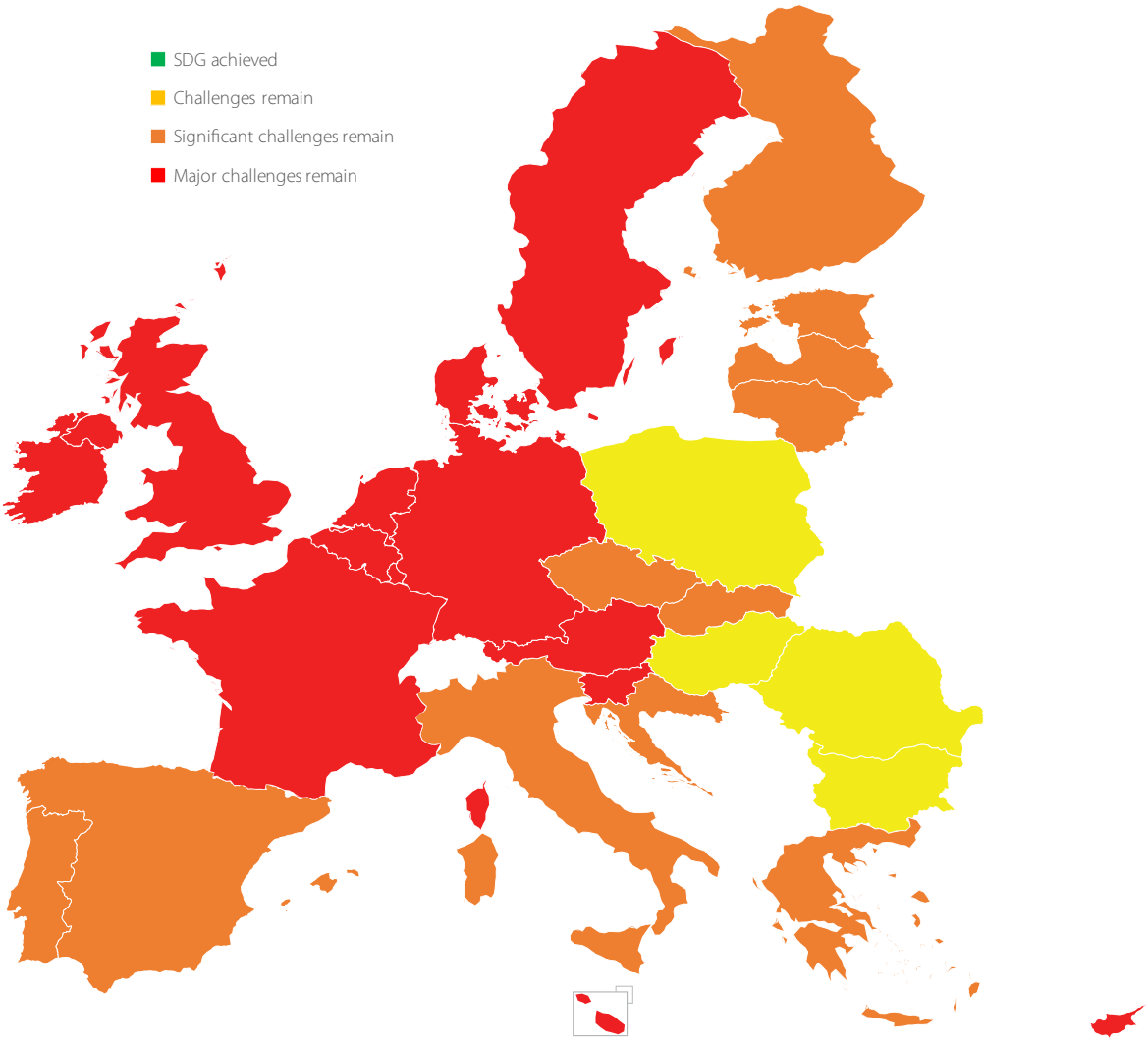
Source: Gütschow, J.; Jeffery, L.; Gieseke, R. (2019): The PRIMAP-hist national historical emissions time series (1850-2016). v2.0. GFZ Data Services. https://doi.org/10.5880/pik.2019.001

Transformation 4

SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS, LAND USE, AND OCEANS

European agriculture feeds increasingly unhealthy diets. In particular, heavy meat consumption in the EU is not only detrimental to human health, but a significant burden on land use in Europe and indirectly in the Amazon and other world regions through the EU's imports of food and feed. Meanwhile, biodiversity in the EU is under threat from unsustainable farm practices, the pressures of biofuels on arable land, the depletion of freshwater resources exacerbated by climate change, and the encroachments of urban building and infrastructure on fragile wetlands and other ecosystems. Many European fisheries are heavily fished using destructive techniques, and fish imports into the EU threaten fishing grounds in other regions. As part of the European Green Deal, the EU must promote integrated strategies for productive, efficient, and resilient agriculture; the conservation and restoration of nature; as well as healthy diets and low food loss and waste. Of particular importance will be to address international spillovers (Figure 13) by making EU and global value chains for food, feed, and biofuels healthful and environmentally sustainable (FABLE, 2019; SDSN and BCFN, 2019).

Figure 13 | The EU must address unsustainable agriculture value chains.
Biodiversity threats embodied in imports to Europe (threats per million population)



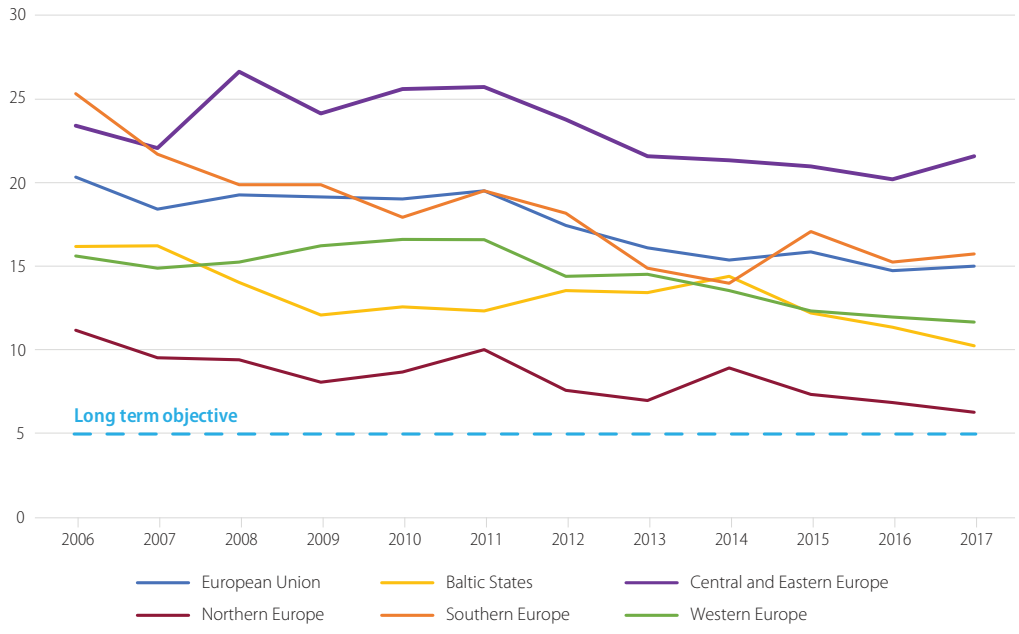
Note: The indicator measures the number of species threatened as a result of international trade.
Source: Lenzen et al. (2012)

Transformation 5

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

The EU is home to many of humanity's oldest and most treasured cities, yet these cities are under multiple threats from heat waves, rising sea levels, sprawl, traffic congestion, massive waste flows, and air pollution (Figure 14). At the same time, many smaller cities and towns are depopulating and falling behind the major cities in income levels, jobs, technology, access to public services, and more. Many European cities are implementing bold strategies to convert to clean energy, zero-emission vehicles, zero-net-energy buildings, waste recycling, and multimodal transport, while increasing the amount of green spaces and nature-based solutions to urban stress factors. The EU should support its cities in adopting the SDGs as their policy framework, and in achieving the goals through coordinated actions at the local, regional, national, and EU levels. Struggling cities and communities must be prioritised in strategies for deployment of jobs and new sectors. Rural areas require greater investments and connectivity to metropolitan centres to ensure no one is left behind.

Figure 14 | Air pollution in European cities remains unacceptably high with large variances.
Exposure to air pollution in urban areas, PM2.5 (µg/m^3)



Source: European Environment Agency (2019)

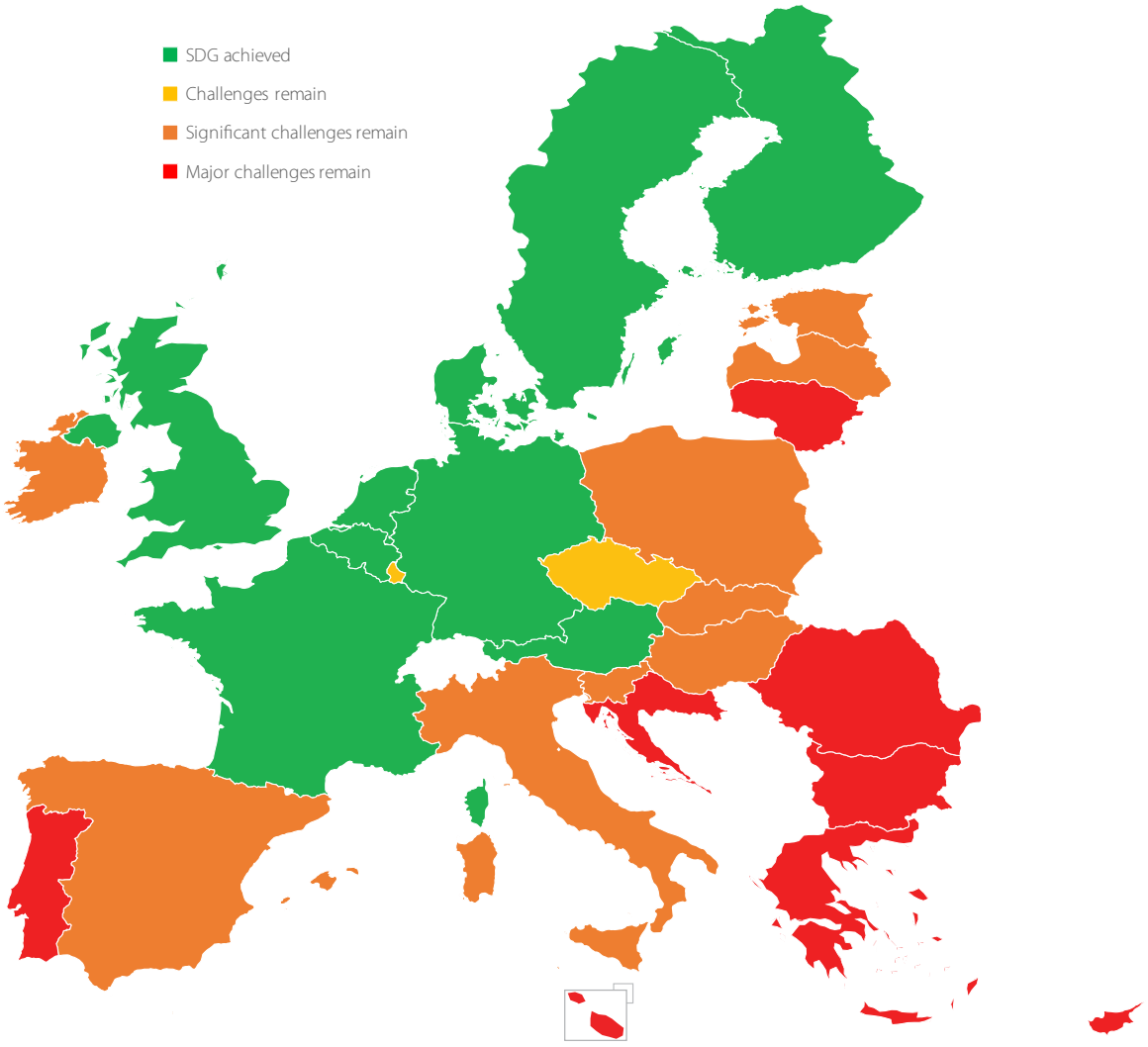
Transformation 6

DIGITAL AND OTHER MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

New digital technologies are critical tools to combine high production with low environmental impacts. Smart grids, e-commerce, car-sharing, 3D printing, and other digital technologies combined with modern materials offer the potential of "more for less" in terms of environmental impacts. However, if poorly managed, the digital economy can exacerbate inequalities and unsustainable consumption. They can also harm our political systems (WBGU, 2019). Compared with the United States and China, Europe lacks large, internationally competitive information technology firms.

The continent must invest in other modern technologies to ensure its companies remain at the cutting edge. At the same time, dangers abound from new technologies, including rampant job losses from robots and artificial intelligence, the loss of privacy, the concentration of wealth in a few tech giants, and new abuses of power enabled by the new digital technologies. The EU is in the lead in overseeing and regulating the new digital technologies to protect human rights and privacy, as in the case of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Figure 15 | Major gaps in digital infrastructure and innovation across the EU.
Dashboard SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)



Source: Authors' calculations

2.3 Long term pathways and stakeholder engagement for SDG Transformations

Each SDG transformation requires a large-scale effort by society, including all major stakeholders: governments, businesses, social partners, academia, civil society, and individuals. Governments must set the broad guidelines; businesses must change their performance metrics; social partners should integrate the SDGs into the social dialogue; academia should provide sustainable development education, research, and policy analysis; civil society should hold government and business accountable; and individuals should support the SDG Transformations as citizens, consumers, and managers of their own households and behaviours. These questions have been addressed in the EU context by the Multi-stakeholder Platform (2018).

The transformations require large-scale changes in public and private investments and technologies. Consider the case of energy decarbonisation as an example. Power generation must shift from coal and gas to zero-carbon sources, especially wind, solar, hydro, and geothermal. Vehicles must shift from internal combustion engines to electric vehicles with greater uptake of mass transport. Industry must shift from fossil fuel use in process heating to other solutions, including electricity and synthetic fuels. Buildings must shift from use of coal and gas for heating to electricity. These shifts will require sustained investments and bold policies over roughly 30 years to achieve full decarbonisation. Similar challenges apply to the circular economy and sustainable land use and food systems – two other dimensions of a European Green Deal. The question is how to achieve such broad, comprehensive, and deep transformations.

The answer is a mix of direct regulation, direct provision of public infrastructure, and incentives for private businesses and consumers, both positive (e.g. feed-in tariffs) and negative (e.g. taxes on CO_2 emissions). Yet, most of all, the transformation will need long-term plans and policies. These plans will be based on a multi-dimensional analysis that includes:

- **Technological Pathways:** to identify one or more technology scenarios to reach climate neutrality by 2050, including intermediate milestones for five-year periods;
- **Financial planning:** to identify efficient and low-cost pathways among the possible alternatives;
- **Policy frameworks:** to identify a feasible mix of regulations, public investments, and incentives;
- **Subsidiarity analysis:** to assign policy and financing responsibilities across levels of government, including the EU level (Commission, Council, Parliament, European Investment Bank), member states, and regional and local governments in the EU.
- **Mission-oriented Research and Innovation:** to identify public-private research and development priorities to achieve the SDGs and the objectives of the Paris Agreement;
- **Metrics and Monitoring:** to identify a set of indicators to assess progress towards the 2050 goal and intermediate milestones, and to create an ongoing feedback process from metrics to policy.

We emphasise that this kind of policy analysis is very different from typical policymaking. The SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement are longer term and more transformative than targets pursued by most policymaking. They presume a major overhaul in technologies and innovations in social mobilisation, politics, and governance. And they, therefore, require a far richer policy framework to set the transformations in motion. Moreover, at every step, the complexity of the challenges suggests that policymakers should call upon outside experts for advice, including

for instance via the creation of an independent scientific council reporting to the European Council, as recommended by the Think 2030 group (Baldock and Charveriat, 2018).

The EU business sector similarly needs a new orientation towards the SDGs. It will, in any event, face increasing scrutiny on SDG alignment by regulators, investors, and consumers. New business metrics will drive investors towards businesses and activities aligned with the SDGs and away from activities detrimental to the SDGs. We recommend that the business metrics for the SDGs in Europe address four dimensions (product, production process, supply chains, and tax compliance) of business performance (Box 2). The upcoming reviews of the EU's Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) and the non-financial reporting directive (NFRD), as well as the sustainable finance action plan, should be aligned with the SDGs.

Finally, we strongly urge European institutions and governments at all levels to engage with academia and civil society more generally in the design of SDG pathways and in the pursuit of SDG goals. Academia should adopt the SDGs and the Paris Agreement as key topics for the higher-education curriculum (in business, engineering and policy schools), research activities, and policy advisory work with governments. Universities should be encouraged as incubators of new sustainable businesses and technologies. Civil society should, of course, be invited as a full interlocutor in the design of SDG policies and programmes and should be expected to play its vital oversight role in holding governments and businesses accountable for their SDG commitments.

Box 2: Four dimensions of business performance against the SDGs

In determining their contribution to the SDGs, businesses should consider four questions:

1. Is the business' product line beneficial for society? Healthful foods, yes; obesogenic foods, no. Renewable energy, yes; fossil fuels, no. And so forth.
2. Are the business' production processes sustainable? Business processes that cause heavy emissions of greenhouse gases, or that create pollutants, or that leave behind massive wastes, or that have negative impact on biodiversity and ecosystems, or that endanger the health and wellbeing of workers and local communities, must be curtailed.
3. Is the business' global value chain sustainable? Businesses are responsible not only for their own production but for buying their inputs from sustainable suppliers and selling products to sustainable users. Businesses will be evaluated henceforth on the entire global value chain, not on their operations alone. And products will be tracked through the entire lifecycle from primary commodities to wastes and pollution from final use.
4. Is the business a good corporate citizen? Businesses are expected to pay their taxes fairly without resort to evasion or aggressive tax shifting to tax havens. They are expected to be transparent in operations and to report on their SDG alignment. They are expected to respect the interests of all stakeholders, and not merely aim at wealth maximisation of the owners to the detriment of workers, communities, and consumers.

Source: SDSN and BCFN (2019)

Implementing the SDGs in the EU

Part 3

Implementing the SDGs in the EU

The EU and its member states face three kinds of challenges in implementing each SDG Transformation. The first, lying within the EU itself and its member states, is to close the gap between current realities and SDG targets. The second is to use the EU's diplomacy, global leadership, and development cooperation to promote the SDGs globally. The world's success in achieving the SDGs is vital to Europe's wellbeing and security, as it will promote peace, the rule of law, reduced migration, greater economic prosperity, and environmental safety for the entire planet. Third, in order to ensure coherence between the ambition to achieve the SDGs internally and its global leadership, the EU must eliminate adverse spillovers on other parts of the world by ensuring sustainable global value chains – particularly for agricultural, marine, and forest products – and responsible policies on tax and finance.

To implement these policies, the EU needs to pursue a coherent strategy, align its budget with the SDGs, ensure consistent reporting and monitoring, and promote coherence and alignment of EU-wide SDG policies with member states' policies. We describe these essential policy tools in Section 3.4.

The European Commission Reflection Paper (2019b) outlined three scenarios for pursuing the SDGs. Our recommendations boil down to a combination of these three scenarios. In line with Scenario 1, the EU needs an integrated approach towards achieving the SDGs. We recommend that this takes the form of a communication from the European Commission on an SDG roadmap described further in Section 3.1.4. As we show below, key policy mechanisms and instruments for implementing the SDGs already exist. Some require a higher level of ambition, and all need improved policy coherence, alignment with member states' policies, and monitoring. We agree with the emphasis that Scenario 2 places on the external dimension, but, of course, this can only be one – albeit important – component of an EU strategy. And Scenario 3 is correct in emphasising the critical importance of member states' policies, which must be aligned with EU-wide strategies, as already foreseen in many EU policy instruments. This will require aligning the European Semester with the SDGs and without weakening its role in coordinating macroeconomic policies.

3.1 Internal priorities for the EU and member states

The new European Commission, working with the European Parliament and the European Council, has the vital role to ensure that EU processes are in place to achieve the SDGs, including under the framework of the European Green Deal. This will also require careful coordination with member states' policies. As noted recently by the European Court of Auditors (ECA), there remain significant gaps in the EU implementation of and reporting on SDGs, notably on understanding the overall contribution of the EU budget and policies to achieving the SDGs, with the exception of the area of external action (ECA, 2019). Budgets are not systematically aligned with the SDGs (Sachs et al., 2019), and the EU lacks explicit targets against which SDG progress can be measured in an objective way (European Commission, 2019b).

Yet, as the manifesto of the new Commission President (von der Leyen, 2019) and the Reflection Paper (European Commission, 2019b) make clear, the EU has most of the policy components in place. Some require a higher level of ambition, and all require greater policy coherence and clear organisation. The new Commission can build on a strong foundation, so the challenges outlined in this section strike us as achievable with a strong and sound organisation.

Feedback received during the preparation of this report suggests that the EU needs to make its operations and decision-making more participatory. The involvement of stakeholders should be structured with clear mandates, which will also generate broad popular appeal. One key vehicle for stakeholder engagement is the Multi-Stakeholder Platform. Its mandate should be reviewed in light of experiences to date and the needs for implementing the new EU's SDG strategy (EESC, 2019).

During its first year, the Commission, working with other European institutions, should, therefore, ensure that three key policy priorities for the SDG are put in place. To address major internal SDG challenges identified in Sections 1 and 2, the EU needs (i) a European Green Deal for sustainable energy, circularity, and land use and foods systems; (ii) a supporting infrastructure investment plan and budget; and (iii) a skills and innovation initiative to promote sustainable development, with a particular focus on poorer member states. Making these three policy priorities a reality will require a budget aligned with the SDGs; consistent SDG monitoring and reporting across all SDG priorities; and effective engagement and coordination of member states (Section 3.4).

3.1.1 A European Green Deal for Sustainable Energy, Circularity, and Land Use and Food

By pledging to make Europe "the first climate-neutral continent", the European Green Deal and the supporting European Climate Law announced by the Commission, will be the cornerstones for the EU's strategy to achieve many of the SDGs for which progress to date is inadequate. Based on the data presented in Section 1 (Europe's performance against the SDGs), the deal must comprise three broad components: (i) energy decarbonisation, (ii) resource efficiency and the circular economy, and (iii) sustainable land use, oceans, and food systems. The three strategies need to be coherent and coordinated (IPCC, 2019), but they are sufficiently distinct to be designed and implemented in parallel, building on a range of largely existing EU policy tools. A critical connector between them is the unsustainable use of biomass for sometimes competing uses (food, feed, fibre, and energy), and all three need to consider major international environmental spillovers, which we consider in section 3.3 below. Another connector are the resource implications of the energy transition, particularly for the production and use of batteries. Each strategy needs to mobilise broad communities of stakeholders to address synergies and trade-offs.

The necessary transformations need to be designed to enhance fairness and social cohesion across the Union. Environmental strategies

that are seen to undermine living standards or increase inequalities will not be successful (Williamson, 2018) and risk generating public anger. Transition funds, as proposed for the coal sector, can support a fair transformation, but bespoke strategies are needed for other industries as well, including automotive, heavy industry, and parts of agriculture.

Towards a zero-emission energy system

First, the EU needs a genuine Union-wide strategy for decarbonising the energy system, comprising power generation and transmission, heating and cooling of buildings, transport, and industry. As countries decarbonise their energy systems through greater use of renewable energy, they need to more closely integrate their energy systems to manage the intermittency of power generation. Some countries have greater potential to generate clean power through solar PV and wind, and can supply power to other member states. Elements of such a strategy exist, including technical analyses, but the Commission needs to put them together into a genuine EU-wide strategy.

Experiences across member states underscore the vital importance of ensuring a fair energy transition. Where jobs are lost due to the phasing out of fossil-fuel use, complementary investments may be needed to generate alternative employment. And decarbonisation must work just as well in rural areas and small cities as in large metropoles. The former represents particular challenges for the decarbonisation of transport. Due to the different economic structures and reliance on fossil fuels across the Union, the social challenges of energy decarbonisation vary across member states.

The EU also needs a frank conversation about which policy tools are best designed to achieve the long-term objective of net-zero energy systems at minimal costs. Market instruments, including carbon pricing, have a role to play, but in many areas technology standards can provide the long-term visibility to industry and consumers that is needed to redirect R&D expenditure. For example, the EU may consider following the lead of several countries by committing to phase out new registrations of light-duty vehicles with an internal combustion engine by 2030 at the latest; with heavy-duty vehicles to follow at a later date. Similarly, the construction of new coal-fired power plants should stop immediately, followed by an end to building other fossil-fuel powered plants in the near future.

Circular economy

Second, as emphasised by all European institutions, the strategy to decarbonise European industry must go hand in hand with efforts to accelerate the shift towards a circular economy in the EU, including the critical issues of household and industrial wastes. Progress to date is insufficient. In spite of the resource efficiency strategy and the circular economy package, waste generation has been increasing since 2012 by 0.8% annually (Eurostat, 2019). This demonstrates the need for more stringent measures, including a greater focus on the overall reduction of material consumption within the economy, on waste prevention, environmental tax reform and eco-design standards. To address negative international spillovers from Europe's consumption, the EU should also aim to drastically reduce the material use embedded in its net imports and sharply reduce waste shipments abroad. It is just not right that Europe continues to export large volumes of plastic waste to countries in Asia, much of which ends up in the ocean since these countries lack the capacity to manage such waste adequately.

Sustainable land use and food systems

As a third plank of the European Green Deal, the EU needs an integrated strategy to ensure sustainable land use, oceans, and food systems (FOLU, 2019). Such a strategy needs to cover three broad pillars (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2019b) that cut across many DGs of the EU: (i) resilient and efficient agricultural production systems, forestry, and fisheries that combine high productivity with

environmental sustainability; (ii) healthy diets (notably through the Common Agricultural Policy and the Farm to Fork Strategy on sustainable food) with low food loss and waste; and (iii) conservation and restoration of biodiversity (e.g. through the EU Biodiversity Strategy but – critically – also through the CAP). The FABLE Consortium (2019) has proposed global targets for sustainable land use and food systems that could help inform targets for the EU and the monitoring framework. See also the results from IEEP's net-zero agriculture project (Allen and Lorant, 2019).

New plans outlined in legislative proposals for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) after 2020 are rightly shifting the focus from simple compliance towards performance and results, including in terms of environmental outcomes. But these proposals may have adverse environmental consequences unless the governance structure of the CAP is reformed adequately (IPES, 2019). Currently, the policy also fails to account for the environmental and food security impacts of non-food products, such as biofuels. Importantly, the logic of the CAP remains focused on area-based payments, so the policy is not integrated with the demand side and the need to shift towards healthier diets (Pe'er et al., 2019). Integrating healthy diets with sustainable agricultural production, as foreseen through the Farm to Fork Strategy, should be at the centre of the European Green Deal, which must also develop a clear policy framework for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and land use, including forestry, in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement. Since agriculture is the biggest driver of biodiversity loss, the new European Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 must not become a standalone instrument, but needs to be central to the reformed CAP, which in turn must be integrated with the Farm to Fork Strategy. The same applies to (mostly national) policy frameworks for forestry and soil management.

The EU needs clear spatial policies for managing competing land uses and to ensure long-term sustainability. The different components exist already, including biodiversity and ecosystem services maps prepared under the EU Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES) initiative (Maes et al., 2018), and now need to be combined with other land uses. It is very encouraging that DG ENV and DG CLIMA have recently agreed on such a collaboration. Together they can – and should – include all dimensions of land use and food systems, including upscaling the deployment of nature-based solutions in Europe's long-term climate strategy for the UNFCCC COP26 in Glasgow in 2020.

As the SDG data for the EU demonstrates, the EU is far from achieving SDG 14 on marine ecosystems. Too many fisheries are overexploited across the EU, and the use of highly destructive fishing techniques remains widespread across all EU marine waters. Though member states have put in place major Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), many are poorly implemented. Indeed, bottom trawling and other highly destructive fishing techniques are more widespread in some MPAs than in unprotected European waters (Dureuil et al., 2018). Given the parlous state of the world's oceans, the EU should take the lead in securing its marine ecosystems for future generations. It must also address major environmental spillovers on countries in Africa and elsewhere caused by Europe's long-distance fishing fleets and unsustainable demand for marine products. These issues can be addressed as part of the Farm to Fork strategy.

The European Green Deal and its three constituent components must also ensure that SDGs are mainstreamed across European policies and regulation. The Commission's Better Regulation tool can play an important role in integrating the SDGs more fully (Renda, 2017). Moreover, all impact assessments, fitness checks, and the REFIT Platform's recommendations must evaluate environmental, social, and economic impacts of proposed measures, so that all EU policies support the SDGs (EESC, 2019).

3.1.2 A Sustainable Europe Investment Plan

The European Green Deal requires increased investments in infrastructure for power, transport, communication, and agriculture. Since much of that infrastructure transcends national borders, an appropriately resourced Sustainable Europe Investment Plan is needed with a mandate to support the European Green Deal.

Given the small size of the European budget relative to the size of the EU economy, there is little scope for shifting funding within the current MFF envelope to meet substantially higher investments in sustainable infrastructure. Indeed, as we stress throughout this report, each priority spending area under the MFF – sustainable agriculture, research and innovation, official development assistance and diplomacy – faces increased budget needs if the SDGs are to be achieved across the EU.

European governments will therefore need to mobilise greater public resources for the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, which will be critical to achieve the SDGs and to accelerate convergence across EU member states. This in turn may require new revenue sources, like revenues from the EU Emissions Trading System, the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base, an EU-wide road fuel tax, the Financial Transaction Tax, proposals to tax big tech companies, or EU-wide carbon border levies. In parallel, the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan can help incentivise the greening of private finance at the scale and speed required to achieve the SDGs.

Moreover, as suggested by the Commission President in her manifesto (von der Leyen, 2019), the European Investment Bank (EIB) should become Europe's "climate bank" and increase climate finance substantially. The EIB can play a central role in designing and implementing a Sustainable Europe Investment Plan.

3.1.3 Skills and innovation: EU Education Area and Horizon Europe 2030

As underscored by the new Commission, the EU needs to increase investments in education, job skills, and innovation, with a focus on STEM education at all levels and R&D for sustainable technologies. Just as China has its Made in China 2025 Initiative and the U.S. has its America AI Initiative, the EU should intensify its R&D efforts.

Investments in education and innovation must be increased particularly in regions of the EU that score low on metrics relating to educational performance, innovation, and new start-ups in high-tech sectors. The European Education Area commits to upgrading educational quality, fostering skills for lifelong learning, and promoting digital skills for all. The ambition of the EU should be to ensure that every worker and every graduate of an institution of higher learning is equipped for the new sustainable economy. European companies must compete at the cutting edge globally with enterprises from China, Japan, Korea, the US, and elsewhere.

Horizon Europe aims to be the largest research programme in the world. While the Horizon 2020 programme was only partly focused on the SDG-related technologies, the new Horizon Europe should be closely aligned with the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement. In short, Horizon Europe should be the research arm of the European Green Deal. The Horizon Europe investment programme can also be an important tool for strengthening innovation systems in member states that have weaker R&D systems, and in fostering leading European companies in digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, as well as other sustainable technologies.

Another priority are integrated technology missions, as recommended by Mazzucato (2018) to fuel innovation-led growth. These missions aim to accelerate targeted innovations in strategic sectors for the European Green Deal, such as renewable energy, smart grids, machine learning, zero-emission vehicles, shipping, aviation, and sustainable agriculture, among others. The

concept and practice of mission-driven R&D have been developed by the previous Commission, so these findings are ready to be applied. Clearly, such missions also need to include an assessment of technology risks, particularly related to social inclusion and the functioning of our politics (WBGU, 2019). All should be systematically aligned with the SDGs. Importantly, new Horizon Europe missions proposed to date focus on key environmental issues for Europe, including oceans, soil and food, and climate adaptation.

3.2 EU Diplomacy and Development Cooperation for the SDGs

The SDGs represent European values of a social market economy with environmental sustainability. Promoting them internationally should therefore be a key pillar of European diplomacy and development cooperation. In an increasingly multipolar world, where multilateralism is under unprecedented pressure, European partnership, diplomacy, and soft power will be vital to uphold the values incorporated in the SDGs. Indeed, without the EU's leadership the SDGs cannot be achieved.

European diplomacy can also be guided by the need for shared problem solving and exchange of lessons in how to achieve the SDGs. No country has achieved the SDGs, and every government is facing major challenges in implementing the six SDG Transformations. Many will want to learn from Europe's lessons and expertise. Others may have their own insights and novel technologies to contribute to Europe. It will therefore be critical to consider how the EU's internal and external SDG strategies can interact and become coherent.

The core areas for the EU's SDG diplomacy are manifold and include:

1. **EU leadership for the SDGs in the international conventions** – particularly the climate and biodiversity conventions (UNFCCC and CBD) – and other multilateral environment agreements. With CBD COP 15 in China and the climate COP26 in the UK, the year 2020 will be critical for setting the long-term ambition and trajectory of international cooperation on environmental sustainability. The EU must play an active and leading role in mobilising countries around ambitious outcomes. As the host of the Paris Agreement, the EU should promote climate neutrality by 2050 by all signatories and suitably revised climate strategies (Nationally-determined Contributions and long-term low-emission development strategies) by 2020. It should also promote and support integrated approaches to decarbonising energy systems and ensuring sustainable

land use and food systems drawing on experiences from the European Green Deal. Similarly, the EU and its member states will have a critical role to play to negotiate an ambitious post-2020 framework for biodiversity.

2. **EU SDG leadership in multilateral forums.** With multilateralism under growing threat, active EU diplomacy will be critical for helping ensure that multilateral fora retain their role for fostering international collaboration. EU leadership on the SDGs will be critical for supporting the UN General Assembly, the High-Level Political Forum on the SDGs, the 2020 UN Nature Summit, meetings of the G7 and G20, as well as the Annual Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank. In each forum, the EU and its member states should advocate for policies and strategies that are consistent with achieving the SDGs and the EU's internal leadership on sustainable development.

3. **Bilateral forums with key partners.** Achieving the SDGs requires not only domestic transformation but also a deep transformation in the way countries interact with each other through trade, investment, technology, and other domains. As the largest integrated market in the world and the pre-eminent setter of regulatory standards, the EU can play an important role in advancing the SDGs through bilateral discussions about trade agreements and other forms of collaboration. The EU has developed a host of partnership agreements (e.g. with Canada, Japan, the Mercosur countries) that should become engines of mutually beneficial transformative change towards the SDGs. Other relationships of particular importance are with the African Union, China, Russia, and the US.

4. **EU-China Partnership for Sustainable Investment.** China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is the largest infrastructure programme in the world. If carried out properly, BRI will promote sustainable infrastructure (power, fibre, roads, rail, ports) for much of Eurasia. If, on the other hand, BRI promotes unsustainable technologies (such as fossil-fuel production and use, or infrastructure that endangers biodiversity), its impact could be highly deleterious (Tsinghua PBCSF et al., 2019). The EU should offer to link its own Sustainable Europe Investment Plan with BRI, under the condition that BRI also adopts a sustainable investment framework. By linking the European investment programme with BRI, the benefits throughout Eurasia would be enormous, and the shift across Eurasia (home to 70 percent of humanity) towards sustainable technologies would be greatly amplified.

5. **EU regulatory leadership.** The EU has become the de facto regulatory leader in many areas, as illustrated by the positive global impact of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). As part of its comprehensive approach to the SDGs, the EU might consider cooperating with other countries on regulatory standards in support of the SDGs, particularly to curb negative international spillovers (Section 3.3).

Seizing these diplomatic opportunities will require focus and organization within the EU's External Action Service. One option might be to establish a dedicated unit focused on the SDGs. This unit might help align major diplomatic initiatives as well as bilateral relations with an EU focus on promoting the SDGs domestically and internationally. Working closely with DG Trade and other externally-focused DGs, this SDG unit could play an important role in identifying and seizing opportunities for greater policy coherence in support of the SDGs with a particular focus on reducing negative spillovers (Section 3.3).

As the world's biggest donor, the EU and its member states have a special opportunity and responsibility to support the SDGs internationally. This will require new framework for sustainable development finance that carefully rethinks the best ways in which European development cooperation can support multiple objectives. These include the need for more and better targeted development assistance to achieve the SDGs in poorer countries (Gaspar et al., 2019; SDSN and MH, 2019) – in parts to create better economic and social opportunities and tackle the root causes of displacement and migration.

Similarly, many upper-middle-income countries need technical support and climate finance to implement their version of a European Green Deal. Other global environmental commons, such as the ocean and major biomes, require bespoke strategies, that can build on a strong track record of innovation by European development partners. Finally, Europe's immediate neighbourhood in the East and South represents special challenges that require creative and bold development cooperation. To this end, all EU countries must meet SDG Target 17.2 to provide 0.7% of gross national income towards official development assistance, of which 0.2% should go to Least Developed Countries. New EU member states have committed to 0.33% of GNI in overall development assistance.

Despite efforts in recent years to improve coordination, European aid is fragmented and lacks coherence. This increases transaction costs and lowers visibility of the benefits. As part of its international SDG strategy, the EU should therefore consider priority development initiatives, particularly with a focus on neighbouring Africa. Among these is the need to invest at scale in education across Africa, one of the most important investments in long-term economic development, gender equality, and the demographic transition to lower fertility and mortality rates. The EU should consider a bold AU-EU Partnership for African Education to help ensure that all African children are enabled to complete education from pre-K through upper-secondary. Modelled after proven success stories, like Gavi and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, such an education initiative would have a transformational impact on Africa while creating inestimable goodwill between the EU and African nations for generations to come.

European development cooperation must also tackle the root causes and consequences of climate change and other environmental degradation in order to address wider security risks. This will require targeted support for adaptation to climate change, including land restoration (Kettunen et al., 2018; Schaik et al., 2019). To this end, the EU should consider technical and financial cooperation with other large emitters of greenhouse gases, particularly to mobilise greater volumes of concessional and non-concessional development finance. Here, European institutions, including the EIB and the EBRD, have critical know-how to offer. A recent report by the High-Level Group of Wise Persons on the European Financial Architecture for Development (WPG, 2019) outlines the three practical options for making external development financing through the EIB and the EBRD more effective. Member states and the Commission should consider swift action on the recommendations by the group.

The evidence is strong that development cooperation works best when it is pursued through well-designed multilateral cooperation – a core value of the EU. European governments and the Commission should work together to ensure full funding of proven multilateral SDG financing mechanisms, including the Global Fund, Gavi, the Green Climate Fund, and others. At the country level, the EU should help and encourage multilateral and bilateral partners to work better together to support whole-of-government SDG strategies. New tools like the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) can promote coherent strategies for financing and implementing the SDGs, including necessary policy changes, such as the phasing out of harmful subsidies.

3.3 Tackling international SDG spillovers

Europe's internal and external SDG strategies can only become coherent if the EU tackles the large negative SDG spillovers it generates. Failure to do so would not only make it impossible for many countries to achieve the goals, but it would also undermine European legitimacy and standing in the world. When European biofuel targets drive tropical deforestation, everyone loses. Similarly, global value chains that encourage modern slavery are a stain on Europe's conscience. Not tackling negative SDG spillovers head-on would also lessen incentives to increase resource efficiency in clean technologies in the EU, which – as the new Commission rightly emphasises – will be an important and necessary driver of the EU's future prosperity.

As reviewed in Sections 1.4 and 2.1, the largest and most pervasive negative spillovers generated by European countries are environmental and are driven by unsustainable demand for agricultural, forest, and fishery products. Many European companies are at the apex of the global value chains for palm oil, soy, cocoa, coffee, and other commodities that drive tropical deforestation and other degradation. But the EU also exports large volumes of waste, including plastics, to countries that are demonstrably unable to handle such waste sustainably. Tax regimes and non-transparent beneficial ownership rules in some EU countries and their territories generate negative spillovers on other countries.

Addressing such spillovers is vital if the SDGs are to be achieved, but it will be complex technically and politically. Clearly, the EU must curb domestic demand for the unsustainable exploitation of environmental resources, which requires better policy coherence and better behaviour from all actors, including businesses operating in Europe.

But the EU must also help exporting countries, particularly poorer developing countries, in charting development paths that do not depend on the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. In some cases, this will require taking on powerful vested interests that may operate illegally and unscrupulously; some countries may also seek help in repurposing harmful subsidies. In all cases the EU will need to help find alternatives for generating incomes and mobilising long-term development financing. Only in this way can the rightful call for curbing negative environmental spillovers not be misunderstood as EU-led protectionism or an effort to hurt the development prospects of exporting countries.

Of course, negative spillovers from outside the EU also act on countries and businesses from the European Union. Without domestic carbon policies, exporters into the EU may undercut domestic producers that face a carbon price. Similarly, some European producers fear "social dumping" through lower social and labour standards in other countries. The EU has numerous tools through which such spillovers can be tackled in the context of multi- and bilateral trade agreements – aided, of course – by its large market size. In some cases new tools might be needed, such as the carbon border tax mooted by the Commission President (von der Leyen, 2019). Overall, though, the data in this report shows that the EU and its member states generate significant negative spillovers on other countries, which is why the EU needs a strategy to tackle them.

To curb negative international spillovers and – where applicable – help provide economic alternatives to exporting countries, member states and the EU should consider five main priorities. These priorities are mutually supportive and interdependent. They need to be pursued together to ensure coherent and effective policies as well as international trust in the EU's intentions. Box 3 illustrates these priorities in the case of deforestation-free supply chains.

3.3.1 Spillover monitoring and inclusion in pathways

As a very first step, the EU must identify and monitor negative spillovers at national scales, drawing inter alia on data presented in this report. Methods and data sources are now well

established, but modest additional investments are needed to fill data gaps. Working with scientific organizations across the EU, Eurostat and other EU agencies can play a critical role in ensuring timely and rigorous monitoring of environmental, financial, and security spillovers across all major value chains and EU policy areas. These analyses should be integrated into the EU monitoring and reporting framework for the SDGs as well as policy coordination processes, such as the European Semester.

Critically, European pathways for decarbonising energy, ensuring a circular economy, and making food and land use systems sustainable, must explicitly model international spillovers. Here, the Commission's Joint Research Center (JRC) and other scientific institutions across Europe should provide the necessary tools and analyses. The pathways should be made public and be discussed with stakeholders inside Europe and partner countries abroad to understand and tackle international spillovers.

3.3.2 Value chain governance and full traceability

Companies operating in the EU need to ensure full traceability across their value chains, so that the environmental and social impacts of each end-product can be assessed and tracked accurately. Full traceability in supply chains should be rewarded to strengthen sustainable business models. This will require better monitoring standards and greater adherence. European companies should be required to report on legal and voluntary commitments to reduce the impact of their value chains. Glaring gaps between public commitments and actual reporting by companies should not be tolerated by a European Commission and member states committed to achieving the SDGs. As the leading regulatory zone in the world, EU standards for sustainable value chains promise to have positive impacts on other major import markets as well.

As one of the largest markets in the world, the EU has a responsibility and power to make value chain more sustainable. Working with civil society, science, and business organisations, the EU should map the governance of major value chains (fossil fuels, palm oil, soy, beef, cocoa, coffee, and other commodities) and determine how each can meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs, including in relation to environmental and social safeguards. As one example, the EU could set a target date by which commodities produced without a guaranteed origin deforestation-free would not be accepted in the EU.

3.3.3 Policy coherence for trade, international diplomacy and development finance

As the world's largest market, the European Union plays a critical role in the multilateral trade system and through bilateral trade agreements. The EU's trade agreements need to address spillovers more explicitly. In particular, model-based assessments can help identify and quantify spillovers that might be generated through increased trade, so that these can be mitigated in each trade agreement. So, to promote policy coherence vis-à-vis the SDGs, the European Commission needs to subject trade agreements to an "SDG test" to ensure they do not generate negative spillovers that might undermine progress towards the goals.

Closely related to trade are sustainable value chains. European countries have led the development of the New York Declaration on Forests and other multilateral commitments towards sustainable value chains. Such efforts should form an explicit part of the EU's international diplomacy for the SDGs (Section 3.2).

At the same time, EU countries should distinguish international spillovers that can be tackled through improved policies and standards from those that require investments in public goods. For example, with the levelised costs of renewable power generation approaching that of fossil fuel-based alternatives, promoting the former requires mostly improved policies and financial structuring. On the other hand, protecting and restoring

Box 3: Addressing international spillovers: The case of zero-deforestation supply chains

Demand from the EU has made a major contribution towards tropical deforestation, particularly through imports of palm oil from South East Asia and soy, sugar, and cattle from Latin America. The devastating 2019 fires in the Amazon are driven largely by unrestrained slash and burn for cattle ranching for export markets, including in the EU (Mercure et al., 2019; Nature Plants, 2019). Europe's well-intentioned policy to reduce greenhouse emissions through the enhanced use of biofuels accelerated the deforestation (Valin et al., 2016). The impact of US policies to promote domestic biofuels has been equally destructive in South-East Asia and elsewhere (Lustgarten, 2018).

The case of tropical deforestation can serve to illustrate our recommendations for tackling international spillovers by the EU. First, the EU's biofuel policy and targets were developed without sufficient tracking of their impact on international supply chains; and pathways towards decarbonising Europe, including the 2020 biofuel targets, did not consider their impact on Latin America, Africa, and South East Asia. The European Green Deal must not repeat such errors – its constituent strategies for energy decarbonization, sustainable land use and food systems, and circular economy must include full life-cycle assessment of their impacts in countries outside the EU.

To date, many large international companies, including European multinationals, lack the most basic traceability and monitoring systems to track their own commitments towards zero-deforestation value chains (Greenpeace, 2019). If voluntary commitments do not work, European regulators should require full traceability of all international supply chains and bring deforestation to zero. Tracking tools, including Transparent Supply Chains for Sustainable Economies (TRASE, 2015) and Global Forest Watch (GFW, 2019) can help make this ambition a reality. Each major value chain implicated in tropical deforestation – including soy, palm oil, timber, cacao, and coffee – will require its own governance arrangements.

European countries have been in the vanguard of leading diplomatic efforts to promote zero-deforestation supply chains, including through the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF, 2019) and the Bonn Challenge (IUCN, 2019). These and other efforts have been critical in bringing forest countries together with importing countries. They need to be strengthened, and similar diplomatic efforts are needed for other major spillovers. Since China has become the largest import market for many agricultural commodities, European diplomacy should seek to find common ground with China on the need for deforestation-free supply chains. The 2020 Kunming conference on biodiversity, hosted by China, and the 2020 climate conference in Glasgow offer an unprecedented opportunity for collaboration between Europe and China. The EU and its European partners can contribute lessons from efforts to curb international spillovers, including through the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA, 2019), and provide international finance. China can contribute learnings from its own domestic ecological zoning (Gao, 2019) and incipient efforts to green the Belt and Road Initiative.

In spite of efforts by several EU countries and Norway to increase the volume of predictable funding for forest conservation and restoration, there is a lack of adequate funding that must be addressed. The EU and its European partners need to play a leadership role in promoting predictable climate finance and other forms of finance to preserve forests.

nature, including tropical forests, requires in significant parts investment in the "public good" of protecting, say, the Amazon or rainforests in Africa and South-East Asia. As part of a strategy to tackle such international spillovers, the EU and its member states must therefore work with partner countries to mobilise predictable long-term financing. As one example, the Food and Land use Coalition (FOLU, 2019) estimates that some $50 billion will be required annually to secure the most important ecosystems around the world, including tropical forests.

The combination of strong EU diplomacy coupled with finding solutions for the long-term financing of global public goods will ensure legitimacy and avoid the trap of being seen as "protectionist". While official development assistance can play a role in such financing, success will ultimately come from financing solutions that generate predictable, long-term flow of resources. Naturally, the EU's co-responsibility to enhance international finance does not absolve governments outside the EU from their responsibility to tackle environmental destruction. Striking the right balance will require deft communication and diplomacy from the EU and all its partners.

3.3.4 Curbing the export of plastics and toxic waste

Given the EU's commitment to curb single-use plastic and its release into the ocean, the EU SDG Strategy should require major reductions in – and over time a stop to – the export of waste, including of recycling materials, to countries that are unable to manage this waste sustainably. In the meantime, the EU should assist importing countries in managing waste sustainably. Similarly, European companies have been implicated in the export of toxic wastes and rapidly growing volumes of electronic waste to countries in Africa and elsewhere that cannot ensure safe disposal (Lepawsky, 2015). These are problems of European making and therefore need to be tackled by making exporters responsible for ensuring safe disposal.

3.3.5 Strengthening tax reporting and transparency

EU member states are themselves increasingly vulnerable to tax erosion resulting, for example, from the profit shifting of non-European technology companies. An EU strategy for curbing negative spillovers needs to consider that some tax regimes, which facilitate extremely low effective corporate tax rates, originate from EU member states (Tørsløv et al., 2018). Tackling the erosion of tax bases requires transparent reporting of profits and effective tax rates paid for each market in which a company operates. The EU should also help strengthen the OECD's Base-Erosion and Profit-Shifting (BEPS) Initiative, the leading multilateral framework for addressing negative financial spillovers.

3.4 Getting it done: Strategy, budgets, monitoring, and member state engagement

To achieve the SDGs in the EU and support their achievement abroad, the Commission, with support from member states and the Parliament, must outline an overall roadmap for SDG implementation and address three policy coherence challenges. First, it must systematically align the EU's budget with the SDGs. Second, the monitoring of the SDGs needs to track consistent metrics across all policy priorities. And finally, the Commission and member states need to engage systematically to align SDG policies at all levels, identify implementation challenges, and address bottlenecks. The good news is that the necessary instruments already exist to address these three challenges. Over the coming months, these instruments only need to be better integrated with one another and be fully aligned with the SDGs.

3.4.1 An overarching roadmap for SDG implementation

Achieving the SDGs in the EU will require a strategic approach across all parts of the European Commission. Building on recommendations in the Reflection Paper (European Commission, 2019b), we suggest that

the European Commission communicate an SDG roadmap covering two major areas:

1. A "one EC work programme approach" that outlines how the college of Commissioners will organise itself around the SDGs. In particular, the SDG roadmap would identify lead responsibilities and areas where synergies and trade-offs may require close alignment and collaboration across DGs, including mechanisms to identify policy incoherence and resolve potential conflicts. The President of the European Commission would have overall responsibility for implementing the SDGs.
2. A call to action to all DGs: Each DG would be asked to contribute towards action plans for implementing the major SDG Transformations. Such action plans would need to be ready by mid-2020 at the latest and would each describe quantitative targets, time-bound pathways, and monitoring frameworks.

Presenting its SDG roadmap as a Voluntary National Review at the July 2020 UN High-Level Political Forum on the 2030 Agenda in New York, would set an important signal for the new European Commission.

3.4.2 Aligning the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027 with the SDGs

The next MFF should be the MFF for the SDGs (Hackenesch et al., 2018), as it will cover almost all the years remaining to achieve the SDGs in the EU. It will set the spending priorities for the annual €150 billion EU budget (approximately 1% of EU GDP). As described in Section 3.1.2 above, the MFF is too small to deliver on the EU-wide investments needed to implement the European Green Deal. As outlined by IDDRI (Demailly and Berghmans, 2019) and by the Think 2030 process (Yrjö-Koskinen and Nesbit, 2018), it is nevertheless vital that the MFF be fully aligned with the SDGs, since it leverages national budget resources and accounts for more than 30% of public investments in many member states.

Key issues for consideration by the new Commission, the Parliament, and member states include (Demailly and Berghmans, 2019):

1. **Do no harm:** The new MFF needs to phase out investments and incentives that undermine the objectives of the European Green Deal and the SDGs more broadly, particularly in the CAP, the cohesion policy, and infrastructure investments. For example, new investments related to production or use of fossil fuels need to be terminated, including where they extend the life of existing fossil fuels infrastructure. Similarly, many investments with significantly negative impacts on biodiversity or other environmental objectives will need to be excluded from funding.
2. **Better target SDG financing:** The MFF needs to improve climate mainstreaming across the entire EU budget, which is currently inadequate (ECA, 2016) (Ricardo et al., 2017). For example, significant elements of agricultural subsidies have been counted towards the spending targets. One way to better target the EU's climate spending is to improve the coordination between member states' National Energy and Climate Plans, CAP Strategic Plans, and Partnership Agreements for Cohesion Spending. This should be done as part of the European Semester focused on the SDGs (see below).
3. **Ensure coherent SDG financing:** New MFF principles and their alignment with the SDGs need to be integrated into all EU funds, including funds for disadvantaged regions in the EU, agriculture, innovation, infrastructure, and cooperation with developing countries. This integration should be reviewed on a regular basis with member states as part of the European Semester.
4. **Expand revenue sources:** The EU needs to consider the inclusion of new financial instruments to raise additional resources for its domestic SDG strategy (including the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan), and its international diplomacy and development cooperation. Such new revenue sources should be consistent with achieving the SDGs. Examples include revenues from the

EU Emissions Trading Scheme, the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base, an EU-wide road fuel tax, the Financial Transaction Tax, proposals to tax big tech companies, and levies on non-recycled plastic packaging waste.

5. **Define clear targets and indicators:** Finally, the new MFF needs to define how it will support the achievement of the SDGs and how progress will be tracked. This will require performance targets and metrics to be monitored through the SDG reporting framework. These targets and metrics need to be integrated into programmes funded through the MFF.

The process for the new MFF is well advanced, but there is still time to align it fully with the SDGs, determine how its objectives can be tracked, and how its implementation will be coordinated with member states' own budgets and implementation frameworks for the SDGs. Success in aligning the MFF with the SDGs will require leadership and close coordination across all EU institutions over the coming months.

3.4.3 A coherent SDG monitoring and reporting framework

The EU has an outstanding statistical system, but metrics and monitoring frameworks are not yet fully aligned across EU policy instruments. The new Commission and Eurostat now need to define a coherent and consistent SDG monitoring and reporting framework. This framework can draw on a range of available tools, including Eurostat's annual report on the SDGs, the Europe 2020 targets, and sector instruments. It should define EU-wide performance targets and metrics that are then integrated into the European Green Deal and other policy instruments, the EU's budget, and the European Semester. The SDG monitoring framework should also cover the external dimension of the EU's SDG strategy, including its diplomacy, development cooperation, and tackling international spillovers.

Success will require greater investments to make the European statistical system fit for the SDGs. Data is insufficient on several key policy dimensions, particularly relating to SDGs with a focus on biodiversity and other environmental priorities. The EU has incomplete information on the international spillovers that its policies generate around the world, because they are not part of Eurostat's formal mandate. Collecting this data to better understand how these spillovers can be addressed will help strengthen European external policies, including trade and international diplomacy. Indeed, it strikes us as vital for the EU to be able to assume a true international leadership role in the multilateral system.

Another important priority is better real-time data on the implementation of the European Green Deal and other critical SDG strategies. With today's technologies, it is possible to track a large number of SDG priorities in (almost) real time, but official statistical systems are not yet equipped to undertake such monitoring. Building on initial steps already underway in the international system (GPSDD, 2019), a suitably empowered and resourced Eurostat and other EU bodies charged with collecting data, such as the European Environmental Agency (EEA), could play a critical role in developing the data needed by decisions makers in the EU and beyond to guide their countries towards achieving the SDGs. The new MFF should, therefore, include an expanded budget for Eurostat and the broader European statistical system to tackle the urgent challenge of adequate SDG monitoring.

The Commission's Joint Research Center (JRC) and other scientific institutions across the EU can use this data to develop integrated pathways for implementing the European Green Deal. These pathways will help policymakers and the public understand whether the EU is on track for the needed transformations. They can become an important method for problem solving, as demonstrated in the case of energy (SDSN and IDDRI, 2015; Sachs et al., 2016)

SDG data and pathways need to be reviewed and discussed by practitioners from EU institutions, national governments, cities, businesses, scientific institutions, and civil society. These stakeholders will be able to complement quantitative data,

fill gaps in our understanding of challenges and available solutions, and help EU institutions in strengthening the EU-wide monitoring and reporting framework for the SDGs. In particular, they will be able to identify inconsistencies and gaps within the framework and make suggestions for how to increase its coherence with the SDGs.

3.4.4 Putting the SDGs at the core of the European Semester

Following the financial crisis, the track record of economic policies in the EU is mixed. In spite of a moderate upswing since 2013, public, household and private investments in Europe have been flatlining since 2002 at around 20% of GDP (Eurostat, 2019). While economic disparities between European countries have continued to decrease in the past five years, albeit at a slower pace since the financial crisis, intra-country income distribution, as measured by the difference of income between the richest and the poorest 20% of the population, has worsened in the past five years (Eurostat, 2019). Our leave-no-one-behind index for the SDGs shows that the disparities have grown across many SDGs. Moreover, there is no evidence of an absolute decoupling of economic growth from material use and environmental degradation. In spite of a decade-long debate on green growth, Europe still fuels its economic prosperity through the exploitation of finite environmental resources (Baldock and Charveriat, 2018).

Designed in the wake of the financial crisis, the European Semester has established itself as the annual cycle of coordination around economic policies, including structural reforms, fiscal policies, and the prevention of excessive macroeconomic imbalances. It is less well appreciated that as part of the European Semester, the European Commission is already charged with monitoring social objectives, including the Social Scoreboard, as well as a range of environmental and resource efficiency metrics. Von der Leyen's call to refocus the European Semester process as an instrument to achieve the SDGs is, therefore, far less revolutionary than some observers have concluded. It is a necessary step towards aligning the EU with the SDGs that can build on and retain many core elements of the European Semester. If done well, the rebalancing of the European Semester to address all SDGs will be a consequential step towards improving the level of ambition and policy coherence across the EU, including the alignment of macroeconomic policies with the SDGs.

As a first step under a European Semester based on the SDGs, member states might be requested to present their long-term national strategies in support of the European Green Deal and other SDG priorities – alongside macroeconomic policies and fiscal frameworks. This coordination should draw on existing EU-wide mechanisms, such as the National Energy and Climate Plans required under the Energy Union Governance Regulation. Member states would set out how they propose to integrate SDG strategies and highlight areas where greater coordination with other member states and EU institutions is needed. In particular, they should describe how short-term macroeconomic policies and public financing frameworks support the achievement of long-term objectives under the European Green Deal and other SDG priorities. Examples might include stronger integration of European power grids to manage a larger share of intermittent renewable power; greater investments in reducing inequalities; shared technology benchmarks for decarbonisation; vital research priorities; or improved EU product standards in support of the circular economy.

The European Semester process would then map national strategies against EU-wide strategies to identify and address opportunities for greater alignment and flag issues arising out of SDG implementation. This would, of course, include key elements of macroeconomic policy coordination. Better coordinated national strategies will also help European countries speak with one voice when it is advantageous, particularly in engaging international partners, such as the United States and China.

Conclusions

The European Green Deal promises to be a decisive framework for the EU's sustainable development during the coming decade, one that should be conceived as a central part of the EU's policy and investment programme to achieve the 17 SDGs by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050. As we have described, SDG success will require six basic transformations, each built on a multi-stakeholder approach that engages government, business, and civil society. These six transformations require the rapid deployment of cutting-edge sustainable technologies and profound changes to politics, business, and society. Part of the EU's challenge, therefore, is to create a highly innovative EU economy that will develop or improve the needed sustainable technologies and implement them on an accelerated basis throughout the EU. Another challenge will be to use the EU's diplomatic, trade, and financial leadership globally to accelerate worldwide progress on the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, including through greatly enhanced sustainable development cooperation. The EU has tremendous global influence through its intellectual and policy leadership, its lead in SDG implementation, and the fact that it is the world's strongest champion of the rule-based multilateral order, with the UN Charter, institutions, and treaties at the core. A third part of the EU's challenge is to ensure international legitimacy – the EU needs to address negative spillovers generated by European countries on the rest of the world.

Moving towards an ambitious SDG strategy that is coherent internally and externally, will require significant changes outlined in this report. But the EU already has at its disposal the policy mechanisms and instruments that can ensure success on the SDGs. The incoming Commission has declared its commitment to make the SDGs Europe's agenda. The data and findings in this report suggest that this is the right ambition and one that is ultimately feasible if the European institutions and member states all make it theirs.

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Annex 1
Methodology

Annex 1

Methodology

Background

This report presents a special edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards for the EU and its 28 EU member states.[1] The report focuses on the most relevant policy issues for the EU, leaving aside some aspects of the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs that are less relevant (for instance mortality rate from malaria or access to contraception). It includes 113 indicators. Two-thirds of the indicators come from official statistics (primarily services of the European Commission) and one third from non-official data sources (NGOs, academia). Owing to the quantity and quality of data available in the European Statistical System (ESS), this assessment includes additional measures to track sustainable land use and agriculture, gaps in access to and quality of key services across population groups and the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. The difference in focus and data sources may lead to significant differences compared to the results presented in the global SDG Index and Dashboards (Sachs et al., 2019).

The EU SDG Index and Dashboards builds on the methodology developed by the SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung to track countries' performance on the 17 SDGs. The first global edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards was released in 2016. The report is updated annually. It is not an official report of the United Nations. Over time, continental editions were developed to leverage continental data sources. The Africa SDG Index and Dashboards uses, for instance, data from the African Union and the African Development Bank (among other continental data sources). Increasingly, the methodology is being used to track SDG performance at subnational levels (U.S. States, U.S. cities, European cities, Italian cities, Spanish cities).

This European edition was co-designed by civil society and aims to complement the reporting made by the European Commission on the SDGs. In July 2019, the EU presented its progress towards achieving the SDGs. The European Commission, via Eurostat, also releases annually since 2016 an SDG dataset and a report entitled "Sustainable development in the European Union". This is the lead SDG monitoring report in the EU.

Yet, Eurostat's report does not allow for the review of the performance of the EU as a whole against time-bound targets, and it does not estimate the "distance to targets" that individual EU member states have to travel to achieve the SDGs. Owing to its extensive reliance on official statistics, the report omits important dimensions of the SDGs, including international spillovers or aspects of the "Leave-No-One-Behind" commitment. Eurostat's mandate limits the

1. At the time of writing it was unclear if Brexit would be completed by 31 October 2019. We therefore refer to 28 member states in this report.

organisation's ability to address the shortcomings of an otherwise very strong report.

These limitations were documented in a study co-produced by the SDSN and EESC in January 2019 entitled "Exposing EU policy gaps to address the Sustainable Development Goals" (Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub, 2019). The study was based on extensive consultation with civil society organisations. The main recommendation was to launch an SDG "shadow reporting" process, co-designed by civil society, to monitor the performance of the EU and its member states.

The EU SDG Index and Dashboards complements the official SDG reporting conducted by the European Commission, via Eurostat, in five principle ways. The EU SDG Index and Dashboards:

1. Measures distance to pre-defined performance thresholds
2. Monitors both *current* performance (latest year available) and *trends* over time
3. Presents results on each of the 17 SDGs for all 28 EU member states
4. Uses in much greater proportion non-official data from peer reviewed papers and civil society
5. Covers extensively the issues of international spillovers and Leave-No-One-Behind

The selection of indicators and performance thresholds benefited from inputs submitted in various rounds of stakeholder consultations. Two online consultations were organized between April and June 2019 to collect feedback on the indicator selection and preliminary results. One workshop was organised at the EESC premises in Brussels on 21 June to collect feedback from civil society, expert groups and representatives from the European Commission on the preliminary findings. In addition, numerous informal consultations were conducted with various services of the European Commission and members of the EESC, IEEP and SDSN networks. The list of contributors is accessible in the acknowledgement section.

Data gaps and limitations

The purpose of this report is also to identify gaps in data availability to track the SDGs. Compared to other regions, the EU is a data-rich environment. This is due to a large extent to the long standing European Statistical System (ESS) and collaboration across National Statistical Offices and also to the leadership of the European Commission, via Eurostat. The EU survey of income and living conditions (EU-SILC), which, since 2014, provides longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions, is an example of a powerful instrument anchored in the ESS. The EU-SILC is highly relevant to track the "Leave-No-One-Behind" principle of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

Despite the strengths of the EU in data and statistics compared to other regions, there are gaps that need to be filled to track the SDGs at the national levels in a comprehensive and timely way. In particular, more geospatial data and real time estimates are needed. In addition, better estimates of biodiversity losses generated by the EU in the Union and around the world are also needed. Table 4 summarises these main data gaps. These are based on extensive consultations with the European Commission and non-governmental organisations.

As documented by the SDSN in the 2019 SDG Index and Dashboards for European Cities (Lafortune et al., 2019), there are also important SDG data gaps at the sub-national level in the EU, including at Nuts 2 and Nuts 3[2] (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) and at the municipal level.

2. The NUTS classification (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) is a hierarchical system for dividing up the economic territory of the EU. These help inform socio-economic analyses of the regions: NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies; NUTS 3: small regions for specific diagnoses.

Table 4 | Main data gaps to track the SDGs in the EU

SDG	Desired metric
SDG1	Robust international comparisons of homelessness
SDG2	Resource use efficiency (nutrients, water, energy) Risky pesticides Food loss and food waste Diets and nutrient balance
SDG3	More timely and better coverage for data on catastrophic health expenditure
SDG4	Quality of school teachers Student knowledge of sustainable development Quality of tertiary education
SDG5	More timely data on violence against women (including feminicides)
SDG11	Geospatial indicators of access to transports and green spaces
SDG12	Environmental impact of material flows Chemicals Recycling and re-use (circular economy) Transboundary shipments of waste
SDG13	New registrations of emission-free vehicles Decarbonisation of new marginal gigawatts
SDG14	Maximum sustainable yields for fisheries Impact of high-sea and cross-border fishing
SDG15	Make available publicly annual terrestrial biodiversity counts (e.g. for birds and butterflies) and collect data for other species Trade in endangered species
SDG16	Unmet needs for legal services and advice

Source: Authors

Methods summary

The SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung developed the SDG Index and Dashboards to track country performance and identify policy priorities for the SDGs. The global report is updated annually since 2016. This is an unofficial process that complements the on-going efforts in UN Committees to track government commitments for the SDGs and harmonise data.

In 2019, the European Commission's Competence Centre on Composite Indicators and Scoreboards (COIN) at the Joint Research Centre (JRC) was invited by the SDSN to audit the 2019 edition and acknowledged this work as "a remarkable effort of synthetising the 17 SDGs into a single measure" and concluded that the "index ranks are robust enough, allowing meaningful conclusions to be drawn from the index." (Papadimitriou et al., 2019)

Selection of Indicators

Five major criteria were retained to inform the final indicator set for the 2019 EU SDR:

1. Total number of indicators limited to 100 (plus or minus 15%)
2. Simple, single-variable indicators with straightforward policy implications
3. Allow for high frequency monitoring
4. Statistically valid and robust
5. Allow to measure distance to targets (what is best performance and what is worst performance)

Method for defining performance thresholds (decision tree)

Performance thresholds (or "upper bound") for each indicator were determined using a five-step decision tree:

1. **Use absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets: e.g. zero poverty**, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality. Some SDG targets propose relative changes (Target 3.4: [...] reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases [..]) that cannot be translated into a global baseline today. Such targets are addressed through step 5 below.
2. Where no explicit SDG target is available, apply the principle of **"Leave-No-One-Behind"** to set upper bound to universal access or zero deprivation. This includes for instance zero performance gap across population groups in self-reported health or unmet care needs.
3. **Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or later**, use these to set 100% upper bound (e.g. zero greenhouse gas emissions from electricity as required by no later than 2070 to stay within 2°C, 100% sustainable management of fisheries, 80% yield gap closure).
4. Where several countries already exceed an SDG target, use the average of the top performers (e.g. child mortality).
5. **For all other indicators, use average top performers**. Either based on performance thresholds identified in the global edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards or, when not possible, the average of the top two performers among the 28 EU member states.

This approach is similar to the approach retained by the OECD in their report on Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets (OECD, 2019b). These principles interpret the SDGs as "stretch targets" and focus attention on the indicators where a country is lagging behind. The lower bound (0%) was defined at the lowest 2.5th percentile either from the global edition or, when not possible, using the 28 EU member states. Global values were sometimes adjusted to make them more relevant to the European context. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100, and values below the lower bound scored 0.

Normalisation

To make the data comparable across indicators, each variable was rescaled from 0 to 100 with 0 denoting worst performance and 100 describing the optimum. After establishing the upper and lower bounds, variables were transformed linearly to a scale between 0 and 100 using the following rescaling formula for the range [0; 100]:

$$x' = \frac{x - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)} \qquad \text{(Equation 1)}$$

where x is raw data value; *max/min* denote the bounds for best and worst performance, respectively; and x' is the normalised value after rescaling. The rescaling equation ensured that higher values indicated better performance. In this way, the rescaled data became easy to interpret and compare across all indicators: a country that scores 50 on a variable is half-way towards achieving the optimum value; a country with a score of 75 has covered three quarters of the distance from worst to best.

Weighting and Aggregation

To compute the SDG Index we first estimate scores for each goal using the arithmetic mean of indicators for that goal. These goal scores are then averaged across all 17 SDGs to obtain the SDG Index score. As a normative assumption, we opted for fixed, equal weight to every SDG to reflect policymakers' commitment to treat all SDGs equally and as an "integrated and indivisible" set of goals (United Nations, 2015, para.5). At the indicator level equal weighting was retained because all other alternatives (mathematical weights, expert weights or user-driven weights)

were considered as being less satisfactory (Lafortune et al., 2018). This implies that to improve their SDG Index score countries need to place attention on all goals with a particular focus on goals where they are furthest from achieving the SDGs and where incremental progress might therefore be expected to be fastest.

Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern if a country performs well on most indicators but faces serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG (so called "substitutability" or "compensation" issue). As a result, the EU SDG Dashboards is based only on the two variables on which a country performed worst. We applied the added rule that in order to score green for the goal both indicators had to be green – otherwise the goal would be rated yellow. Similarly, a red score was applied only if both worst-performing indicators score red.

Trends

Using historic data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether – if continued into the future – this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalised country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate SDG trends, we calculated the linear annual growth rates needed to achieve the goal by 2030 (i.e. 2015-2030) which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (usually 2015-2018). A 4-arrow system was developed. A green arrow going-up denotes "on track or maintaining performance above goal achievement".

Presentation of the results

The EU SDG Index score and scores by goal can be interpreted as the percentage of achievement. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be completed to achieving the SDGs and goals. The same basket of indicators is used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings. The "traffic light" color scheme (green, yellow, orange and red) illustrates how far a country is from achieving a particular goal.

EU Aggregates

The EU aggregates include the 27 EU member states (excluding the United Kingdom). This follows the approach of Eurostat, which, since April 2018, presents an EU aggregate excluding the United Kingdom for key indicators due to growing demand from users. The EU aggregates presented in this report are population weighted.

Regarding the figures presented in section 2, countries are grouped in the following way:

Western Europe	Northern Europe	Baltic States	Central and Eastern Europe	Southern Europe
Austria	Denmark	Estonia	Bulgaria	Cyprus
Belgium	Finland	Latvia	Czech Republic	Greece
France	Sweden	Lithuania	Croatia	Italy
Germany			Hungary	Malta
Ireland			Poland	Portugal
Luxembourg			Romania	Spain
Netherlands			Slovak Republic	
United Kingdom			Slovenia	

Source: Adapted from Euvoc
Each of these aggregates is population weighted.

More information

Additional information and sensitivity tests can be found in the following documents:

- Sustainable Development Report 2019
- European Commission JRC Statistical Audit
- Detailed Methodology paper

Interactive online dashboards, downloadable databases and other supplementary material for the 2019 Europe SDR can be found at: http://sustainabledevelopment.report.

Table 5 | Spillover indicators and categories

Environmental	Economy and finance	Social	Security
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3vcapita/year)	Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	Official development assistance (% of GNI)		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per 1,000,000 population)			

Source: Authors

Table 6 | LNOB indicators and categories

Extreme poverty and material deprivation	Income inequality	Access to and quality of services	Gender inequality
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)
Severely materially deprived people (%)	Palma ratio	Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	Gender employment gap (p.p.)
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)		Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)		Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)		Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)		Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)		Resilient students (%)	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	
Elderly poverty rate (%)		Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)		Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)		Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	

Source: Authors

Table 7 | Indicators used for SDG Trends and period for trend estimation

SDG	Indicator	Period Covered
1	People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	2015–2018
1	Severely materially deprived people (%)	2015–2018
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2015–2019
1	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	2015–2018
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2013–2016
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2008–2013
2	Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	2013–2016
2	Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	2014–2017
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	2014–2017
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2014–2017
3	Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	2015–2018
3	Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	2015–2018
3	Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2015–2018
3	Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2015–2018
3	Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2015–2018
3	New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	2014–2017
3	New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2014–2017
3	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	2010–2016
3	Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	2013–2016
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2014–2017
3	People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2014–2017
3	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2014–2017
3	Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	2013–2016
3	Smoking prevalence (%)	2014–2017
3	Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	2014–2017
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2015–2018
4	Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	2014–2017
4	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	2015–2018
4	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	2012–2015
4	Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	2012–2015
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	2015–2018
4	Adult participation in learning (%)	2015–2018
5	Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	2014–2017
5	Gender employment gap (p.p.)	2015–2018
5	Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	2015–2018

Table 7 | Indicators used for SDG Trends and period for trend estimation (cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Period Covered
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2015–2019
5	Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	2015–2018
5	Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2015–2018
6	Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	2015–2018
6	Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	2014–2017
6	Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	2013–2016
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	2010–2015
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	2010–2015
7	Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2015–2018
7	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	2014–2017
7	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2010–2015
8	Gross disposable income (€/capita)	2014–2017
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	2015–2018
8	Employment rate (%)	2015–2018
8	Long term unemployment rate (%)	2015–2018
8	People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2014–2017
9	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2014–2017
9	R&D personnel (% of active population)	2014–2017
9	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	2014–2017
9	Households with broadband access (%)	2015–2018
9	Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2015–2018
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2014–2018
9	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2011–2016
10	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	2010–2014
10	Palma ratio	2013–2016
10	Elderly poverty rate (%)	2012–2016
11	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	2015–2018
11	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	2014–2017
11	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	2015–2018
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2015–2018
11	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	2014–2017
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	2014–2017
13	Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	2014–2017
13	Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	2013–2016

Table 7 | Indicators used for SDG Trends and period for trend estimation (cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Period Covered
14	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	2015–2018
14	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	2010–2014
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2010–2014
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2018
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2018
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2018
15	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2012–2015
15	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	2012–2015
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2019
16	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	2013–2016
16	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	2015–2018
16	Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2015–2018
16	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2019
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2019
16	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2019
16	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	2015–2018
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	2013–2016
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	2015–2018
17	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	2015–2018

Source: Authors

Table 8 | Indicator thresholds and justifications for the optimum values

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound (value = 0)	Justification for optimum
1	People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	0	≤15	15 < x ≤ 18.5	18.5 < x ≤ 22	>22	25.6	SDG Target
1	Severely materially deprived people (%)	0	≤5	5 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 20	>20	31.4	SDG Target
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 3	3 < x ≤ 5	>5	21	SDG Target
1	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	3.3	≤8	8 < x ≤ 11.5	11.5 < x ≤ 15	>15	18.6	Average top performers (EU)
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3	≤10	10 < x ≤ 17.5	17.5 < x ≤ 25	>25	35.1	Average top performers (Global)
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.04	≤2.2	2.2 < x ≤ 2.3	2.3 < x ≤ 2.4	>2.4	2.47	Average top performers (Global)
2	Yield gap closure (%)	80	≥75	75 > x ≥ 62.5	62.5 > x ≥ 50	>50	28	Science-based/technical optimum
2	Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	10	≤50	50 < x ≤ 75	75 < x ≤ 100	>100	200	Average top performers (EU)
2	Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	8	≤20	20 < x ≤ 32.5	32.5 < x ≤ 45	>45	60	Average top performers (EU) without outliers
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	83	≥80	80 > x ≥ 75	75 > x ≥ 70	>70	54	Average top performers (Global)
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0	≤4	4 < x ≤ 5.5	5.5 < x ≤ 7	>7	11	Leave no one behind
3	Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	80	≥65	65 > x ≥ 52.5	52.5 > x ≥ 40	>40	25	Average top performers (EU)
3	Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	0	≤20	20 < x ≤ 35	35 < x ≤ 50	>50	60	Leave no one behind
3	Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0	≤2	2 < x ≤ 11	11 < x ≤ 20	>20	30	Leave no one behind
3	Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0	≤3	3 < x ≤ 9	9 < x ≤ 15	>15	20	Leave no one behind
3	Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	≤0.19	0.19 < x ≤ 0.595	0.595 < x ≤ 1	>1	1.2	Leave no one behind
3	New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	0	≤20	20 < x ≤ 60	60 < x ≤ 100	>100	165	Average top performers (Global)
3	New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.6	≤10	10 < x ≤ 42.5	42.5 < x ≤ 75	>75	561	Average top performers (Global)
3	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	9.3	≤15	15 < x ≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 25	>25	31	Average top performers (Global)
3	Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4	≤12	12 < x ≤ 17	17 < x ≤ 22	>22	30	Average top performers (EU)
3	Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0	≤18	18 < x ≤ 50	50 < x ≤ 82	>82	369	SDG Target
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	130	Average top performers (Global)
3	People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3	≤8	8 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 17	>17	34	Average top performers (Global)
3	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 80	>80	41	Leave no one behind
3	Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	7	≤10	10 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 15	>15	17	Average top performers (EU)
3	Smoking prevalence (%)	12	≤25	25 < x ≤ 35	35 < x ≤ 45	>45	50	Average top performers (EU)
3	People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 86.5	86.5 > x ≥ 75	>75	50	Leave no one behind
3	Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	10	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	66	Average top performers (EU)
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.6	≥6	6 > x ≥ 5.5	5.5 > x ≥ 5	>5	3.3	Average top performers (Global)
4	Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	100	≥85	85 > x ≥ 77.5	77.5 > x ≥ 70	>70	35	SDG Target
4	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4	≤10	10 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 15	>15	31	Average top performers (EU)
4	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	525.6	≥493	493 > x ≥ 446.5	446.5 > x ≥ 400	>400	350	Average top performers (OECD)
4	Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	12	≤20	20 < x ≤ 26.5	26.5 < x ≤ 33	>33	53	Average top performers (EU)
4	Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.3	≤10.5	10.5 < x ≤ 15.25	15.25 < x ≤ 20	>20	21.4	Average top performers (OECD)
4	Resilient students (%)	46.6	≥38	38 > x ≥ 24	24 > x ≥ 10	>10	5	Average top performers (OECD)
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	52	≥40	40 > x ≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 20	>20	0	Average top performers (Global)
4	Adult participation in learning (%)	28	≥11	11 > x ≥ 6.5	6.5 > x ≥ 2	>2	0	Average top performers (EU)

Table 8 | Indicator thresholds and justifications for the optimum values (cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound (value = 0)	Justification for optimum
4	Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	280	≥270	270 > x ≥ 250	250 > x ≥ 230	>230	200	Average top performers (EU)
5	Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	0	≤14	14 < x ≤ 22	22 < x ≤ 30	>30	40	Leave no one behind
5	Gender employment gap (p.p.)	0	≤10	10 < x ≤ 17.5	17.5 < x ≤ 25	>25	41	Leave no one behind
5	Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	6	≤20	20 < x ≤ 35	35 < x ≤ 50	>50	66	Average top performers (EU)
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	50	≥40	40 > x ≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 20	>20	12	Leave no one behind
5	Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	50	≥40	40 > x ≥ 25	25 > x ≥ 10	>10	0	Leave no one behind
5	Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	90	≥80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	>50	33	Average top performers (Global)
6	Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 5.5	5.5 < x ≤ 10	>10	30	Leave no one behind
6	Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	100	≥80	80 > x ≥ 55	55 > x ≥ 30	>30	20	Leave no one behind
6	Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	1	≤20	20 < x ≤ 30	30 < x ≤ 40	>40	80	Average top performers (EU)
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	0.1	≤6	6 < x ≤ 13	13 < x ≤ 20	>20	42.6	Average top performers (Global)
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	100	≥95	95 > x ≥ 87.5	87.5 > x ≥ 80	>80	10.5	Leave no one behind
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 77.5	77.5 > x ≥ 65	>65	14.1	Leave no one behind
7	Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	0	≤4	4 < x ≤ 9.5	9.5 < x ≤ 15	>15	35	Leave no one behind
7	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	50	≥30	30 > x ≥ 20	20 > x ≥ 10	>10	3	Average top performers (OECD)
7	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.25	1.25 < x ≤ 1.5	>1.5	5.9	Science-based/technical optimum
8	Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	≥0.7	0.7 > x ≥ 0.6	0.6 > x ≥ 0.5	>0.5	0.15	Average top performers (EU)
8	Gross disposable income (€/capita)	30000	≥20000	20000 > x ≥ 15000	15000 > x ≥ 10000	>10000	5000	Mean
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8	≤12	12 < x ≤ 13.5	13.5 < x ≤ 15	>15	27	Average top performers (OECD)
8	Employment rate (%)	80	≥75	75 > x ≥ 67.5	67.5 > x ≥ 60	>60	55	Average top performers (EU)
8	Long term unemployment rate (%)	1	≤2	2 < x ≤ 3.5	3.5 < x ≤ 5	>5	14	Average top performers (EU)
8	People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0	≤2.5	2.5 < x ≤ 3.5	3.5 < x ≤ 4.5	>4.5	5	Science-based/Technical optimum
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0	≤4	4 < x ≤ 7	7 < x ≤ 10	>10	22	Leave no one behind
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0	≤1.8	1.8 < x ≤ 2.15	2.15 < x ≤ 2.5	>2.5	6	Science-based/Technical optimum
9	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.3	≥1.5	1.5 > x ≥ 1.25	1.25 > x ≥ 1	>1	0.4	Average top performers (EU)
9	R&D personnel (% of active population)	2	≥1	1 > x ≥ 0.75	0.75 > x ≥ 0.5	>0.5	0.3	Average top performers (EU)
9	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	240	≥80	80 > x ≥ 45	45 > x ≥ 10	>10	3	Average top performers (EU) without outliers
9	Households with broadband access (%)	96	≥80	80 > x ≥ 75	75 > x ≥ 70	>70	60	Average top performers (EU)
9	Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	≤10	10 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 20	>20	26	Leave no one behind
9	Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	65	≥35	35 > x ≥ 27.5	27.5 > x ≥ 20	>20	5	Average top performers (EU)
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	≥3	3 > x ≥ 2.5	2.5 > x ≥ 2	>2	1.8	Average top performers (Global)
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	91	≥20	20 > x ≥ 10	10 > x ≥ 0	>0	0	Average top performers (Global)
9	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.2	≥1	1 > x ≥ 0.525	0.525 > x ≥ 0.05	>0.05	0	Average top performers (Global)
10	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	27.5	≤30	30 < x ≤ 35	35 < x ≤ 40	>40	63	Average top performers (Global)
10	Palma ratio	0.9	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.15	1.15 < x ≤ 1.3	>1.3	2.5	Average top performers (OECD)
10	Elderly poverty rate (%)	3.2	≤7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 16.25	16.25 < x ≤ 25	>25	45.7	Average top performers (OECD)
11	Share of green space in urban areas (%)	50	≥25	25 > x ≥ 15	15 > x ≥ 5	>5	0	Average top performers (EU) without outliers

Table 8 | Indicator thresholds and justifications for the optimum values (cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound (value = 0)	Justification for optimum
11	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	6	≤35	35 < x ≤ 42.5	42.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	65	Average top performers (EU)
11	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	62	≥40	40 > x ≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 20	>20	0	Average top performers (EU)
11	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	6	≤15	15 < x ≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 25	>25	30	Average top performers (EU)
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	82.6	≥65	65 > x ≥ 52.5	52.5 > x ≥ 40	>40	21	Average top performers (Global)
11	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	5	≤10	10 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 20	>20	26	Average top performers (EU)
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 86.5	86.5 > x ≥ 75	>75	6.1	Leave no one behind
12	Circular material use rate (%)	19	≥25	25 > x ≥ 15	15 > x ≥ 5	>5	1	Average top performers (EU) without outliers
12	Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	≤10	10 < x ≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 30	>30	68.3	Average top performers (Global)
12	Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 8	8 < x ≤ 15	>15	30.1	Science-based/Technical optimum
12	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	2.3	≤8.9	8.9 < x ≤ 29.45	29.45 < x ≤ 50	>50	86.5	Average top performers (Global)
12	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	0	≤1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 75.75	75.75 < x ≤ 150	>150	432.4	Science-based/Technical optimum
13	Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	20	≥10	10 > x ≥ 5.5	5.5 > x ≥ 1	>1	0	Average top performers (EU)
13	Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	0	≤2	2 < x ≤ 3.5	3.5 < x ≤ 5	>5	23.7	Science-based/Technical optimum
13	Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0	≤0.5	0.5 < x ≤ 0.75	0.75 < x ≤ 1	>1	3.2	Science-based/Technical optimum
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0	≤100	100 < x ≤ 4050	4050 < x ≤ 8000	>8000	44000	Science-based/Technical optimum
14	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	100	≥80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	>50	25	Science-based/Technical optimum
14	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	0	≤10	10 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 20	>20	90.7	Science-based/Technical optimum
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	1	≤5	5 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 25	>25	90	Average top performers (Global)
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 70	>70	0	Science-based/Technical optimum
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 70	>70	4.6	Science-based/Technical optimum
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 70	>70	0	Science-based/Technical optimum
15	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre)	1	≤2	2 < x ≤ 2.5	2.5 < x ≤ 3	>3	10	Science-based/Technical optimum
15	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	10	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	60	Science-based/Technical optimum
15	Imported biodiversity threats (threats per 1,000,000 population)	0	≤0	0 < x ≤ 5	5 < x ≤ 10	>10	26.4	Science-based/Technical optimum
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1	≥0.99	0.99 > x ≥ 0.975	0.975 > x ≥ 0.96	>0.96	0.6	Science-based/Technical optimum
16	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.3	≤1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 2.75	2.75 < x ≤ 4	>4	23	Average top performers (Global)
16	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	4	≤10	10 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 20	>20	24	Average top performers (EU)
16	Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0	≤2	2 < x ≤ 6	6 < x ≤ 10	>10	15	Leave no one behind
16	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	≥0.65	0.65 > x ≥ 0.575	0.575 > x ≥ 0.5	>0.5	0.1	Average top performers (EU)
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	≥0.7	0.7 > x ≥ 0.55	0.55 > x ≥ 0.4	>0.4	0.15	Average top performers (EU)
16	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	≥0.7	0.7 > x ≥ 0.6	0.6 > x ≥ 0.5	>0.5	0.4	Average top performers (EU)
16	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	≥60	60 > x ≥ 50	50 > x ≥ 40	>40	13	Average top performers (Global)
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7	≤30	30 < x ≤ 40	40 < x ≤ 50	>50	75	Average top performers (Global)
16	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.3	≥4.5	4.5 > x ≥ 3.75	3.75 > x ≥ 3	>3	2.5	Average top performers (Global)
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.75	1.75 < x ≤ 2.5	>2.5	3.4	Science-based/Technical optimum
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	10	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	80	Average top performers (Global)
17	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	1	≥0.7	0.7 > x ≥ 0.55	0.55 > x ≥ 0.4	>0.4	0.1	Average top performers (Global)
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0	≥0	0 > x ≥ -15	-15 > x ≥ -30	>-30	-70	Science-based/Technical optimum
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40	≤60	60 < x ≤ 65	65 < x ≤ 70	>70	100	Average top performers (EU)

Source: Authors

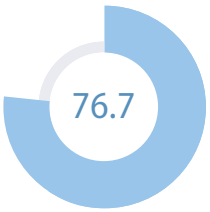
Annex 2
EU and member states SDG profiles

AUSTRIA

Western Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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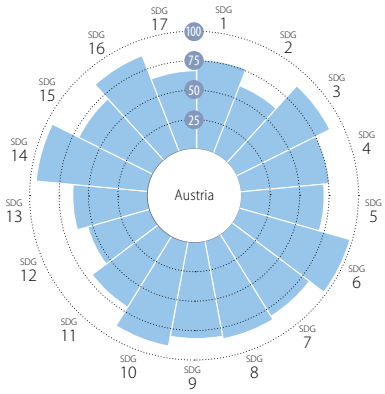
Performance by SDG

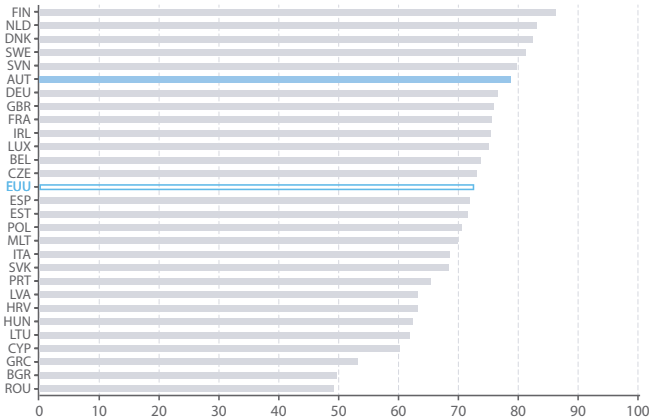


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

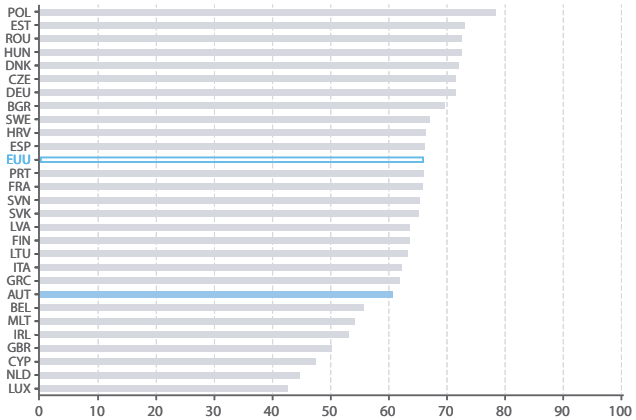
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	14.3	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.8	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.7	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.0	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.1	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	69.7	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	32.0	2016	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	24.3	2017	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.7	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.4	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	71.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	20.6	2018	●	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.5	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	11.4	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	13.7	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.8	2016	●	↗
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2017	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	25.3	2018	●	↓
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	95.6	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.3	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	492.2	2015	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	20.8	2015	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	15.9	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	25.9	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	40.7	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	15.1	2018	●	↑
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	275.0	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	19.9	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	9.0	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	18.8	2018	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	37.7	2019	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	26.1	2018	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80.0	2018	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.3	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	99.8	2016	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	NA	NA	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	7.5	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.7	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.8	2015	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.6	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	32.6	2017	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	2015	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	26,730	2017	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.4	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	76.2	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.4	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.2	2017	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.8	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	231.4	2017	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	88.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	40.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.4	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	32.0	2014	●	→
Palma ratio	1.0	2016	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	8.7	2016	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	28.5	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	32.3	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	57.7	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	10.4	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.8	2018	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	13.8	2017	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	••

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	10.6	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.9	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	20.1	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	48.7	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	203.5	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	4.4	2017	●	→
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	6.8	2016	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	338.2	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	97.3	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	••

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.6	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2018	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.3	2015	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	23.6	2015	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	13.4	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2019	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	9.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	** 0.0	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2019	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2019	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.5	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.9	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	14.0	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2018	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	3.6	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.6	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

BELGIUM

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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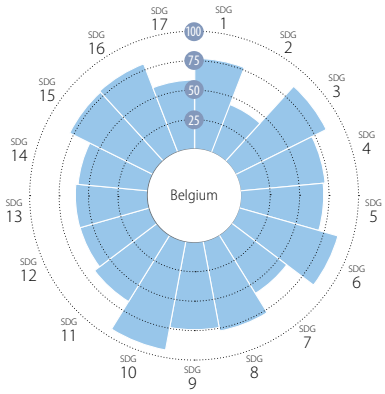
Performance by SDG

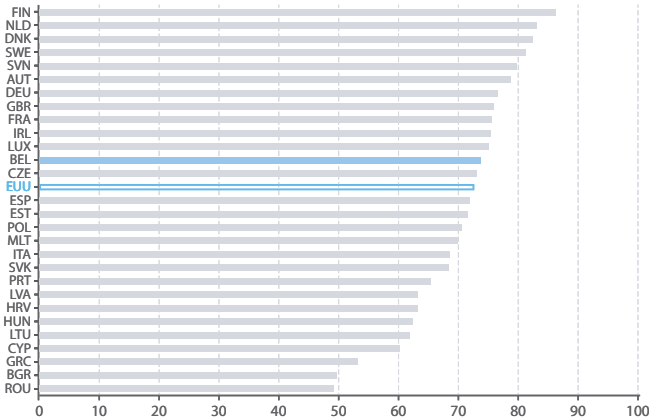


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

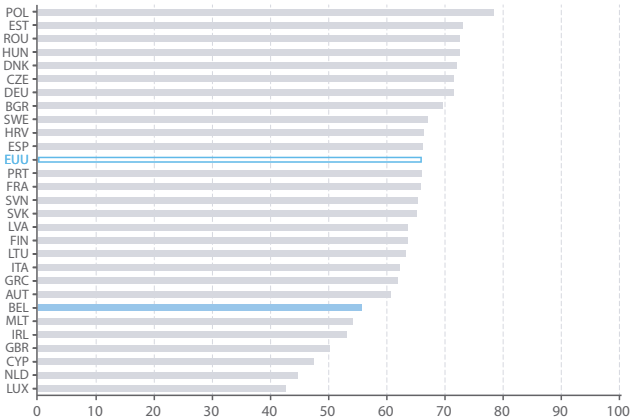
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.4	2018	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.9	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.2	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.1	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	77.2	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	132.0	2015	●	↗
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	46.9	2017	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.6	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.7	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	74.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	29.1	2018	●	→
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	6.4	2018	●	↗
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	7.9	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.6	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	11.4	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	17.1	2016	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.4	2015	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	19	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.0	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	17.6	2017	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	98.7	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.6	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	502.5	2015	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	19.8	2015	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	19.3	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	27.2	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	47.6	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	8.5	2018	●	↑
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	280.4	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	6.0	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.4	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	17.3	2018	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.5	2019	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	32.0	2018	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53.0	2018	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	83.0	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	15.2	2015	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	15.7	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.4	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.1	2015	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.2	2018	●	→
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	9.1	2017	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	2015	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	24,961	2017	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.0	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	69.7	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	2.9	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.6	2017	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.7	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	145.8	2017	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	84.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	39.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	29.8	2014	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	2016	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	8.2	2016	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	15.4	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	19.2	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	53.7	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	18.0	2018	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.0	2018	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	12.9	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	18.9	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	30.1	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.9	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	148.3	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	8.6	2016	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.7	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3823.6	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	87.8	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	97.1	2014	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.4	2018	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.0	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.8	2018	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.9	2015	●	↓
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	28.0	2015	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	11.5	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2019	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	12.3	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	9.9	2018	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2019	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2019	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.5	2015	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.8	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	13.2	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2018	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-13.1	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	67.8	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

BULGARIA

Central and Eastern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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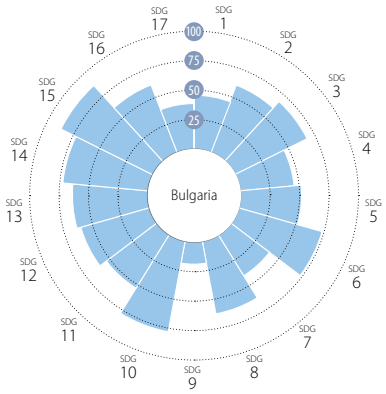
Performance by SDG

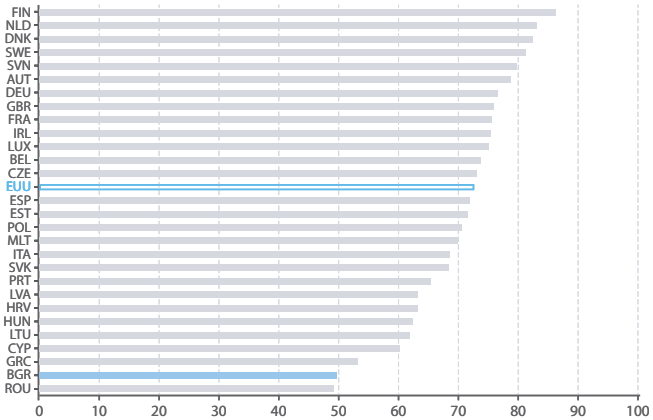


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

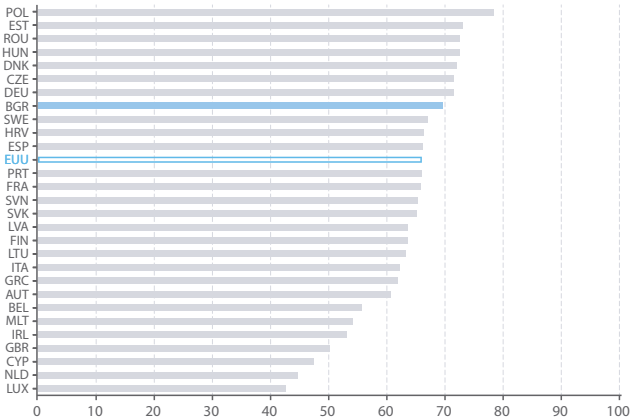
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	22.0	2018		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	20.9	2018		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	5.0	2019		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.9	2018		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.0	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2013		
Yield gap closure (%)	54.0	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	28.0	2015		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	8.3	2017		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8	2017		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2	2017		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	66.5	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	27.9	2018		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.9	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.8	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2.4	2018		
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2017		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	20.6	2017		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	23.6	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.2	2016		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	62	2016		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.5	2017		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	9.6	2017		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2017		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.5	2016		
Smoking prevalence (%)	36	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	88.2	2013		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	48.0	2016		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2017		

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	83.9	2017		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	12.7	2018		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	439.6	2015		
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	37.9	2015		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	16.4	2015		
Resilient students (%)	13.6	2015		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	33.7	2018		
Adult participation in learning (%)	2.5	2018		
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA		

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	13.6	2017		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.2	2018		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	27.8	2018		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.8	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	14.5	2018		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.0	2018		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	8.9	2018		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	63.2	2017		
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	5.6	2017		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	7.2	2010		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.6	2015		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	48.9	2015		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	33.7	2018		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	18.7	2017		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9	2015		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2019		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	10,875	2017		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	18.1	2018		
Employment rate (%)	72.4	2018		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	3.0	2018		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2017		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2010		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.8	2017		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.7	2017		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	4.1	2017		
Households with broadband access (%)	71.0	2018		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	21.0	2018		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	10.0	2017		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	14.4	2019		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2016		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	41.1	2014		
Palma ratio	1.0	2007		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	NA	NA		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	22.3	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	48.7	2018		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	34.6	2017		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	13.0	2018		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.4	2017		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	23.8	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.5	2017		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	4.3	2016		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	98.2	2010		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-31.0	2010		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	20.0	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-200.3	2010		

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.0	2015		
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	5.8	2016		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.8	2016		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	15.8	2017		

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	52.6	2018		
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	20.6	2014		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.3	2018		

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9	2018		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.6	2018		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.6	2015		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	29.4	2015		
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	3.5	2015		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2019		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2016		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	21.8	2018		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.0	2018		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2019		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.56	2019		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.46	2019		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	2018		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.0	2016		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.4	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.6	2017		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	35.2	2018		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2018		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.6	2019		

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

CROATIA

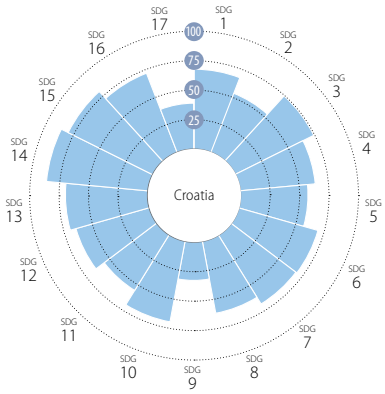
Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

22 / 28

Performance by SDG

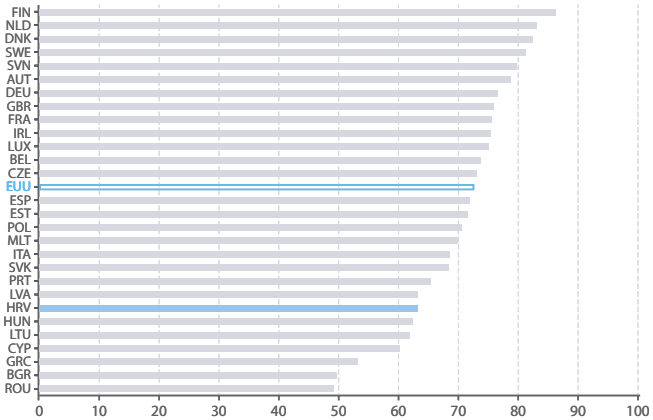


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

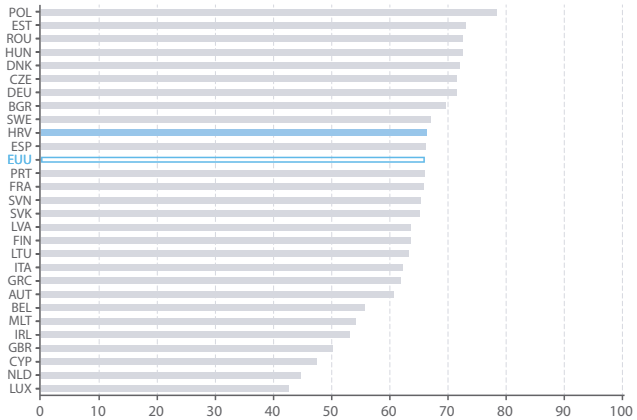
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	19.4	2018	●	↗
Severely materially deprived people (%)	8.6	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	3.5	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.3	2018	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.4	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	65.3	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	65.0	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	21.3	2017	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.0	2017	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.4	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	60.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	33.6	2018	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.4	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.4	2018	●	→
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1.3	2018	●	↗
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.9	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	16.7	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2016	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	35	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2017	●	↓
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.3	2016	●	••
Smoking prevalence (%)	35	2017	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2012	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	14.8	2016	●	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	82.8	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	3.3	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	475.4	2015	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	24.6	2015	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.1	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	24.4	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	34.1	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	2.9	2018	●	↓
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	11.6	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	10.2	2018	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	19.9	2018	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.5	2019	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	17.2	2018	●	↓
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68.0	2018	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.1	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	36.9	2017	●	→
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	NA	NA	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	5.6	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	90.5	2015	●	↓
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	60.1	2015	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.7	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	27.3	2017	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	2015	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	12,109	2012	●	••
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	15.6	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	65.2	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	3.4	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2017	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.0	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2010	●	••
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.9	2017	●	↗
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.7	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	4.8	2017	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	81.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	12.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	16.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	26.1	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2016	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	38.2	2014	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.4	2008	●	••
Elderly poverty rate (%)	NA	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	28.7	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	44.4	2018	●	→
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	23.6	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	11.2	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.8	2018	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	19.0	2017	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	2017	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	4.4	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	16.9	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.7	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.2	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	53.5	2010	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.0	2017	●	↓
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	4.0	2016	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	177.6	2017	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	94.4	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	7.0	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.9	2014	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.2	2018	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.1	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.8	2018	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.0	2015	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	7.9	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2019	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	2.6	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	** 0.0	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.45	2019	●	↗
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2019	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.0	2018	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	24.8	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.7	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.9	2018	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2017	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.5	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

CYPRUS

Southern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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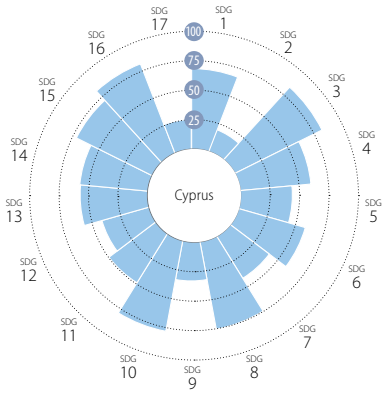
Performance by SDG

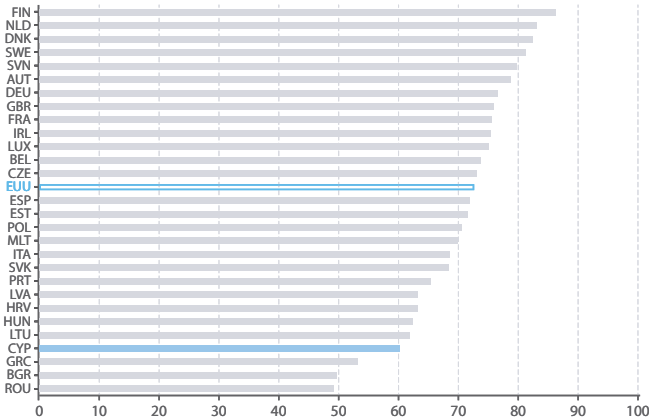


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

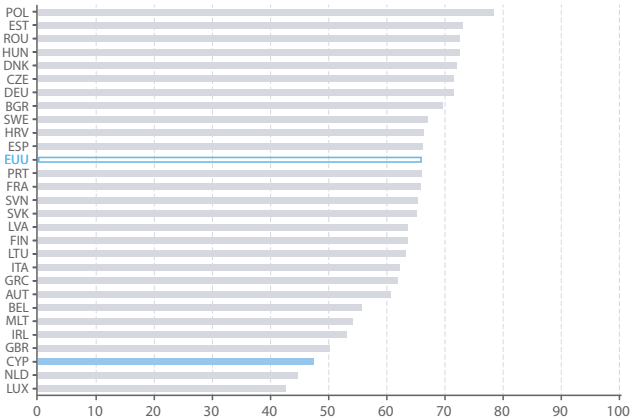
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

CYPRUS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	15.7	2017		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	11.5	2017		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.2	2019		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.9	2017		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013		
Yield gap closure (%)	38.0	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	194.0	2015		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	51.5	2017		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.2	2017		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	78.1	2017		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	21.2	2017		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.5	2017		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.7	2017		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2017		
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2017		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2017		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	11.3	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2016		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20	2016		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2017		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2017		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2017		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	9.6	2016		
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	83.0	2013		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	44.9	2016		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2018		

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	92.0	2017		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.8	2018		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	437.5	2015		
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	42.1	2015		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	9.5	2015		
Resilient students (%)	9.5	2015		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	57.1	2018		
Adult participation in learning (%)	6.7	2018		
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	264.6	2016		

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	13.7	2017		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	10.4	2018		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	41.6	2018		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.2	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	11.2	2018		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	64.0	2018		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.5	2017		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	29.8	2005		
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	67.4	2017		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	14.9	2010		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.6	2015		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	75.6	2015		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	21.9	2018		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	9.9	2017		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	2015		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	18,458	2017		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.9	2018		
Employment rate (%)	73.9	2018		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	2.7	2018		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2017		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2010		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.6	2017		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.4	2017		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	10.6	2017		
Households with broadband access (%)	86.0	2018		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	12.0	2018		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	20.0	2017		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.0	2019		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2016		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	35.5	2014		
Palma ratio	NA	NA		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	NA	NA		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	1.3	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	5.2	2018		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	16.1	2017		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	29.3	2017		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.8	2018		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	14.7	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.5	2017		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	2.3	2016		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	29.6	2010		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	23.2	2010		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	48.0	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	170.5	2010		

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.0	2014		
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	5.4	2016		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.9	2016		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017		

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	99.1	2018		
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	66.6	2014		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.2	2018		

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.1	2018		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.9	2015		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	42.7	2015		
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	10.9	2015		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2019		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2016		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	12.5	2017		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	** 0.0	2017		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.0	2018		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.1	2015		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.5	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2017		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.9	2018		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2015		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	71.1	2019		

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Central and Eastern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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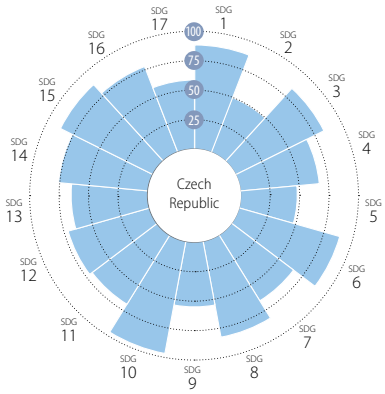
Performance by SDG

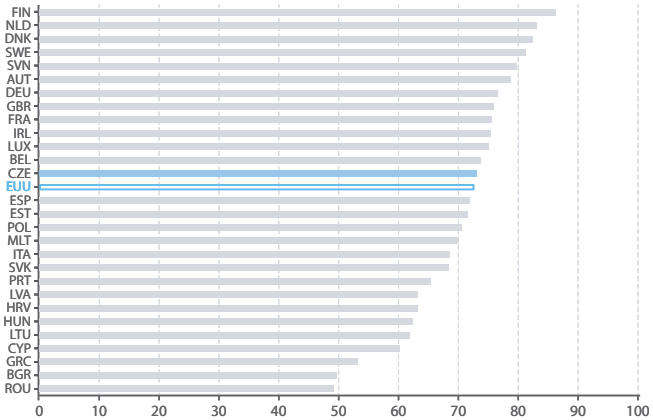


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

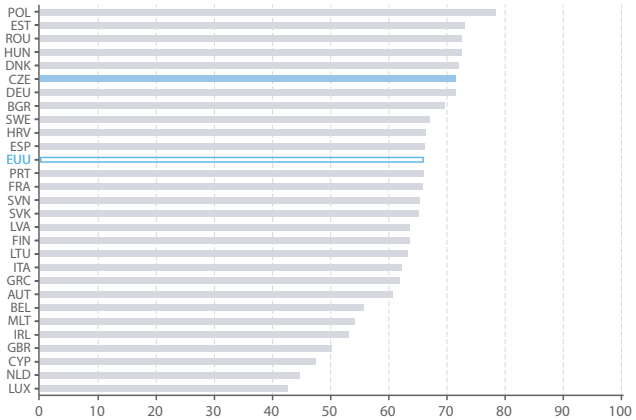
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

CZECH REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	9.6	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.8	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.7	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	3.4	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.0	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	57.8	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	101.0	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	17.2	2017	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.1	2017	●	↗
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.7	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	62.1	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	41.8	2018	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.3	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.6	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	15.0	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.6	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	30	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.6	2017	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	29	2017	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	14.8	2017	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	92.0	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	6.2	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	490.8	2015	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	20.7	2015	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	18.8	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	24.9	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	33.7	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	8.5	2018	●	→
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	275.7	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	21.1	2017	●	↗
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	15.2	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	27.1	2018	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.1	2019	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	13.8	2018	●	↗
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	65.0	2018	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.3	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	82.3	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	10.2	2017	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	5.9	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.6	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	81.9	2015	●	↓

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.7	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	14.8	2017	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	2015	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	17,971	2017	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.5	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	79.9	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	0.7	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.8	2017	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.3	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	33.8	2017	●	↗
Households with broadband access (%)	86.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	5.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	31.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.5	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	32.9	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	30.2	2014	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	2016	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	4.5	2016	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	27.4	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	28.7	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	34.1	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	7.7	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.5	2018	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m^3)	18.4	2017	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	7.6	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	21.1	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.6	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	31.9	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	26.6	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.4	2017	●	↓
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	9.5	2016	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-3.0	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1588.4	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	81.7	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	••

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.3	2018	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.1	2018	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.7	2015	●	↗
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	17.6	2015	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	5.8	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2019	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.9	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.9	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2019	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2019	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.5	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.8	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.8	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	21.9	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2018	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	1.8	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58.9	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

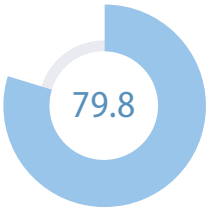
Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

DENMARK

Northern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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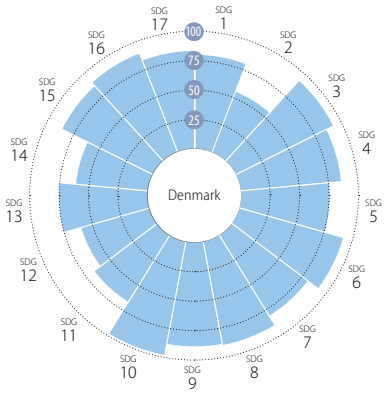
Performance by SDG

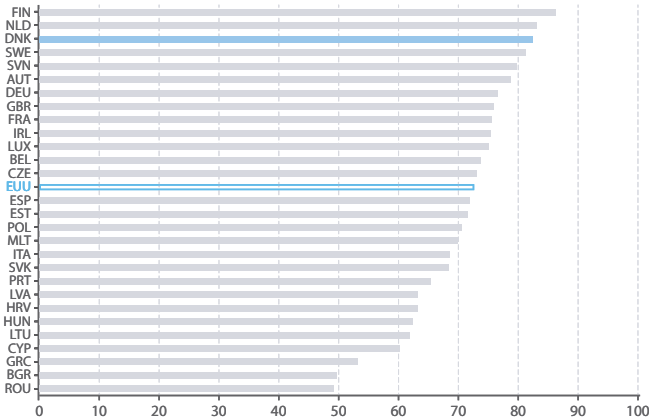


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

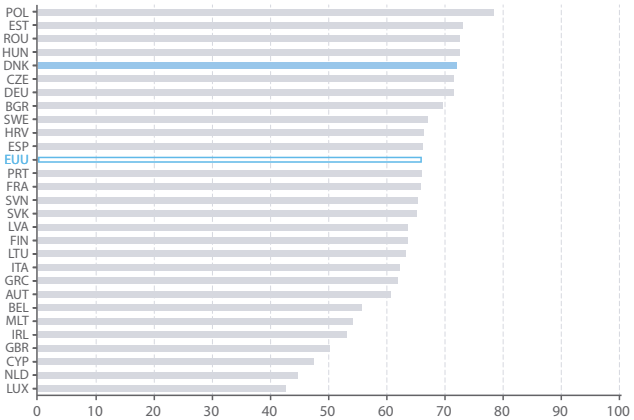
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.8	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.4	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.0	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.7	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	76.7	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	80.0	2015	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	27.4	2017	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.1	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.4	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	71.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	17.0	2018	●	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.3	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	4.2	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	11.3	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.2	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	9.1	2017	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	19	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	13.7	2017	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.6	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	98.0	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.2	2018	●	↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	504.3	2015	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	15.9	2015	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.4	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	27.5	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	49.1	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	23.5	2018	●	↑
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	278.3	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.7	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	6.7	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	5.3	2018	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	37.4	2019	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	27.7	2018	●	↗
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	79.0	2018	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.4	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	91.8	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	4.5	2016	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	9.9	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.7	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.2	2015	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	3.0	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	35.8	2017	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	2015	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	24,957	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.5	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	78.2	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.1	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.1	2017	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	2.2	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	246.6	2017	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	90.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	51.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	58.2	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	28.7	2014	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	2015	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	3.1	2015	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	10.8	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	30.0	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	46.3	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	16.4	2018	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.3	2018	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	9.2	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	8.2	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	4.3	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	24.8	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	45.4	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-115.4	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	6.2	2017	●	↓
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	5.8	2016	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-1.8	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2268.4	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	87.4	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	44.0	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	71.2	2014	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.4	2018	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.7	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2018	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.7	2015	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	16.7	2015	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	12.2	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2019	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.4	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	5.6	2018	●	↗
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2019	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2019	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.1	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.8	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	14.0	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7	2018	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	3.0	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.7	2019	●	••

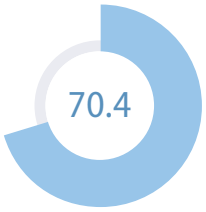
* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

ESTONIA

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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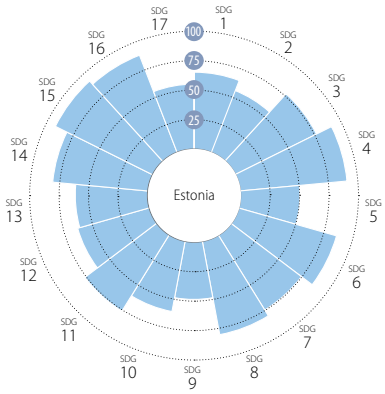
Performance by SDG

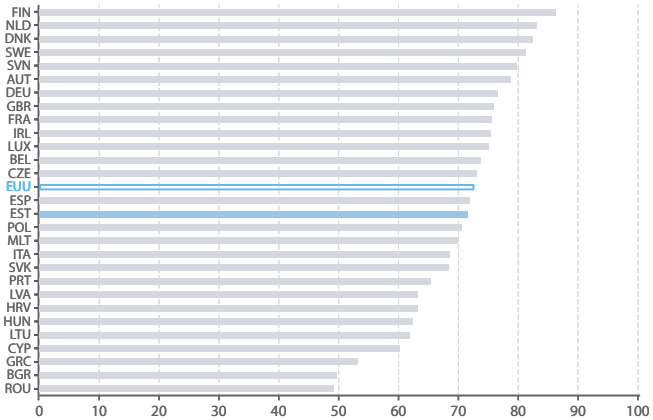


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

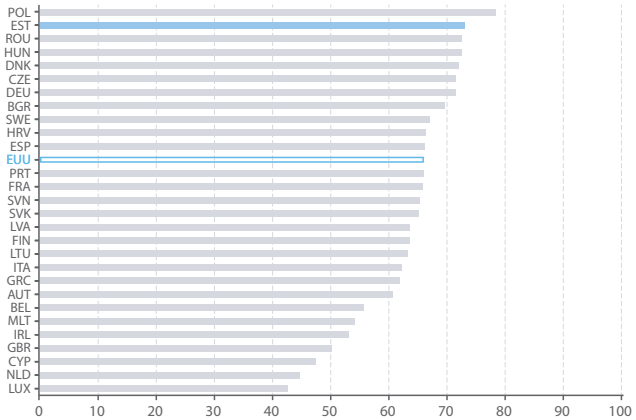
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

ESTONIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	21.9	2018	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.8	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.8	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.3	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.2	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	40.7	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	22.0	2015	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	9.0	2017	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.4	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.7	2017	●	••
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	51.8	2018	●	→
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	42.8	2018	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	16.4	2018	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.6	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	16.6	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.3	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	17.0	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	14.3	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	25	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.3	2017	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	23	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	94.0	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	23.2	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	92.9	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	11.3	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	524.3	2015	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	8.8	2015	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	7.8	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	48.3	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	47.2	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	19.7	2018	●	↑
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	273.1	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	25.6	2017	●	↗
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.8	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	29.4	2018	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.7	2019	●	↗
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	8.0	2018	●	↓
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	70.0	2018	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	4.0	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	87.9	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	14.5	2017	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	4.7	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	81.7	2015	●	↓
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.9	2015	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.3	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	29.2	2017	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	2015	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	15,963	2017	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.7	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	79.5	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.3	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.6	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.3	2017	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.9	2017	●	↗
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	27.6	2017	●	↗
Households with broadband access (%)	89.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	28.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	37.4	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.1	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	37.4	2014	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.1	2016	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	35.7	2016	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	27.9	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	12.9	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	28.4	2017	●	↓
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	13.6	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.2	2018	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	5.3	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.7	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	11.8	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	68.3	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-4.5	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	38.0	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	27.8	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.3	2017	●	↓
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	14.2	2016	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-3.1	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	29.9	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	66.7	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	1.3	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6	2014	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.8	2018	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.8	2018	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.5	2018	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.6	2015	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	6.6	2015	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	8.4	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2019	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	2.7	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.4	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.2	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2019	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2019	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	24.8	2015	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.4	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	14.1	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2018	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.2	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	66.5	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

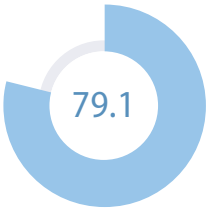
Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

FINLAND

Northern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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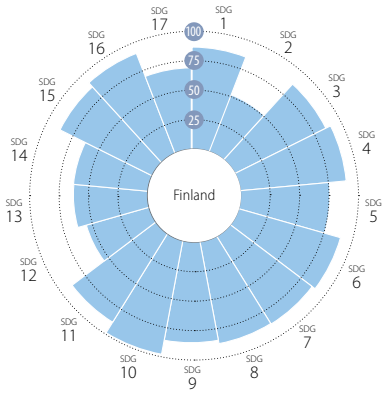
Performance by SDG

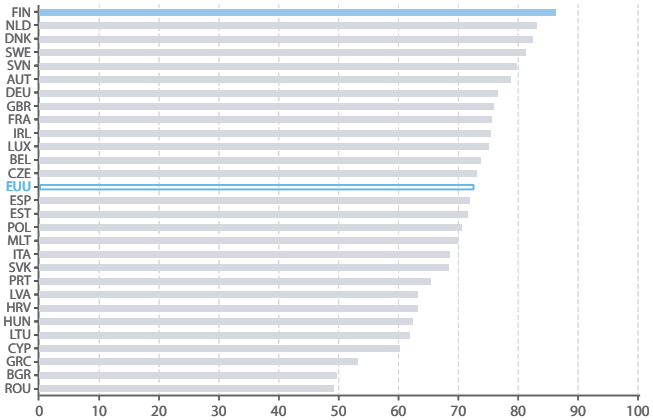


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

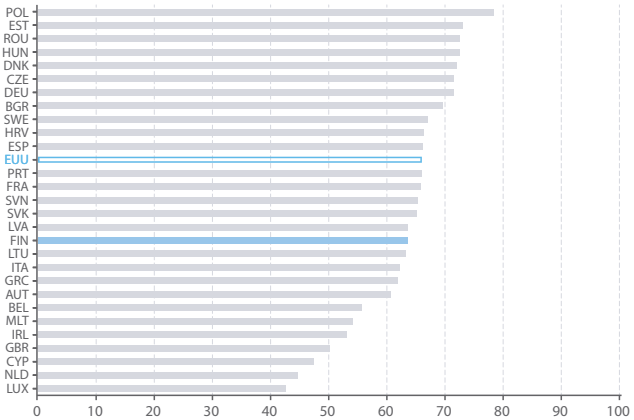
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

FINLAND

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.0	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.8	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.2	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	3.1	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.2	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2013	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	51.6	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	47.0	2016	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	12.2	2017	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.7	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.9	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	69.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	26.3	2018	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	4.7	2018	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.7	2018	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	2.9	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	10.2	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	14.3	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2017	●	↓
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	8.4	2017	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	20	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	20.2	2017	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.9	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	87.8	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.3	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	522.7	2015	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	11.5	2015	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.0	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	42.8	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	44.2	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	28.5	2018	●	↑
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	282.2	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	16.7	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	3.7	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	12.2	2018	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	41.5	2019	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	34.5	2018	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	78.0	2018	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.2	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	85.0	2014	●	••
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	6.0	2006	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	5.3	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.9	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.6	2015	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.7	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	41.0	2017	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.6	2015	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25,029	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.1	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	76.3	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.6	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.8	2017	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.9	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	235.7	2017	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	93.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	51.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	56.1	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	28.3	2014	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	2017	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	5.0	2016	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	69.7	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	20.4	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	40.5	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	4.6	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	2018	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	4.9	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	5.3	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.6	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	21.1	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	43.7	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	74.3	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	5.3	2017	●	↓
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	8.7	2016	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.6	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5.1	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	84.7	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	4.5	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	79.3	2014	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.3	2018	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.8	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.0	2018	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.7	2015	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	1.0	2015	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	8.5	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2019	●	↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.5	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2019	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2019	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.1	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.5	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.1	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	10.3	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2018	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	2.7	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.0	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

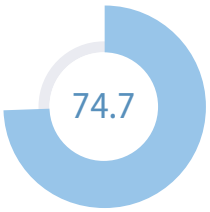
Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

FRANCE

Western Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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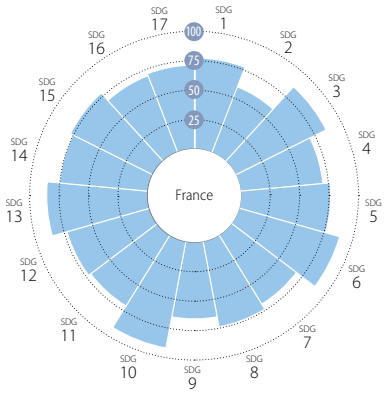
Performance by SDG

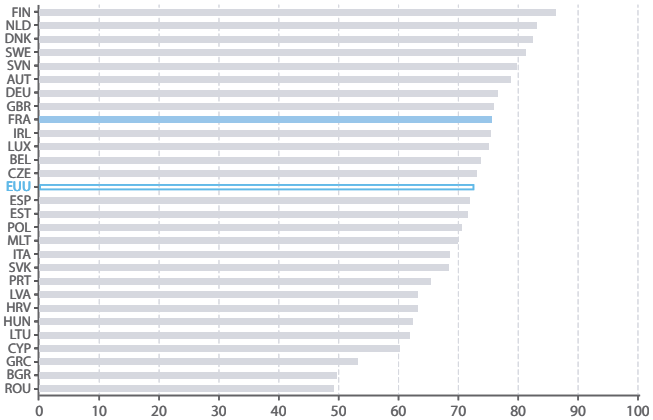


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

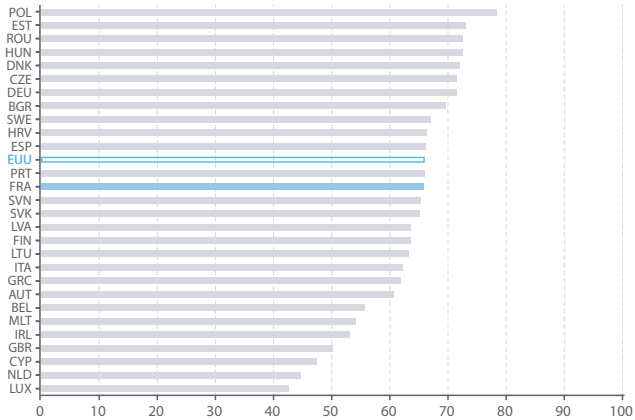
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.3	2017	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.1	2017	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.4	2017	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.6	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2013	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	77.3	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	52.0	2016	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	19.5	2017	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.7	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.5	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	67.4	2017	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	9.6	2017	●	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.0	2017	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.8	2017	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.2	2017	●	↓
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	7.8	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.7	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	10.6	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	13.2	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.7	2017	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	36	2017	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	9.4	2017	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.9	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	495.7	2015	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	22.1	2015	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	20.3	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	26.6	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	46.2	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	18.6	2018	●	↑
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	254.2	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	15.4	2017	●	→
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.6	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	11.3	2018	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	37.0	2019	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	44.0	2018	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	70.0	2018	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.4	2017	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	80.0	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	13.9	2016	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	5.9	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	93.3	2015	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.1	2015	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.0	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	16.3	2017	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.5	2015	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25,022	2017	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.6	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	71.8	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	3.8	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.7	2016	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.2	2017	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.5	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	141.9	2017	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	81.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	8.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	35.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	66.8	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.1	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	32.6	2014	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.1	2016	●	→
Elderly poverty rate (%)	3.4	2016	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	19.9	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	24.5	2017	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	42.9	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	11.1	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.9	2018	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	12.0	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	19.5	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.2	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	13.8	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	48.1	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	122.4	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	19.1	2017	●	↑
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	5.0	2016	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	157.3	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	78.8	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	19.6	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	27.8	2014	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.4	2018	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.9	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.0	2018	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.3	2015	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	17.8	2015	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	11.3	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2019	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	13.9	2017	●	↗
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	5.7	2017	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2019	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2019	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.5	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.5	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	3.0	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	21.9	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2018	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	32.1	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.7	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

GERMANY

Western Europe

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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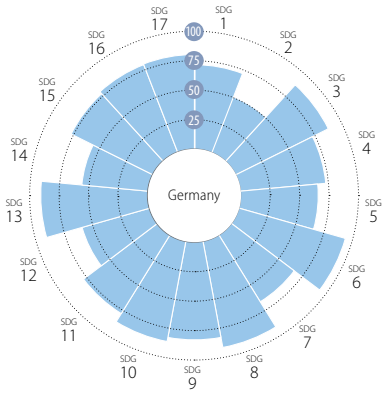
Performance by SDG

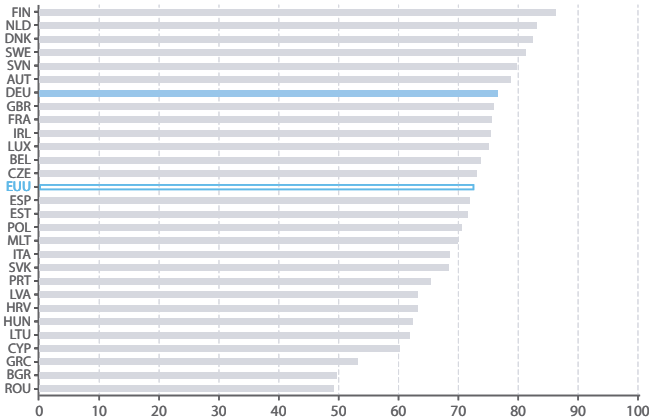


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

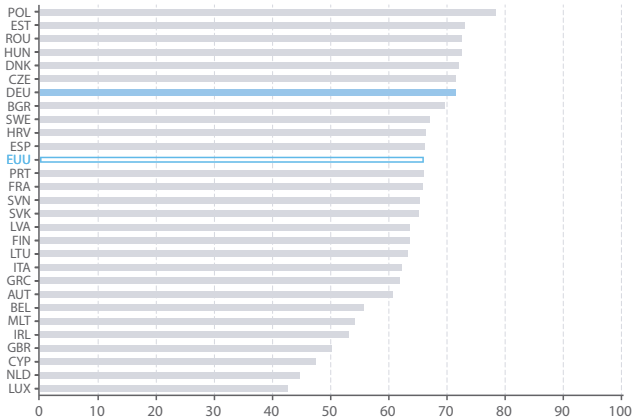
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.1	2017	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.4	2017	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.1	2017	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.3	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	77.3	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	82.0	2015	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	38.3	2017	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.1	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.1	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	65.5	2017	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	29.8	2017	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.3	2017	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.7	2017	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	4.2	2016	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.6	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	12.1	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.3	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.9	2016	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	25	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	12.3	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.1	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	96.4	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.3	2018	●	→
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	508.1	2015	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	17.0	2015	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	15.8	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	33.5	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	34.9	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	8.2	2018	●	→
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	271.7	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	21.0	2017	●	↗
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.1	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	18.8	2018	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.9	2019	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	33.8	2018	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	69.0	2018	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2017	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	96.0	2016	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	13.0	2016	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	6.7	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.2	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.5	2015	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.9	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	15.5	2017	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	2015	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	28,473	2017	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.9	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	79.9	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.4	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.0	2017	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.6	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	228.8	2017	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	90.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	3.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	45.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.4	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	75.1	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	33.4	2013	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.1	2016	●	↓
Elderly poverty rate (%)	9.6	2015	●	→

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	25.2	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	19.0	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	67.6	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	12.5	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.1	2018	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	12.7	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	11.4	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.0	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.5	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	42.3	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	205.4	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	20.5	2017	●	↑
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	8.8	2016	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.5	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	878.7	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	92.7	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	57.3	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	80.6	2014	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.6	2018	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.3	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.1	2018	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	24.4	2015	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	11.1	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2019	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	14.2	2017	●	↓
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	5.9	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2019	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2019	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.8	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.6	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	2.1	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	14.4	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6	2018	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	54.9	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	52.3	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

GREECE

Southern Europe

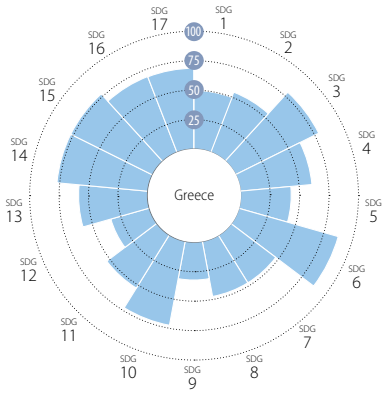
Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

25 / 28

Performance by SDG

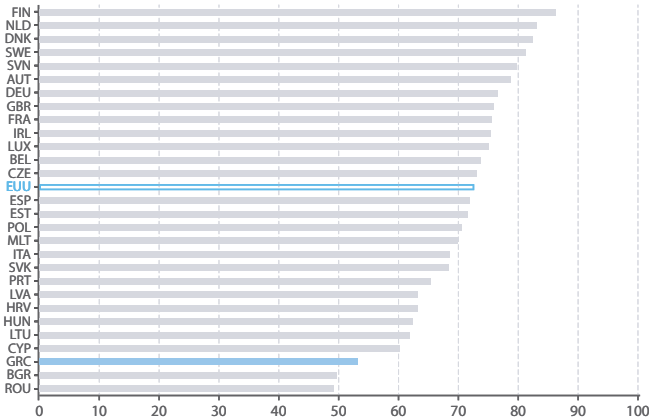


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

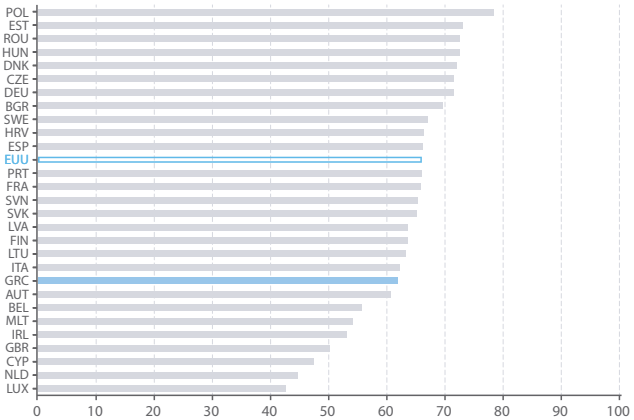
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	18.5	2018		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	16.7	2018		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	5.8	2019		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	11.0	2018		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.9	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013		
Yield gap closure (%)	50.6	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	59.0	2015		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	9.7	2017		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.4	2017		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.5	2017		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	76.4	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	7.6	2018		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	8.8	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	19.8	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.5	2018		
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2017		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2017		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	12.4	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2016		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	28	2016		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	2017		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2017		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2017		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	6.5	2016		
Smoking prevalence (%)	37	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	34.8	2017		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2018		

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	81.5	2017		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.7	2018		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	458.5	2015		
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	32.7	2015		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.5	2015		
Resilient students (%)	18.1	2015		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	44.3	2018		
Adult participation in learning (%)	4.5	2018		
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	251.9	2016		

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	12.5	2014		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	21.0	2018		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	18.7	2018		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.3	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	9.1	2018		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47.0	2018		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.2	2018		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	93.4	2016		
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	15.6	2016		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	8.0	2010		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.9	2015		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	75.2	2015		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	22.7	2018		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	16.3	2017		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	2015		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.55	2019		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	14,768	2017		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	19.5	2018		
Employment rate (%)	59.5	2018		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	13.6	2018		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2017		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.9	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2010		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.1	2017		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.0	2017		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	8.4	2017		
Households with broadband access (%)	76.0	2018		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	22.0	2018		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	14.0	2017		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	35.9	2019		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2016		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	44.9	2014		
Palma ratio	1.3	2016		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	7.8	2016		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	8.6	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	44.2	2018		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	18.9	2017		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	12.9	2018		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0	2018		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	14.7	2016		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	2017		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	1.3	2016		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	45.3	2010		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	16.8	2010		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	56.9	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	215.0	2010		

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.3	2017		
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	5.4	2016		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.5	2016		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	39.6	2017		

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	97.0	2018		
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	48.6	2014		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	21.8	2014		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.4	2018		

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.8	2018		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.2	2018		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA		
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	7.6	2015		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2019		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2016		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	13.5	2018		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.5	2018		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2019		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.56	2019		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2019		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.0	2018		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	29.6	2016		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	2017		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.2	2018		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2018		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	1.0	2015		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	39.1	2019		

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

HUNGARY

Central and Eastern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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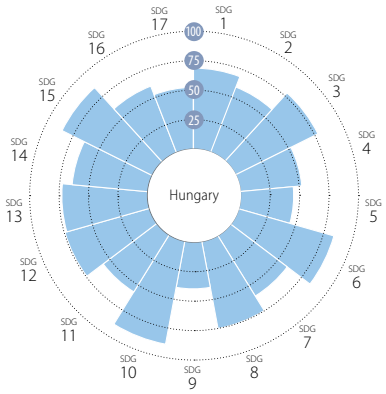
Performance by SDG

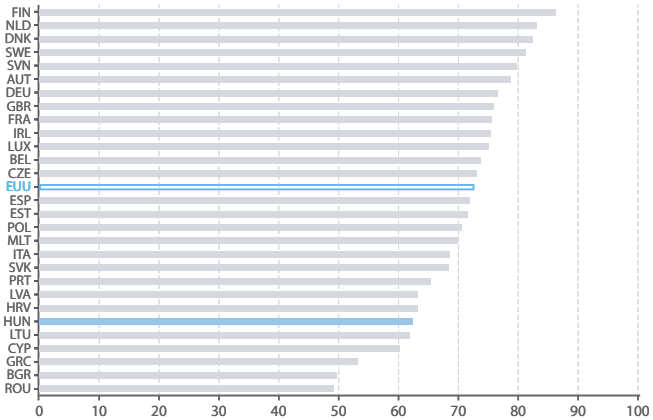


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

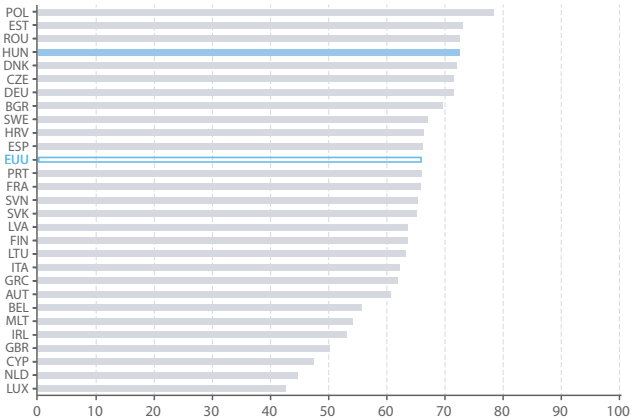
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.8	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	10.1	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	1.8	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.4	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.4	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	64.4	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	28.0	2016	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	14.9	2017	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2017	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.8	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	60.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	21.6	2018	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.0	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	23.0	2016	●	→
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	18.0	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	39	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.5	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.4	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.1	2016	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	27	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	95.0	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	26.0	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2017	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	95.6	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	12.5	2018	●	↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	474.4	2015	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	26.0	2015	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	21.4	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	19.3	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	33.7	2018	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	6.0	2018	●	↓
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.2	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	15.3	2018	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	23.0	2018	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.6	2019	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	14.9	2018	●	↓
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	56.0	2018	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	3.4	2018	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	79.2	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	3.4	2016	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	3.2	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	81.5	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	75.6	2015	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	6.1	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	13.3	2017	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	2015	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	14,409	2017	●	↗
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.9	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	74.4	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.4	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.7	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.4	2017	●	→
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.9	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	20.1	2017	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	83.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	11.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	21.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	32.9	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2016	●	↓

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	36.2	2014	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.0	2014	●	••
Elderly poverty rate (%)	5.2	2016	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	21.1	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	26.5	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	35.0	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	22.5	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.2	2017	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m^3)	20.9	2017	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	6.4	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.6	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.4	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	26.2	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-103.3	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	1.1	2017	●	→
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	4.7	2016	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.3	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	197.2	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	72.3	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	••

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.1	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.9	2018	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	3.4	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2019	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	4.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	7.9	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.55	2019	●	↗
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.42	2019	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.41	2019	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.0	2018	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.5	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.5	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.1	2018	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2018	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	2.4	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	69.1	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

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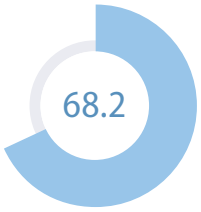
IRELAND

Western Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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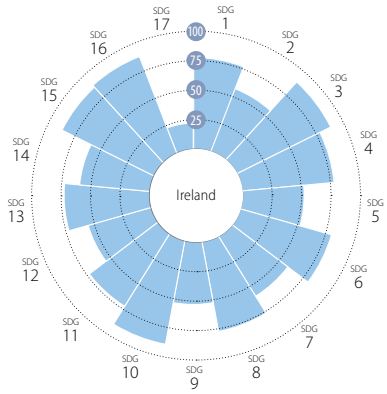
Performance by SDG

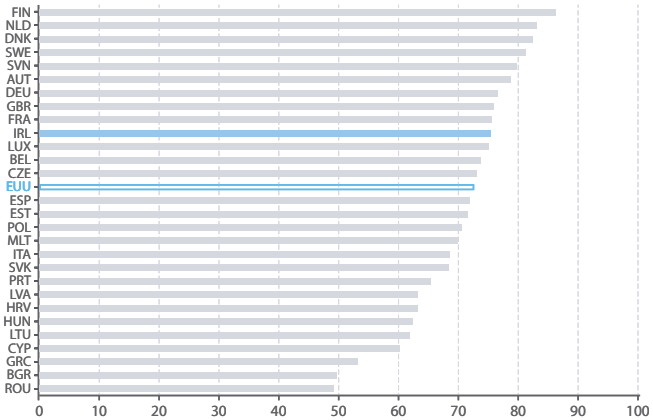


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

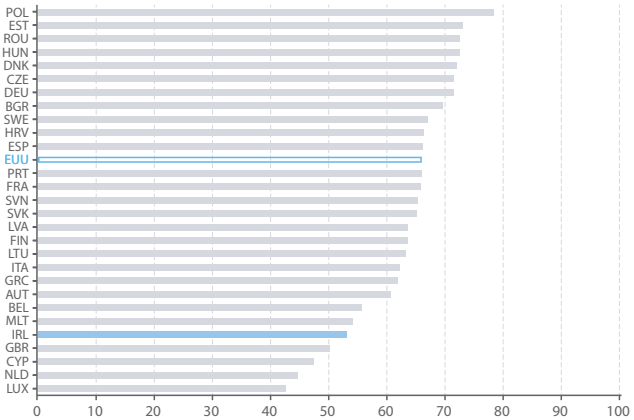
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	15.6	2017		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.2	2017		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2019		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.1	2017		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.3	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013		
Yield gap closure (%)	74.5	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	42.0	2015		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	26.1	2017		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.2	2017		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.6	2017		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	83.3	2017		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	20.0	2017		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2.8	2017		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.9	2017		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2017		
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	10.2	2017		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.6	2017		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	10.3	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.4	2016		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12	2016		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	2017		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.3	2017		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2017		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.0	2017		
Smoking prevalence (%)	19	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	12.3	2017		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2018		

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	100.0	2017		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	5.0	2018		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	509.0	2015		
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	15.3	2015		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.7	2015		
Resilient students (%)	29.6	2015		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	56.3	2018		
Adult participation in learning (%)	12.5	2018		
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	255.6	2016		

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	13.9	2014		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	12.2	2018		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	37.8	2018		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.2	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	18.7	2018		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	74.0	2018		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2017		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	61.2	2017		
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	1.4	2009		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	10.3	2010		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.9	2015		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	70.3	2015		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	4.4	2017		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	10.7	2017		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	2015		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	20,760	2017		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.6	2018		
Employment rate (%)	74.1	2018		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	2.1	2018		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2017		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2010		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.1	2017		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.3	2017		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	77.6	2017		
Households with broadband access (%)	88.0	2018		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	12.0	2018		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	28.0	2017		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.9	2019		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2016		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	32.9	2014		
Palma ratio	1.1	2015		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	6.4	2015		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	7.9	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	7.5	2017		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	40.7	2016		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	12.6	2017		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.2	2018		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	7.7	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.0	2017		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	1.7	2016		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	10.9	2010		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	22.0	2010		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	46.7	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-199.8	2010		

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	2.2	2017		
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	7.8	2016		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-3.4	2016		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	69.2	2017		

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	71.0	2018		
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	21.6	2014		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	85.9	2014		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.5	2018		

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.7	2018		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.7	2018		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.2	2015		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	12.2	2015		
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	14.3	2015		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2019		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2016		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	9.7	2017		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.5	2017		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.0	2018		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.2	2016		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.9	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2017		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	14.6	2018		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2018		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-106.3	2015		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	75.7	2019		

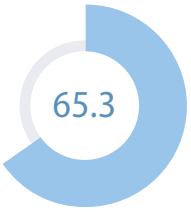
* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

ITALY

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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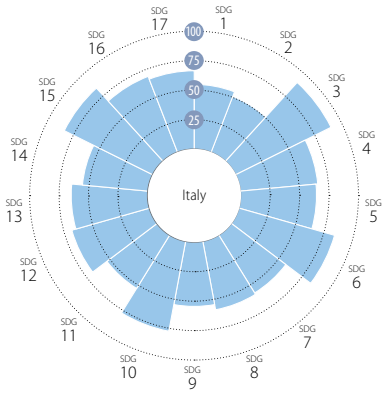
Performance by SDG

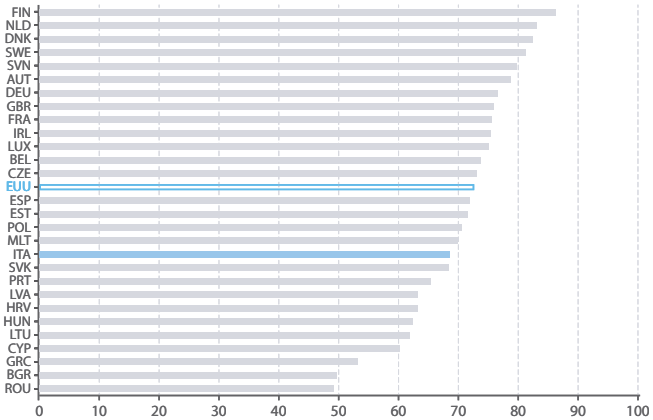


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

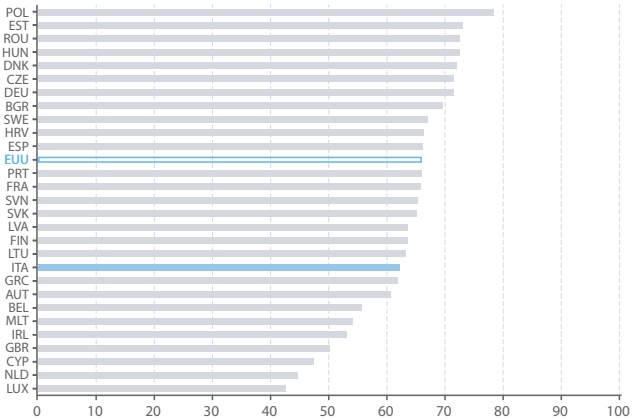
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

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Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	20.3	2017	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	10.1	2017	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2.7	2019	●	→
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	12.2	2017	●	↓

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.9	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	58.9	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	66.0	2015	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	28.8	2016	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.1	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.1	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	77.0	2017	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	7.6	2017	●	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2.4	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.1	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	5.7	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.5	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	9.5	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.6	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	7.6	2016	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	25	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	23.1	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	95.1	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	14.5	2018	●	→
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	485.0	2015	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	23.2	2015	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	9.6	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	26.6	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	27.8	2018	●	↗
Adult participation in learning (%)	8.1	2018	●	↑
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	247.1	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	5.0	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	19.8	2018	●	→
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	25.3	2018	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	35.4	2019	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	36.4	2018	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	56.0	2018	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.3	2017	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	59.6	2015	●	••
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	NA	NA	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	7.8	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	93.7	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.4	2015	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	14.0	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	18.3	2017	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	2015	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	22,373	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	23.4	2018	●	↗
Employment rate (%)	63.0	2018	●	↗

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	6.2	2018	●	↗
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.4	2017	●	→
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.2	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	68.5	2017	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	83.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	22.0	2016	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	55.8	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	38.2	2014	●	→
Palma ratio	1.3	2016	●	↓
Elderly poverty rate (%)	10.3	2016	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	12.5	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	38.0	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	47.7	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	16.1	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.4	2018	●	↗
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	19.4	2017	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.5	2016	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	17.1	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.9	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.9	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	38.3	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	172.6	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	3.7	2017	●	↑
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	5.5	2016	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.2	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	58.0	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	90.0	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	75.1	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	51.8	2014	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8	2018	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.9	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.7	2018	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.1	2015	●	→
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	10.4	2015	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	7.0	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2019	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	12.5	2017	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.6	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2019	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.44	2019	●	→
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2019	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.5	2015	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.2	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.1	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2018	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	22.7	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	50.5	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

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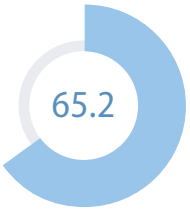
Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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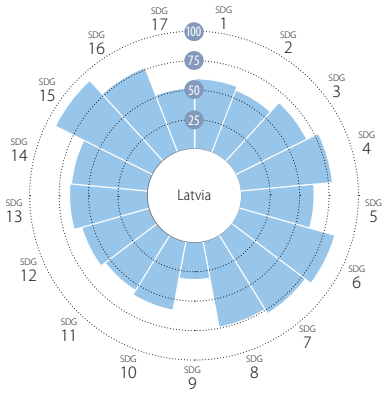
Performance by SDG

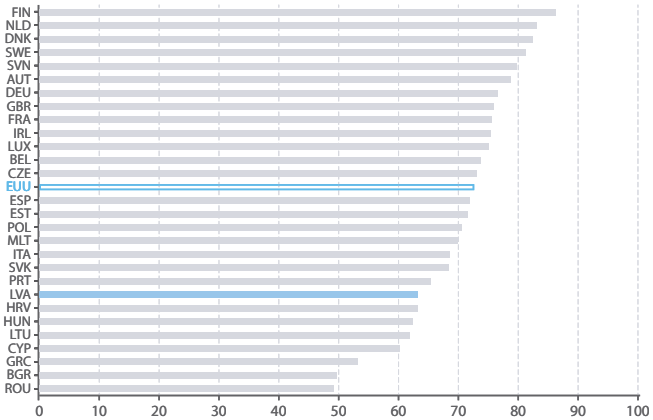


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

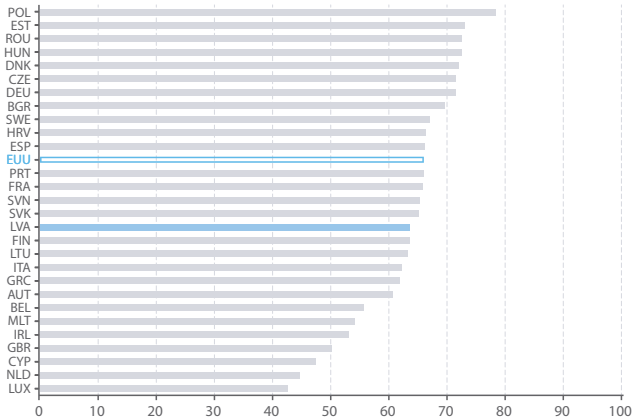
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	23.3	2018		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	9.5	2018		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2.3	2019		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.1	2018		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.6	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013		
Yield gap closure (%)	44.6	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	28.0	2015		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	7.3	2017		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.9	2017		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.4	2017		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	47.0	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	45.7	2018		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	6.2	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	11.1	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.6	2018		
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	18.8	2017		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	28.3	2017		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	21.9	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	18.6	2016		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	41	2016		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	2017		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	7.0	2017		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2017		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.2	2016		
Smoking prevalence (%)	32	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	41.8	2017		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2017		

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	96.3	2017		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.3	2018		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	486.8	2015		
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	17.2	2015		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.7	2015		
Resilient students (%)	35.2	2015		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	42.7	2018		
Adult participation in learning (%)	6.7	2018		
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA		

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	15.7	2017		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	4.2	2018		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	18.4	2018		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.0	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	29.0	2018		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.0	2018		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	9.0	2018		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	95.0	2017		
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	0.6	2017		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	6.9	2010		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	81.9	2015		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.4	2015		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.5	2018		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	39.0	2017		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	2015		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	14,036	2017		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.6	2018		
Employment rate (%)	76.8	2018		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	3.1	2018		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2017		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.9	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2010		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.5	2017		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.6	2017		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	11.4	2017		
Households with broadband access (%)	79.0	2018		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	6.0	2018		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	21.0	2017		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.5	2019		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2016		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	35.9	2014		
Palma ratio	1.4	2016		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	32.7	2016		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	30.2	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	47.0	2017		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	23.3	2017		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	23.5	2018		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.4	2017		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m^3)	13.6	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.2	2017		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	3.9	2016		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.3	2010		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	18.7	2010		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	37.0	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	60.7	2010		

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.0	2016		
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	3.5	2016		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.7	2016		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	69.4	2017		

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	92.9	2018		
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	54.5	2014		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	61.2	2014		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.8	2018		

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.3	2018		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.5	2018		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.3	2015		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA		
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	8.1	2015		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2019		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2016		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	8.6	2018		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	** 0.0	2018		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.0	2018		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.5	2015		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2017		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.6	2018		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2018		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.2	2015		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	68.1	2019		

* Imputed data point

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LITHUANIA

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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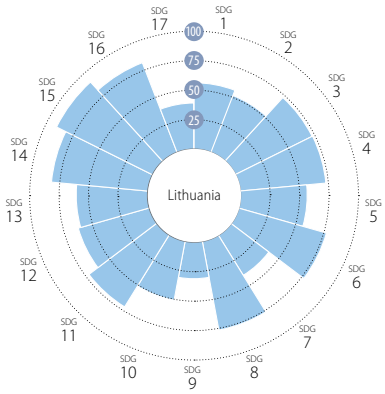
Performance by SDG

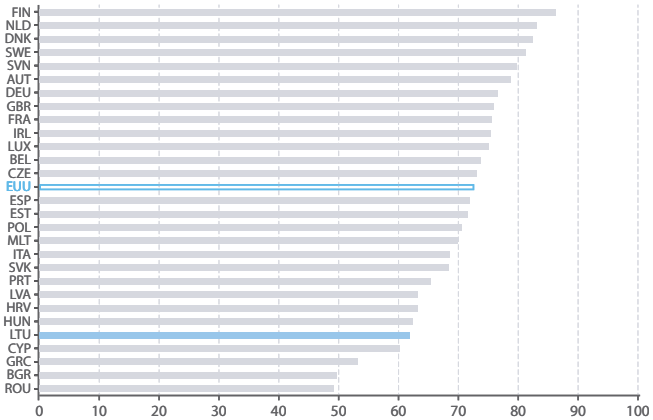


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

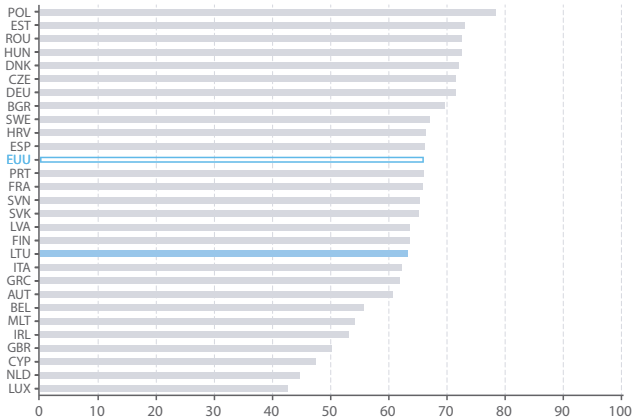
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	22.9	2017	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	12.4	2017	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2.8	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.5	2017	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.3	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2013	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	45.6	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	25.0	2015	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	8.8	2017	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.8	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.4	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	43.9	2017	●	→
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	40.0	2017	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.1	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	9.1	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.7	2017	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	20.7	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	28.3	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	12.3	2017	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	29	2017	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	92.5	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	32.3	2018	●	↓
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2017	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	91.9	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.6	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	475.4	2015	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	24.7	2015	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	11.6	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	23.1	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	57.6	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	6.6	2018	●	↗
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	267.2	2016	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	15.2	2017	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	2.3	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	18.0	2018	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.0	2019	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	10.8	2018	●	↓
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63.0	2018	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	10.8	2017	●	↓
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	73.8	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	1.3	2017	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	6.4	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	91.7	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	61.2	2015	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	27.9	2018	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	25.8	2017	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.9	2015	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	17,561	2017	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.3	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	77.8	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	2.0	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.8	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2010	●	••
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.9	2017	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.8	2017	●	→
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	7.6	2017	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	78.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	12.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	23.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	18.4	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2016	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	45.4	2014	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.7	2016	●	↓
Elderly poverty rate (%)	25.1	2016	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	32.0	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	23.8	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	48.1	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	15.7	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	2017	●	↗
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	NA	NA	●	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	2017	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	4.5	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	12.7	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	10.6	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	44.4	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	32.9	2010	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.4	2017	●	→
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	4.5	2016	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.4	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	160.0	2017	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	84.6	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.2	2014	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3	2018	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.5	2018	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.2	2018	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.0	2015	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	1.2	2015	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	8.4	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2019	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	8.2	2017	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.3	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.0	2018	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.8	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.2	2018	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2018	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.8	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

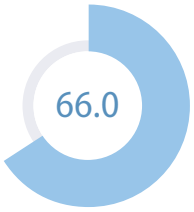
Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

LUXEMBOURG

Western Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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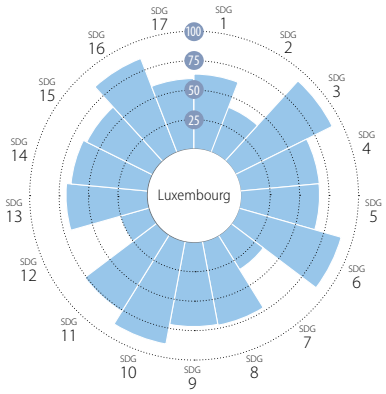
Performance by SDG

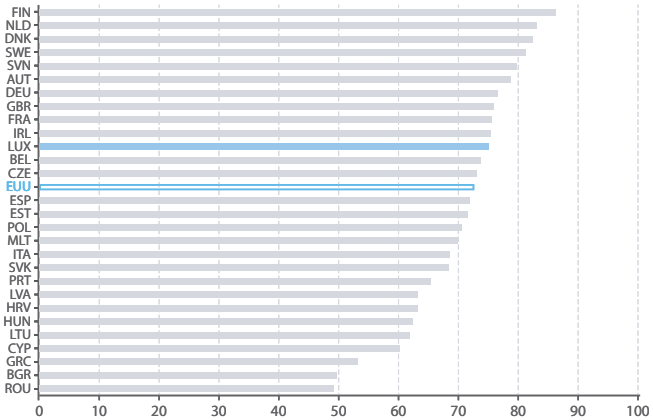


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

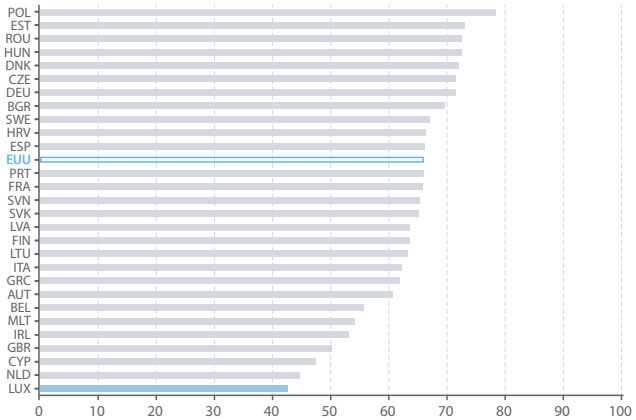
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

LUXEMBOURG

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	18.7	2017		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.2	2017		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.2	2019		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	13.7	2017		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.6	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013		
Yield gap closure (%)	65.0	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	129.0	2015		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	41.5	2017		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.1	2017		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	71.1	2017		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	10.6	2017		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.3	2017		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.1	2017		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2017		
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	10.2	2017		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2017		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	10.0	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.4	2016		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12	2016		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2017		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.2	2017		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2017		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.3	2016		
Smoking prevalence (%)	21	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	NA	NA		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	10.8	2017		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.2	2018		

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	96.6	2017		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	6.3	2018		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	483.3	2015		
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	25.9	2015		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	20.8	2015		
Resilient students (%)	20.7	2015		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	56.2	2018		
Adult participation in learning (%)	18.0	2018		
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA		

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	5.0	2017		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.0	2018		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	15.0	2018		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.0	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	13.3	2018		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	82.0	2018		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2017		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	97.0	2017		
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	2.7	2016		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	19.2	2010		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.2	2015		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.7	2015		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.9	2017		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	6.4	2017		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	11.6	2015		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	32,681	2017		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.5	2018		
Employment rate (%)	72.1	2018		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.4	2018		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.7	2017		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	7.0	2010		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.3	2017		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.9	2017		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	93.9	2017		
Households with broadband access (%)	93.0	2018		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2.0	2018		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	70.0	2017		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	51.3	2019		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2016		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	31.7	2014		
Palma ratio	1.1	2016		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	7.7	2016		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	31.7	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	19.7	2017		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	48.3	2017		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	17.4	2017		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	75.6	2018		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	11.2	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	2017		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	6.5	2016		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	4.8	2010		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	60.9	2010		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	139.8	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	965.4	2010		

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	7.3	2017		
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	15.1	2016		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-9.9	2016		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017		

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	73.3	2018		
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.3	2018		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	2018		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.9	2015		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA		
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	61.1	2015		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2019		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2016		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	12.0	2017		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.3	2017		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.0	2018		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	47.4	2016		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.3	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2017		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	14.7	2018		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.0	2018		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-46.8	2015		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	72.4	2019		

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

MALTA

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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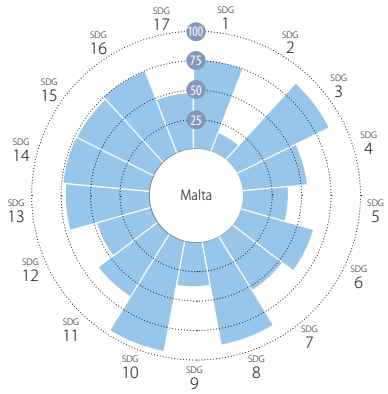
Performance by SDG

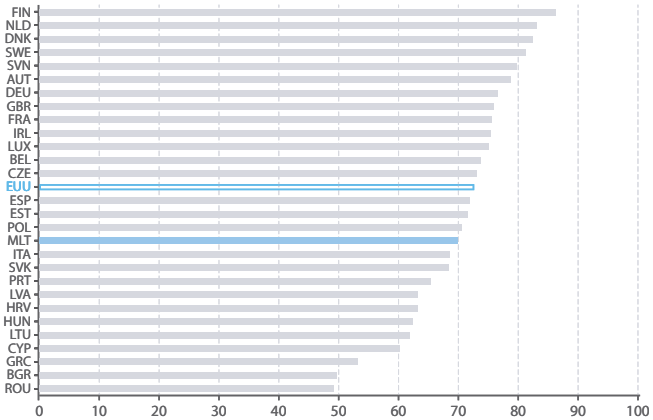


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

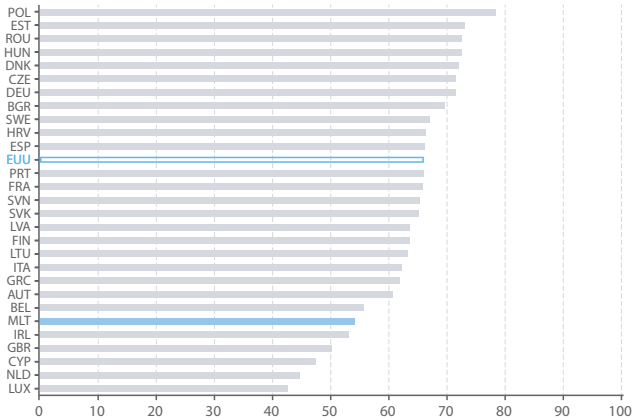
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

MALTA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.8	2018	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.0	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.3	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.4	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.9	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	147.0	2015	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	92.0	2017	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	••
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	75.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	29.7	2018	●	→
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.4	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2015	●	••
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	10.4	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.1	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	10.8	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	8.0	2016	●	••
Smoking prevalence (%)	24	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	34.9	2016	●	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	96.5	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	17.5	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	463.4	2015	●	••
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	32.5	2015	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	14.5	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	21.8	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	34.2	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	10.8	2018	●	↑
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	12.2	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	22.3	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	38.2	2018	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.9	2019	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	9.5	2018	●	↗
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	65.0	2018	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2016	●	••
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	14.9	2017	●	↓
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	51.2	2017	●	→
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	13.4	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.9	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.0	2015	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.6	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	7.2	2017	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	2015	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	••
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.4	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	75.0	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.1	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.5	2017	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.7	2017	●	↓
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	14.4	2017	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	84.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	19.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	* 29.4	NA	●	••
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	••
Elderly poverty rate (%)	NA	NA	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	1.9	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	7.0	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	6.4	2017	●	↓
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	7.1	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.1	2018	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	NA	NA	●	••
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	5.2	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	32.1	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.6	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	47.1	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	255.2	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.1	2017	●	→
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	6.3	2016	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.6	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	98.9	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	12.5	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	93.6	2014	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9	2018	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.3	2018	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	15.5	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2019	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	12.5	2018	●	↓
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.5	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	54.0	2018	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.1	2015	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.1	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.2	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	27.4	2018	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2018	●	↗
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-12.3	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	73.5	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

NETHERLANDS

Western Europe

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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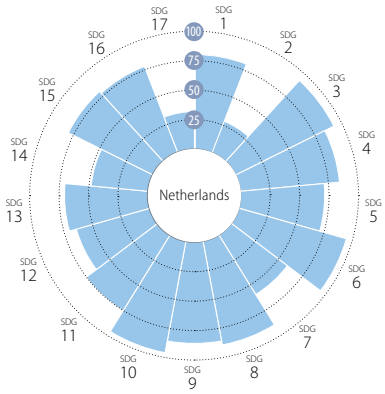
Performance by SDG

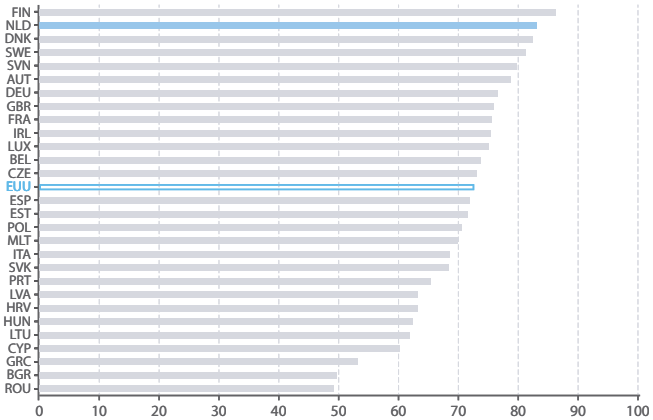


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

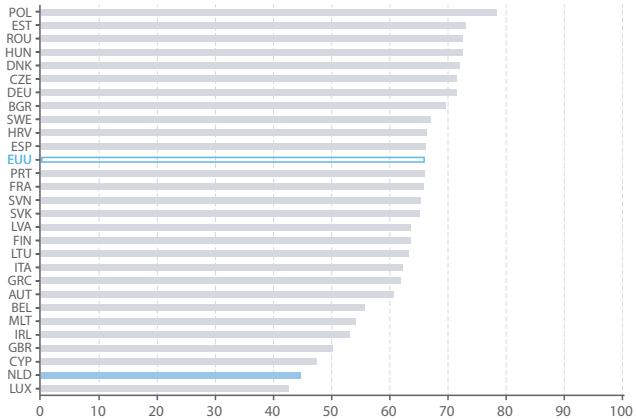
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

NETHERLANDS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.4	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.4	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.1	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.4	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2013	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	76.2	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	199.0	2016	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	63.6	2017	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.8	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.7	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	75.6	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	22.7	2018	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.4	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	4.2	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	11.2	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.3	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	8.3	2017	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	19	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	10.8	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.5	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	97.6	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.3	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	507.9	2015	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	18.5	2015	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.5	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	30.7	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	49.4	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	19.1	2018	●	↑
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	280.3	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	15.2	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	10.1	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	11.1	2018	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	33.5	2019	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	30.7	2018	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	76.0	2018	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	99.5	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	8.7	2016	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	10.1	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	2015	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.2	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	6.6	2017	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	2015	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25,648	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	5.7	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	79.2	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.4	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.0	2017	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.6	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	203.6	2017	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	97.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	64.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	68.5	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	29.4	2014	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.0	2016	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	3.1	2016	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	18.4	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	11.8	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	54.2	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	15.7	2018	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.5	2018	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	11.3	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	29.0	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.8	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	20.8	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	47.7	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	223.6	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	5.5	2017	●	→
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	10.4	2016	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-1.2	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1281.7	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	72.7	2018	●	↓
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	48.4	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	97.4	2014	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.5	2018	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.6	2018	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.4	2018	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	13.6	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2019	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	17.4	2018	●	→
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.1	2018	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2019	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2019	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.2	2015	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.2	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	3.6	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	10.0	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6	2018	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-69.7	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	78.0	2019	●	••

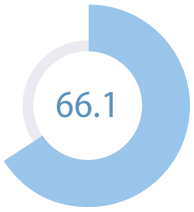
* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

POLAND

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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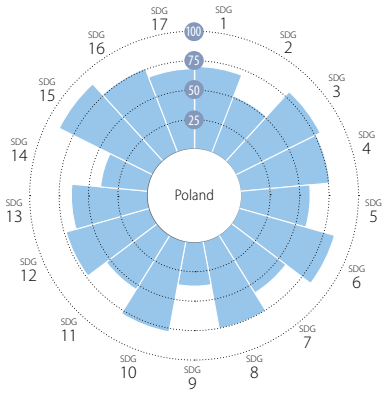
Performance by SDG

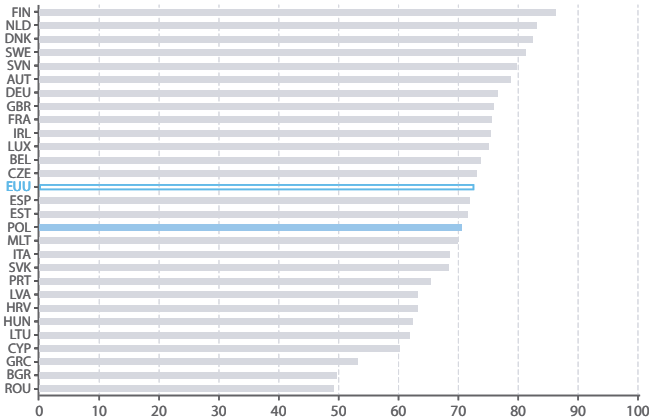


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

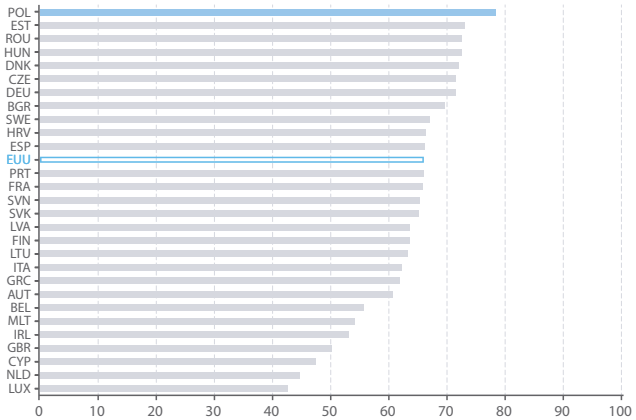
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	14.8	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.7	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.9	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.7	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	44.5	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	44.0	2016	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	19.9	2017	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.8	2017	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.0	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	59.2	2018	●	↗
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	24.8	2018	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	4.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.3	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.2	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	18.7	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.3	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	7.5	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.6	2017	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	30	2017	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	91.5	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	20.6	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2017	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	91.9	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.8	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	503.9	2015	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	16.3	2015	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.4	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	34.6	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	45.7	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	5.7	2018	●	↑
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	259.8	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	7.2	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	14.4	2018	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	29.8	2018	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.4	2019	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	21.0	2018	●	→
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68.0	2018	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	2.0	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	73.5	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	17.7	2017	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	2.3	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	93.9	2015	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	77.1	2015	●	↗

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.1	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	10.9	2017	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.8	2015	●	↗

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	15,687	2017	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.1	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	72.2	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.0	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.0	2017	●	↗
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.9	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	18.1	2017	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	79.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	7.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	15.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.3	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.9	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	43.9	2014	●	→
Palma ratio	1.0	2016	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	9.3	2016	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	25.2	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	47.7	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	33.8	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	11.6	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.8	2016	●	••
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	23.8	2017	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.3	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	10.2	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	32.1	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	33.2	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	11.6	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.1	2017	●	↓
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	7.7	2016	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	567.7	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	28.0	2018	●	↓
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	59.9	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	56.5	2014	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.8	2018	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.6	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.8	2018	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.8	2015	●	↗
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	3.3	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2019	●	↗

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	4.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	** 0.0	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.53	2019	●	→
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2019	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.5	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	26.6	2018	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2018	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	3.7	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40.4	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

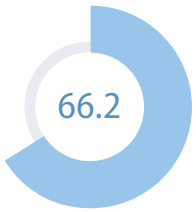
Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

PORTUGAL

Southern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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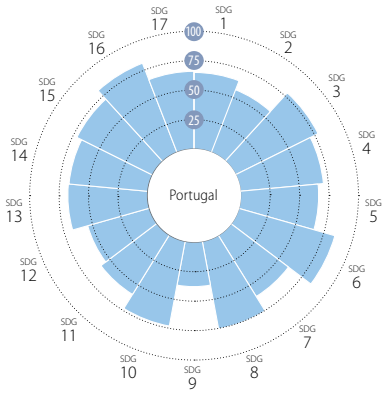
Performance by SDG

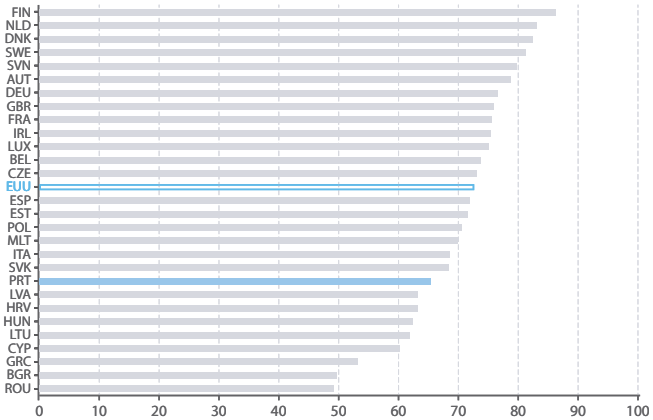


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

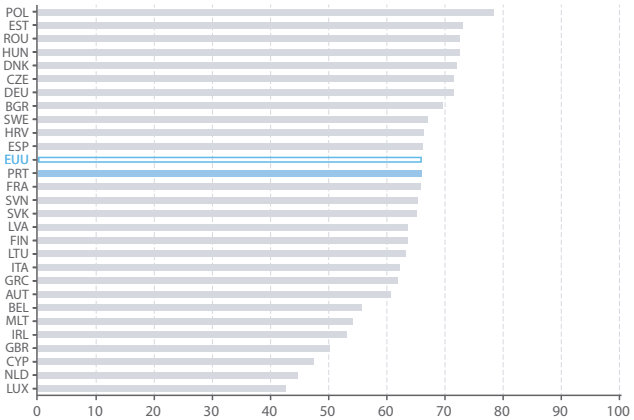
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

PORTUGAL

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	17.3	2018		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	6.0	2018		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2.2	2019		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.7	2018		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.8	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013		
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	42.0	2016		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	13.1	2017		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.6	2017		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.5	2017		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	49.3	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	25.5	2018		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2.1	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.9	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1.0	2018		
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	10.3	2017		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.5	2017		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	11.1	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.0	2016		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10	2016		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2017		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2017		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2017		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.7	2016		
Smoking prevalence (%)	26	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	27.4	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7	2017		

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	94.2	2017		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	11.8	2018		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	497.0	2015		
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	17.4	2015		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	14.9	2015		
Resilient students (%)	38.1	2015		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	33.5	2018		
Adult participation in learning (%)	10.3	2018		
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA		

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	16.3	2017		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	6.8	2018		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	14.9	2018		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.5	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	21.6	2018		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	67.0	2018		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.6	2018		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	84.6	2017		
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	6.6	2017		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	6.7	2010		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.1	2015		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	61.7	2015		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	19.4	2018		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	28.1	2017		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.0	2015		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2019		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	18,050	2018		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.6	2018		
Employment rate (%)	75.4	2018		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	3.1	2018		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.9	2017		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.5	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2010		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.3	2017		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.1	2017		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	13.8	2017		
Households with broadband access (%)	77.0	2018		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	21.0	2018		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	19.0	2017		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.6	2019		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2016		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	42.6	2014		
Palma ratio	1.3	2016		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	9.5	2016		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	25.2	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	18.7	2018		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	28.4	2017		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	26.9	2018		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.2	2017		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	12.0	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	2017		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	2.1	2016		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.4	2010		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	2010		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	42.8	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	201.2	2010		

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.1	2017		
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	4.6	2016		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	2016		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	23.1	2017		

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	91.1	2018		
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	70.5	2014		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	11.3	2014		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.7	2018		

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.1	2018		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.0	2018		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	16.7	2015		
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	8.9	2015		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2019		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2016		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	6.5	2018		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.1	2018		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2019		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.54	2019		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2019		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.0	2018		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.2	2016		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.8	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.6	2017		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	14.2	2018		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2018		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	2.6	2015		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	45.8	2019		

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

ROMANIA

Central and Eastern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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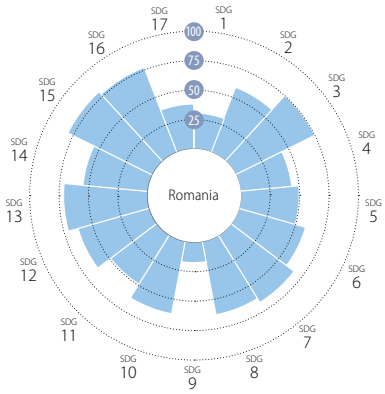
Performance by SDG

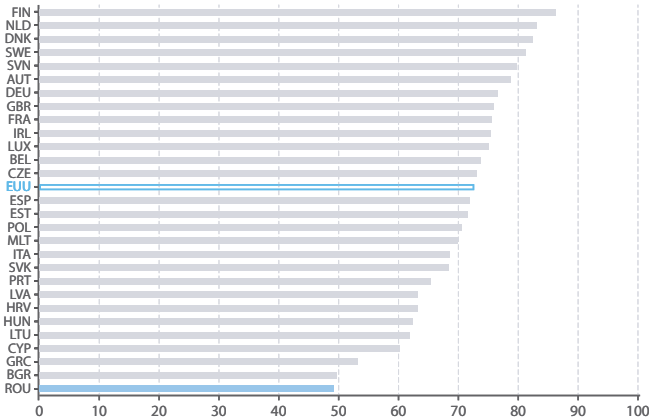


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

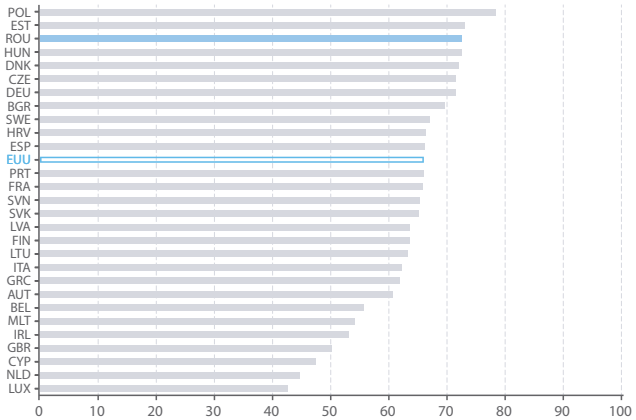
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

ROMANIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	23.5	2018	●	↗
Severely materially deprived people (%)	16.8	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	11.1	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	15.3	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.5	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2013	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	40.3	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	4.0	2016	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	10.8	2017	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.3	2017	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	70.6	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	15.0	2018	●	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	4.9	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	5.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.8	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	3.3	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.2	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	21.4	2016	●	↗
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.1	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	59	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.8	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2017	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82	2017	●	↓
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	NA	NA	●	••
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2017	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	89.0	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	20.8	2016	●	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	89.6	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	16.4	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	437.5	2015	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	38.5	2015	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.8	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	11.3	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	24.6	2018	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	0.9	2018	●	↓
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	3.5	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	18.3	2018	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	23.6	2018	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.6	2019	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	11.0	2018	●	↓
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.0	2018	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	25.6	2018	●	↗
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	46.5	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	17.1	2017	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	5.5	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	87.8	2015	●	↓
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	57.1	2015	●	↗

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	9.6	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	24.5	2017	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	2015	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	12,786	2017	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	17.0	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	69.9	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.8	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.5	2017	●	↗
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.4	2017	●	→
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	5.1	2017	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	79.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	21.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	9.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.5	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2016	●	↓

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	52.4	2014	●	↓
Palma ratio	* 1.0	2011	●	••
Elderly poverty rate (%)	NA	NA	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	18.5	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	56.4	2018	●	↗
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	13.9	2017	●	→
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	10.1	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.8	2018	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	20.4	2017	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.8	2017	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	1.5	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	30.9	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.2	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	39.5	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	18.5	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.0	2017	●	→
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	3.3	2016	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	18.6	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	56.0	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	70.3	2014	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.3	2018	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.3	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.9	2018	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	3.4	2015	●	→
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	2.1	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2019	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	11.5	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.0	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	47.0	2018	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	5.8	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.5	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.5	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	23.7	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2018	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.6	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

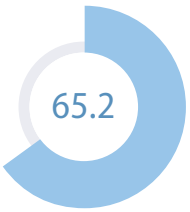
Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Central and Eastern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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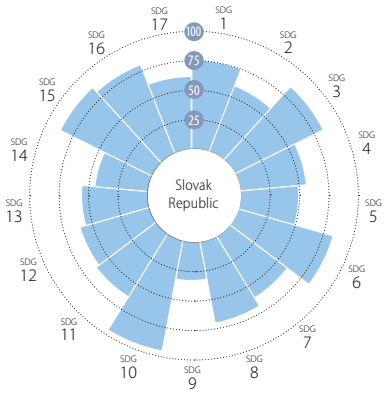
Performance by SDG

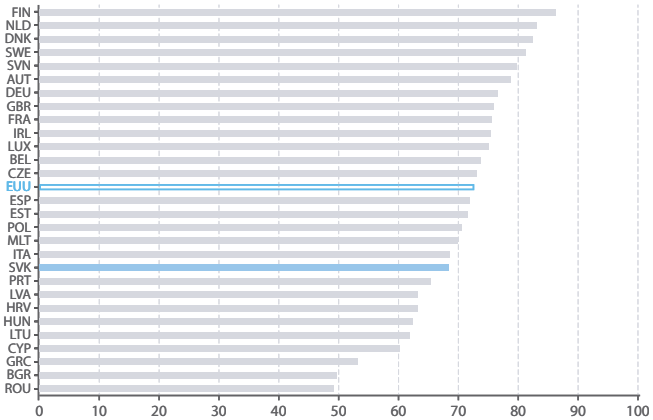


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

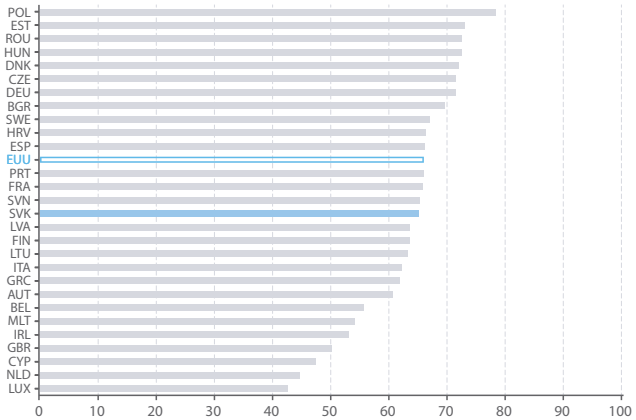
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.4	2017	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	7.0	2017	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2.0	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.3	2017	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.5	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	48.9	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	16.0	2016	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	12.6	2017	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.3	2017	●	↗
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.5	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	67.1	2017	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	16.9	2017	●	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.8	2017	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	17.2	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	7.5	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.6	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	9.7	2017	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	26	2017	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	94.5	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	18.7	2017	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2017	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	78.2	2017	●	↗
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.6	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	462.8	2015	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	30.7	2015	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	16.0	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	17.5	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	37.7	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	4.0	2018	●	↗
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	275.8	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	19.8	2017	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	13.7	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	26.8	2018	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.7	2019	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	24.1	2018	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62.0	2018	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.9	2017	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	65.0	2017	●	••
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	0.7	2017	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	5.6	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	93.4	2015	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	81.7	2015	●	↓

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	4.3	2017	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	11.5	2017	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	2015	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	16,652	2017	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.6	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	72.4	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	4.0	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.9	2017	●	→
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.7	2017	●	↗
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	10.1	2017	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	79.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	15.0	2018	●	↓
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	26.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.1	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	33.4	2014	●	↓
Palma ratio	0.8	2016	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	4.3	2016	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	32.0	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	55.6	2017	●	↗
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	29.8	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	6.7	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.8	2017	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	17.5	2017	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.2	2017	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	4.9	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.8	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.2	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.2	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.4	2017	●	→
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	5.5	2016	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	2.1	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1656.5	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	56.3	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	••

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.7	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.5	2018	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.4	2015	●	→
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	15.9	2015	●	↑
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	5.5	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96	2019	●	→

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	6.2	2017	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.0	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.0	2018	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.4	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	20.3	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2018	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.6	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	53.0	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

SLOVENIA

Central and Eastern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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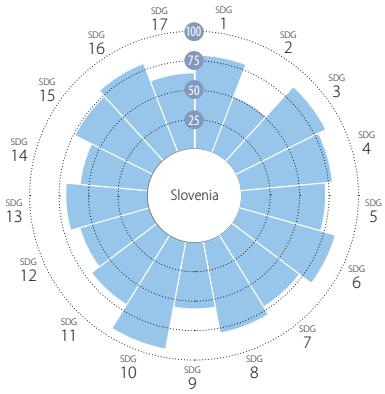
Performance by SDG

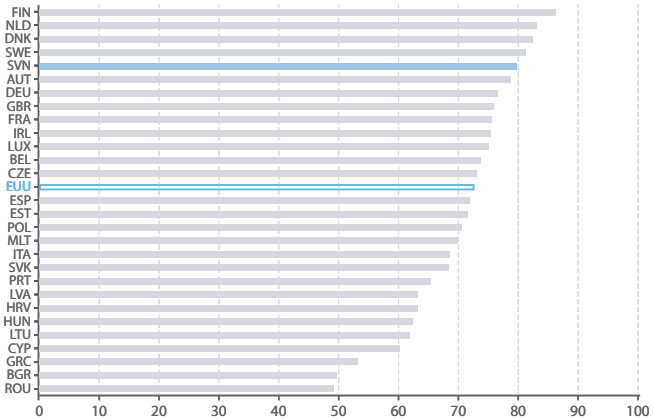


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

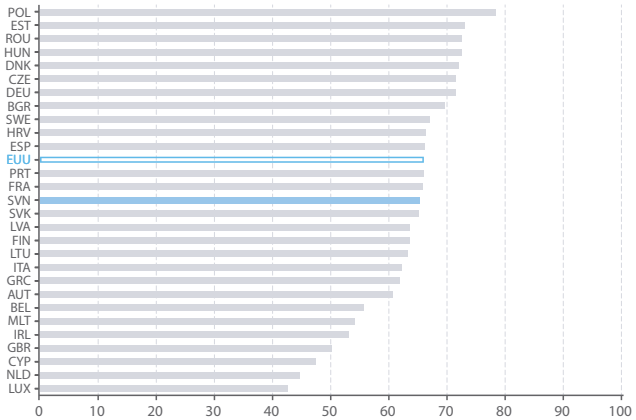
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

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Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.3	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.7	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.0	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	↗
Yield gap closure (%)	57.6	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	42.0	2016	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	35.1	2017	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.2	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.0	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	65.4	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	28.3	2018	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	3.3	2018	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	12.7	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	18.1	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.1	2017	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	12.0	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	92.1	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.2	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	509.3	2015	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	15.0	2015	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.5	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	34.6	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	42.7	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	11.4	2018	●	↑
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	257.6	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	8.0	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.3	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	12.3	2018	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.1	2019	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	27.9	2018	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	86.0	2018	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	67.4	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	2.9	2017	●	↑
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	9.1	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.0	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	75.7	2015	●	→

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	3.3	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	21.5	2017	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9	2015	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	17,502	2017	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	75.4	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	2.2	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.9	2017	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.5	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	55.3	2017	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	87.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	23.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	26.1	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	27.5	2014	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.8	2016	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	12.3	2016	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	42.6	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	19.6	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	57.8	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	22.7	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.5	2018	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	19.7	2017	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.3	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	8.5	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.1	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.4	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	34.7	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	125.0	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	0.9	2017	●	→
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	6.4	2016	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-1.4	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	451.4	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	87.2	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	89.7	2012	●	••
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.6	2018	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.1	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.5	2018	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	14.0	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2019	●	↓

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.9	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	** 0.0	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2019	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2019	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.3	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.5	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	21.7	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2018	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.2	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	49.6	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

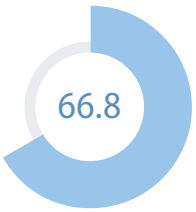
Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

SPAIN

Southern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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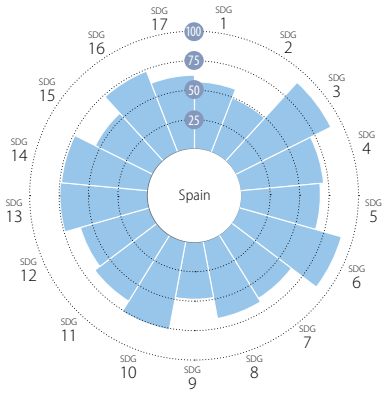
Performance by SDG

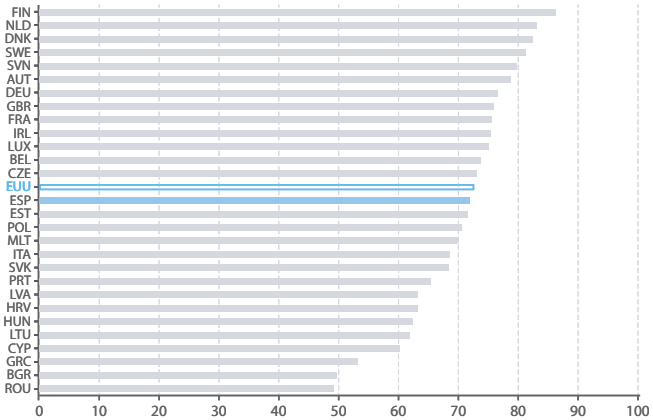


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

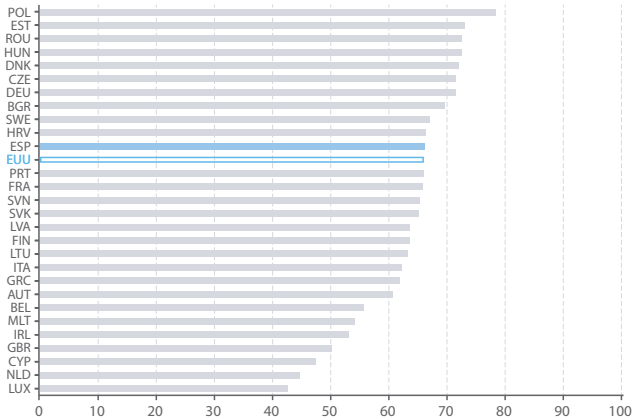
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	21.5	2018		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.4	2018		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2.4	2019		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	12.9	2018		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.8	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013		
Yield gap closure (%)	45.7	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	39.0	2015		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	19.7	2017		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.4	2017		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.8	2017		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	73.7	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	12.9	2018		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.2	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.1	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018		
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	7.0	2017		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.8	2017		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	9.9	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	7.4	2016		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10	2016		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	2017		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2017		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2017		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	8.6	2016		
Smoking prevalence (%)	27	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2016		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	23.6	2017		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2018		

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	97.4	2017		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	17.9	2018		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	491.4	2015		
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	18.3	2015		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.4	2015		
Resilient students (%)	39.2	2015		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	42.4	2018		
Adult participation in learning (%)	10.5	2018		
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	245.8	2016		

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	15.1	2017		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	12.1	2018		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	28.5	2018		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.3	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	23.7	2018		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	82.0	2018		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.2	2018		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	92.9	2014		
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	28.1	2016		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	6.2	2010		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.2	2015		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	2015		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	9.1	2018		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	17.5	2017		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9	2015		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2019		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	19,336	2017		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	15.3	2018		
Employment rate (%)	67.0	2018		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	6.4	2018		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2017		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2010		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.2	2017		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.0	2017		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	35.6	2017		
Households with broadband access (%)	86.0	2018		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	13.0	2018		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	26.0	2017		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	55.7	2019		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.1	2016		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	38.4	2014		
Palma ratio	1.3	2016		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	9.4	2016		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	9.7	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	11.3	2018		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	33.5	2017		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	15.9	2018		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.0	2018		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	12.1	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9	2017		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	8.2	2016		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	25.1	2010		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.7	2010		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	47.4	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	81.2	2010		

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	4.5	2017		
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	5.1	2016		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	2016		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	123.2	2017		

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	87.0	2018		
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	35.3	2014		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	33.6	2014		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.6	2018		

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.6	2018		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.1	2018		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	39.5	2015		
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	8.8	2015		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2019		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2016		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	10.9	2018		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.7	2018		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2019		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2019		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2019		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.0	2018		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	13.4	2016		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.6	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.8	2017		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	20.5	2018		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2018		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	14.4	2015		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.5	2019		

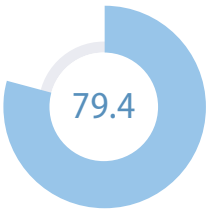
* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

SWEDEN

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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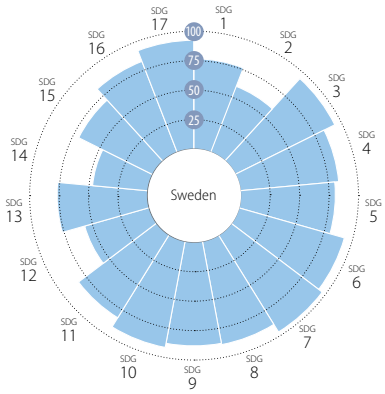
Performance by SDG

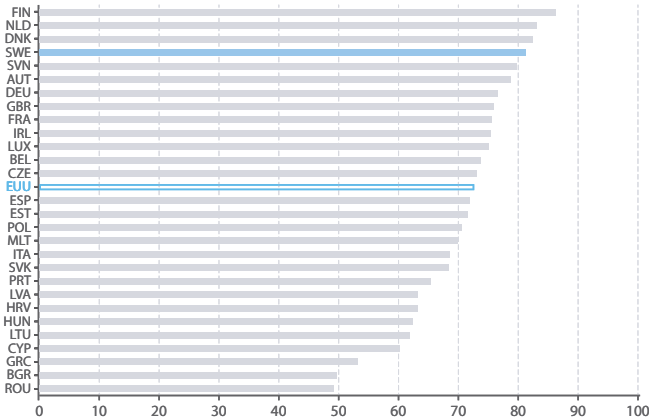


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

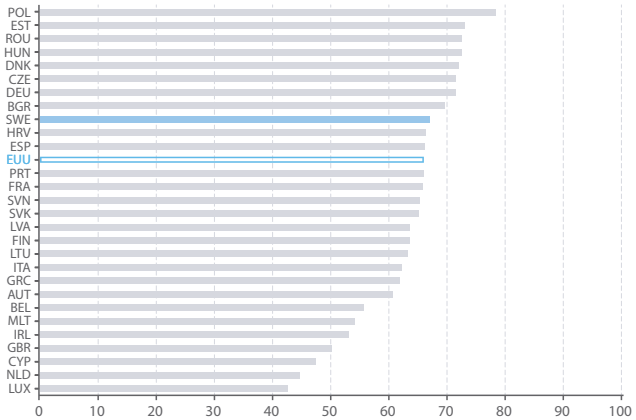
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SWEDEN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.4	2018	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.6	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.8	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.0	2018	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.6	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2013	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	68.6	2015	●	••
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	37.0	2016	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	15.6	2017	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.5	2017	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.7	2017	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	76.1	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	21.2	2018	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.5	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.1	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2017	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	9.1	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2016	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7	2016	●	••
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	2017	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2017	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2017	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	7.1	2017	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	7	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016	●	••
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	14.8	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	96.3	2017	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	9.3	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	495.8	2015	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	21.6	2015	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.2	2015	●	••
Resilient students (%)	24.7	2015	●	••
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	52.0	2018	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	29.2	2018	●	↑
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	279.1	2016	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	12.6	2017	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	4.3	2018	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	6.2	2018	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	46.4	2019	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	36.1	2018	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	67.0	2018	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	NA	NA	●	••
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	95.0	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	1.2	2015	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	8.0	2010	●	••
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.0	2015	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.3	2015	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.3	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	54.5	2017	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.2	2015	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2019	●	••
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25,123	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.0	2018	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	82.6	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.2	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2017	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2018	●	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2010	●	••

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.4	2017	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.7	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	283.5	2017	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	90.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	7.0	2018	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	57.0	2017	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	66.9	2019	●	••
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2016	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	27.5	2014	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.0	2017	●	↓
Elderly poverty rate (%)	11.0	2016	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	58.4	2012	●	••
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	41.8	2018	●	↓
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	46.8	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	7.8	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.7	2018	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	5.4	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	7.1	2016	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.7	2010	●	••
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	19.0	2010	●	••
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	41.6	2010	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	169.3	2010	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	10.8	2017	●	↑
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	4.4	2016	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	2016	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	82.8	2017	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	72.7	2018	●	↑
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	45.8	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	79.3	2014	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.1	2018	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.4	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.9	2018	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	10.8	2015	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2019	●	↑

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	14.4	2018	●	↓
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.7	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2019	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2019	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2019	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.0	2018	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.4	2016	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.9	2018	●	••
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	2.5	2017	●	••
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	8.3	2018	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.0	2018	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	8.5	2015	●	••
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.0	2019	●	••

* Imputed data point

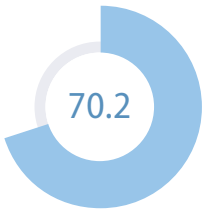
Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

UNITED KINGDOM

Western Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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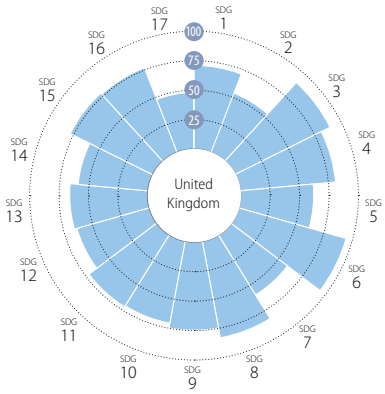
Performance by SDG

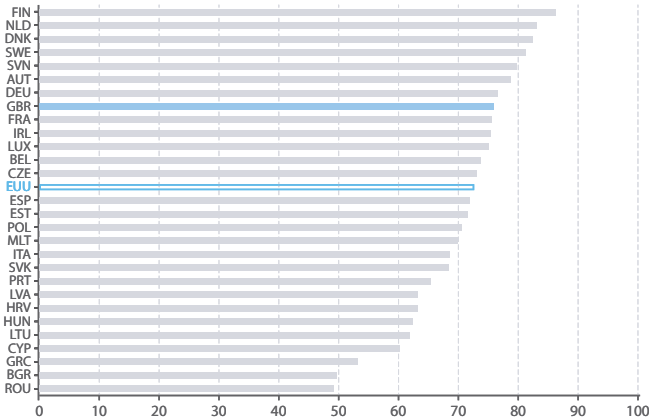


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

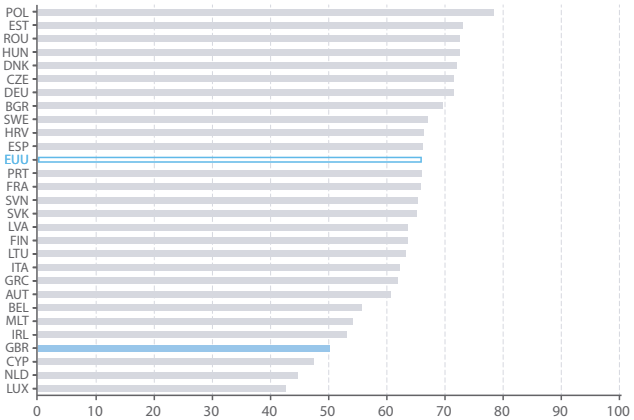
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

UNITED KINGDOM

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	17.0	2017		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.1	2017		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2019		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.9	2017		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.8	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013		
Yield gap closure (%)	67.8	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	87.0	2016		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	14.0	2017		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.3	2017		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.6	2017		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	74.8	2017		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	22.0	2017		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	3.3	2017		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.3	2017		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2017		
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	6.7	2017		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.5	2017		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	10.9	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	7.2	2016		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14	2016		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	2017		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2017		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2017		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	9.7	2017		
Smoking prevalence (%)	17	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	16.0	2017		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.2	2018		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	100.0	2017		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.7	2018		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	499.9	2015		
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	17.4	2015		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.5	2015		
Resilient students (%)	35.4	2015		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	48.8	2018		
Adult participation in learning (%)	14.6	2018		
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	261.8	2016		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	20.8	2017		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	9.9	2018		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	27.2	2018		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	29.0	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	29.9	2018		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	77.0	2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.3	2016		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	100.0	2014		
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	4.2	2014		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	9.4	2010		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.7	2015		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.6	2015		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.5	2018		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	10.2	2017		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	2015		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2019		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	23,597	2017		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.7	2018		
Employment rate (%)	78.7	2018		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.1	2018		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2017		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2010		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.7	2017		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.3	2017		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	82.6	2017		
Households with broadband access (%)	95.0	2018		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1.0	2018		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	53.0	2017		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	93.7	2019		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2016		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	37.7	2014		
Palma ratio	1.5	2016		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	14.2	2016		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	10.5	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	6.4	2017		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	43.8	2017		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	17.0	2017		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.8	2018		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	10.0	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2017		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	17.2	2016		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.7	2010		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	20.2	2010		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	50.9	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	4.4	2017		
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	5.7	2016		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	2016		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2336.5	2017		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	63.2	2018		
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	20.5	2014		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	71.2	2014		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.0	2018		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.3	2018		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.1	2018		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.6	2015		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	5.0	2015		
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	12.8	2015		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2019		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2016		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	20.3	2017		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.7	2017		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.53	2019		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2019		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2019		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.0	2018		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.8	2016		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.3	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	2.1	2017		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	23.3	2018		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7	2018		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-18.1	2015		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	100.0	2019		

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

EUROPEAN UNION

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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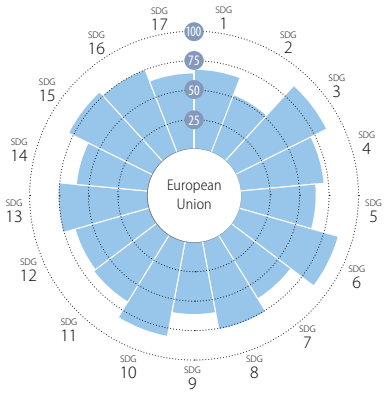
Performance by SDG

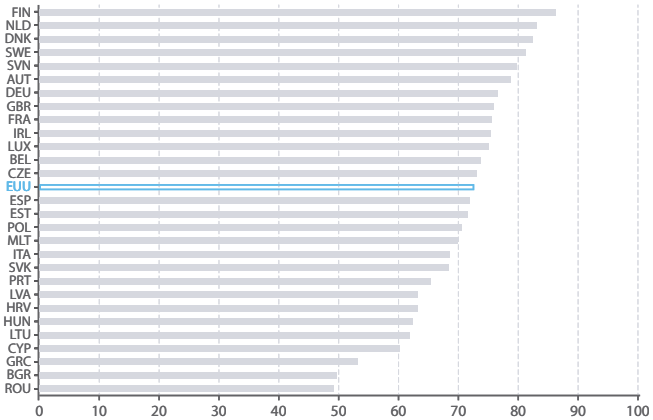


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

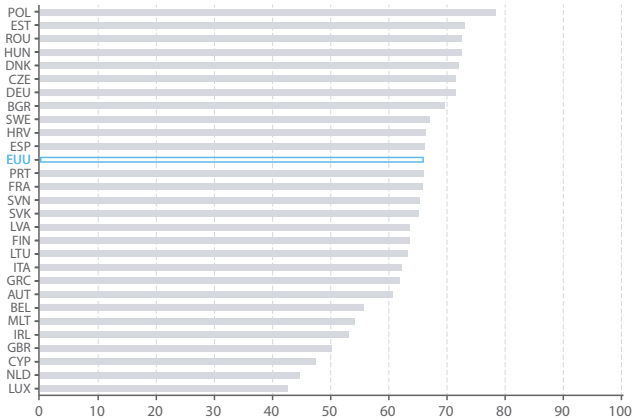
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.8	2018		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	6.0	2018		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	1.6	2019		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.3	2018		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.0	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013		
Yield gap closure (%)	63.7	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)	65.8	2017		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	24.2	2017		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.1	2017		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.3	2017		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	69.5	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	19.8	2018		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2.0	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.6	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	** 0	2018		
New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)	5.6	2017		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.7	2017		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	12.5	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.3	2016		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19	2016		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	2017		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2017		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2017		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	9.9	2017		
Smoking prevalence (%)	26	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	98.5	2016		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	18.1	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2018		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	95.7	2017		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.6	2018		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	493.3	2015		
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	20.7	2015		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	14.2	2015		
Resilient students (%)	30.0	2015		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	40.6	2018		
Adult participation in learning (%)	11.2	2018		
Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	261.3	2016		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.5	2017		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	11.4	2018		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	21.4	2018		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.8	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	29.3	2018		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68.3	2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.7	2018		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	83.1	2017		
Freshwater abstraction (% of long term average available water)	12.6	2017		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)	7.1	2010		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.6	2015		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	89.2	2015		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.3	2018		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	17.0	2017		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	2015		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2019		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	22,170	2018		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.1	2018		
Employment rate (%)	73.2	2018		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	3.1	2018		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2017		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.6	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2010		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.8	2017		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.3	2017		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	106.8	2017		
Households with broadband access (%)	85.8	2018		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	6.8	2018		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	34.1	2017		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	59.2	2019		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2016		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	36.5	2014		
Palma ratio	1.2	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	9.0	2016		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	19.6	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	25.6	2018		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	44.2	2017		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	14.0	2018		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.8	2018		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	14.3	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.2	2017		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	12.7	2016		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	14.6	2010		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	13.6	2010		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	43.1	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	117.6	2010		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)	7.9	2017		
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	6.4	2016		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	2016		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	753.6	2017		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	76.9	2018		
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	43.7	2014		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	57.4	2014		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.2	2018		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.1	2018		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.0	2018		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.0	2015		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	18.6	2015		
Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)	9.3	2015		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2019		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2016		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	12.8	2018		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.3	2018		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2019		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2019		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2019		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.4	2018		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.2	2016		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.1	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.6	2017		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	20.4	2018		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2018		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-6.1	2015		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	60.1	2019		

* Imputed data point

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.

Annex 3
Indicator profiles

People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)

People at risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Czech Republic	9.6	●	↑
Finland	12.0	●	↑
Slovak Republic	12.4	●	↑
Denmark	12.8	●	↑
Hungary	12.8	●	↑
France	13.3	●	↑
Slovenia	13.3	●	↑
Netherlands	13.4	●	↑
Austria	14.3	●	↑
Poland	14.8	●	↑
Ireland	15.6	●	↑
Cyprus	15.7	●	↑
Germany	16.1	●	↑
Belgium	16.4	●	↓
Sweden	16.4	●	↓
Malta	16.8	●	↓
European Union	16.8	●	↑
United Kingdom	17.0	●	↓
Portugal	17.3	●	↑
Greece	18.5	●	↑
Luxembourg	18.7	●	↓
Croatia	19.4	●	↗
Italy	20.3	●	↓
Spain	21.5	●	→
Estonia	21.9	●	↓
Bulgaria	22.0	●	→
Lithuania	22.9	●	↓
Latvia	23.3	●	↓
Romania	23.5	●	↗

Severely materially deprived people (%)

The share of severely materially deprived persons who have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources. They experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	1.2	●	↑
Sweden	1.6	●	↑
Netherlands	2.4	●	↑
Austria	2.8	●	↑
Czech Republic	2.8	●	↑
Finland	2.8	●	↑
Malta	3.0	●	↑
Denmark	3.4	●	↑
Germany	3.4	●	↑
Slovenia	3.7	●	↑
Estonia	3.8	●	↑
France	4.1	●	↑
United Kingdom	4.1	●	↑
Poland	4.7	●	↑
Belgium	4.9	●	↑
Ireland	5.2	●	↑
Spain	5.4	●	↑
European Union	6.0	●	↑
Portugal	6.0	●	↑
Slovak Republic	7.0	●	↑
Croatia	8.6	●	↑
Latvia	9.5	●	↑
Hungary	10.1	●	↑
Italy	10.1	●	↑
Cyprus	11.5	●	↑
Lithuania	12.4	●	↑
Greece	16.7	●	↑
Romania	16.8	●	↑
Bulgaria	20.9	●	↑

Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)

Estimated percentage of each country's population that in 2019 is living under the poverty threshold of US$5.50 a day in purchasing power parity (PPP) at constant 2011 prices.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: World Data Lab

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	0.2	●	↑
Cyprus	0.2	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.2	●	↑
Malta	0.3	●	↑
Ireland	0.4	●	↑
Netherlands	0.4	●	↑
Denmark	0.4	●	↑
Germany	0.4	●	↑
Slovenia	0.4	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.4	●	↑
Belgium	0.4	●	↑
France	0.4	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.7	●	↑
Austria	0.7	●	↑
Estonia	0.8	●	↑
Sweden	0.8	●	↑
Poland	0.9	●	↑
European Union	1.6	●	↑
Hungary	1.8	●	↑
Slovak Republic	2.0	●	↑
Portugal	2.2	●	↗
Latvia	2.3	●	↑
Spain	2.4	●	↗
Italy	2.7	●	→
Lithuania	2.8	●	↑
Croatia	3.5	●	↑
Bulgaria	5.0	●	↑
Greece	5.8	●	→
Romania	11.1	●	↑

In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)

The share of persons who are employed and have an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). For the purpose of this indicator, an individual is considered as being employed if he/she was employed for more than half of the reference year.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	3.1	●	↑
Czech Republic	3.4	●	↑
Ireland	5.1	●	↑
Belgium	5.2	●	↑
Croatia	5.3	●	↑
Denmark	6.0	●	↑
Slovenia	6.0	●	↑
Netherlands	6.1	●	↑
Slovak Republic	6.3	●	↑
Malta	6.4	●	↑
Sweden	7.0	●	↑
France	7.4	●	↑
Cyprus	7.9	●	↑
Austria	8.0	●	↑
Latvia	8.1	●	↑
Hungary	8.4	●	↑
Lithuania	8.5	●	↑
United Kingdom	8.9	●	↓
Germany	9.1	●	↑
Estonia	9.3	●	↑
European Union	9.3	●	↑
Poland	9.7	●	↑
Portugal	9.7	●	↑
Bulgaria	9.9	●	↓
Greece	11.0	●	↑
Italy	12.2	●	↓
Spain	12.9	●	→
Luxembourg	13.7	●	↓
Romania	15.3	●	↑

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)

The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m^2 or higher, based on measured height and weight.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: WHO

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	19.7	●	↓
Italy	19.9	●	↓
Austria	20.1	●	↓
Slovenia	20.2	●	↓
Netherlands	20.4	●	↓
Slovak Republic	20.5	●	↓
Sweden	20.6	●	↓
Portugal	20.8	●	↓
Estonia	21.2	●	↓
France	21.6	●	↓
Cyprus	21.8	●	↓
Belgium	22.1	●	↓
Finland	22.2	●	↓
Germany	22.3	●	↓
Romania	22.5	●	↓
Luxembourg	22.6	●	↓
European Union	23.0	●	↓
Poland	23.1	●	↓
Latvia	23.6	●	↓
Spain	23.8	●	↓
Croatia	24.4	●	↓
Greece	24.9	●	↓
Bulgaria	25.0	●	↓
Ireland	25.3	●	↓
Czech Republic	26.0	●	↓
Lithuania	26.3	●	↓
Hungary	26.4	●	↓
United Kingdom	27.8	●	↓
Malta	28.9	●	↓

Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)

Trophic levels are a measure of the energy intensity of diet composition and reflect the relative amounts of plants as opposed to animals eaten in a given country. A higher trophic level represents a greater level of consumption of energy-intensive animals.

Reference year: 2013 or closest year available
Source: Bonhommeau et al (2013)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	2.3	●	↑
Bulgaria	2.3	●	↓
Slovak Republic	2.4	●	↓
Poland	2.4	●	↓
Czech Republic	2.4	●	→
Greece	2.4	●	→
Malta	2.4	●	↓
Hungary	2.4	●	↓
Latvia	2.4	●	↗
Luxembourg	2.4	●	↓
Cyprus	2.4	●	→
Estonia	2.4	●	→
United Kingdom	2.4	●	→
Ireland	2.4	●	→
Austria	2.4	●	↓
Belgium	2.4	●	→
Slovenia	2.4	●	↗
Croatia	2.4	●	↓
European Union	2.4	●	↓
Italy	2.4	●	↓
Germany	2.4	●	→
Spain	2.4	●	↓
Portugal	2.4	●	→
Denmark	2.4	●	↓
Lithuania	2.5	●	→
France	2.5	●	↓
Netherlands	2.5	●	→
Sweden	2.5	●	→
Finland	2.5	●	↓

Yield gap closure (%)

The ratio of the actual yield to the country's potential yield in the three annual crops using the most land area, weighted for the relative importance of each crop in terms of surface area.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: Global Yield Gap Atlas

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
France	77.3	●	••
Germany	77.3	●	••
Belgium	77.2	●	••
Denmark	76.7	●	••
Netherlands	76.2	●	••
Ireland	74.5	●	••
Austria	69.7	●	••
Sweden	68.6	●	••
United Kingdom	67.8	●	••
Croatia	65.3	●	••
Luxembourg	65.0	●	••
Hungary	64.4	●	••
European Union	63.7	●	••
Italy	58.9	●	••
Czech Republic	57.8	●	••
Slovenia	57.6	●	••
Bulgaria	54.0	●	••
Finland	51.6	●	••
Greece	50.6	●	••
Slovak Republic	48.9	●	••
Spain	45.7	●	••
Lithuania	45.6	●	••
Latvia	44.6	●	••
Poland	44.5	●	••
Estonia	40.7	●	••
Romania	40.3	●	••
Cyprus	38.0	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••
Portugal	NA	●	••

Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg/hectare)

The potential surplus or deficit of nitrogen in agricultural soils. A lack of nitrogen or phosphorous may lead to degradation in soil fertility, while an excess may cause surface and groundwater (including drinking water) pollution and eutrophication. Ideally, the input/output of nutrition to the soil should be balanced. The land types included in Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) are arable land, permanent crops and permanent grassland.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	4.0	●	↑
Slovak Republic	16.0	●	↑
Estonia	22.0	●	↑
Lithuania	25.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	28.0	●	↑
Hungary	28.0	●	↑
Latvia	28.0	●	↑
Austria	32.0	●	↑
Sweden	37.0	●	↑
Spain	39.0	●	↑
Ireland	42.0	●	↑
Portugal	42.0	●	↑
Slovenia	42.0	●	↑
Poland	44.0	●	↑
Finland	47.0	●	↑
France	52.0	●	↓
Greece	59.0	●	↓
Croatia	65.0	●	↓
European Union	65.8	●	→
Italy	66.0	●	↑
Denmark	80.0	●	↑
Germany	82.0	●	↓
United Kingdom	87.0	●	→
Czech Republic	101.0	●	↓
Luxembourg	129.0	●	↓
Belgium	132.0	●	↗
Malta	147.0	●	→
Cyprus	194.0	●	↓
Netherlands	199.0	●	↓

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Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)

The amount of ammonia (NH3) emissions as a result of the agricultural production. Ammonia emissions per hectare are calculated using the total utilised agricultural area (UAA) of the relevant year as denominator.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: EEA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Latvia	7.3	●	↑
Bulgaria	8.3	●	↑
Lithuania	8.8	●	↑
Estonia	9.0	●	↑
Greece	9.7	●	↑
Romania	10.8	●	↑
Finland	12.2	●	↑
Slovak Republic	12.6	●	↑
Portugal	13.1	●	↑
United Kingdom	14.0	●	↑
Hungary	14.9	●	↑
Sweden	15.6	●	↑
Czech Republic	17.2	●	↑
France	19.5	●	↑
Spain	19.7	●	↑
Poland	19.9	●	↑
Croatia	21.3	●	↑
European Union	24.2	●	→
Austria	24.3	●	→
Ireland	26.1	●	→
Denmark	27.4	●	→
Italy	28.8	●	→
Slovenia	35.1	●	→
Germany	38.3	●	→
Luxembourg	41.5	●	↓
Belgium	46.9	●	→
Cyprus	51.5	●	↗
Netherlands	63.6	●	↓
Malta	92.0	●	→

Life expectancy at birth (years)

Life expectancy at birth is defined as the mean number of years that a new-born child can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying).

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Spain	83.4	●	↑
Italy	83.1	●	↑
France	82.7	●	↑
Sweden	82.5	●	↑
Malta	82.4	●	↑
Cyprus	82.2	●	↑
Ireland	82.2	●	↑
Luxembourg	82.1	●	↑
Netherlands	81.8	●	↑
Austria	81.7	●	↑
Finland	81.7	●	↑
Belgium	81.6	●	↑
Portugal	81.6	●	↑
Greece	81.4	●	↑
United Kingdom	81.3	●	↑
Slovenia	81.2	●	↑
Denmark	81.1	●	↑
Germany	81.1	●	↑
European Union	81.1	●	↑
Czech Republic	79.1	●	↗
Estonia	78.4	●	↑
Croatia	78.0	●	→
Poland	77.8	●	→
Slovak Republic	77.3	●	↗
Hungary	76.0	●	→
Lithuania	75.8	●	↑
Romania	75.3	●	→
Latvia	74.9	●	→
Bulgaria	74.8	●	→

Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)

Differences in life expectancy among regions. Calculated by taking the largest gap in life expectancy among NUTS2 regions within each country.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Ireland	0.6	●	••
Denmark	1.4	●	↑
Lithuania	1.4	●	↑
Croatia	1.4	●	↑
Slovak Republic	1.5	●	↑
Sweden	1.7	●	↑
Netherlands	1.7	●	↑
Slovenia	2.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	2.2	●	↑
Romania	2.2	●	↑
Austria	2.4	●	↑
Finland	2.9	●	↑
Poland	3.0	●	↑
Germany	3.1	●	↑
Italy	3.1	●	↑
European Union	3.3	●	↑
Latvia	3.4	●	••
France	3.5	●	↑
Greece	3.5	●	↑
Portugal	3.5	●	↑
Belgium	3.7	●	↑
Estonia	3.7	●	••
Czech Republic	3.7	●	↑
Hungary	3.8	●	↑
United Kingdom	4.6	●	↑
Spain	4.8	●	↓
Cyprus	NA	●	••
Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••

Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)

The indicator is a subjective measure on how people judge their health in general on a scale from "very good" to "very bad". It is expressed as the share of the population aged 16 or over perceiving itself to be in "good" or "very good" health. The data stem from the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Ireland	83.3	●	↑
Cyprus	78.1	●	↑
Italy	77.0	●	↑
Greece	76.4	●	↑
Sweden	76.1	●	↑
Netherlands	75.6	●	↑
Malta	75.0	●	↑
Belgium	74.8	●	↑
United Kingdom	74.8	●	↑
Spain	73.7	●	↑
Austria	71.7	●	↑
Denmark	71.2	●	↑
Luxembourg	71.1	●	↑
Romania	70.6	●	↑
European Union	69.5	●	↑
Finland	69.0	●	↑
France	67.4	●	↑
Slovak Republic	67.1	●	↑
Bulgaria	66.5	●	↑
Germany	65.5	●	↑
Slovenia	65.4	●	↑
Czech Republic	62.1	●	↑
Croatia	60.7	●	↑
Hungary	60.7	●	↑
Poland	59.2	●	↗
Estonia	51.8	●	→
Portugal	49.3	●	↗
Latvia	47.0	●	→
Lithuania	43.9	●	→

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

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Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)

Gap in percentage of people who percieve their health status as good or very good between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of the population.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Greece	7.6	●	↑
Italy	7.6	●	↑
France	9.6	●	↑
Luxembourg	10.6	●	↑
Spain	12.9	●	↑
Romania	15.0	●	↑
Slovak Republic	16.9	●	↑
Denmark	17.0	●	↑
European Union	19.8	●	↑
Ireland	20.0	●	↑
Austria	20.6	●	↑
Sweden	21.2	●	↓
Cyprus	21.2	●	↓
Hungary	21.6	●	↓
United Kingdom	22.0	●	↗
Netherlands	22.7	●	↓
Poland	24.8	●	↓
Portugal	25.5	●	↓
Finland	26.3	●	↓
Bulgaria	27.9	●	↓
Slovenia	28.3	●	↓
Belgium	29.1	●	→
Malta	29.7	●	→
Germany	29.8	●	↓
Croatia	33.6	●	↓
Lithuania	40.0	●	↓
Czech Republic	41.8	●	↓
Estonia	42.8	●	↓
Latvia	45.7	●	↓

Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)

The share of the population aged 16 and over reporting unmet needs for medical care due to one of the following reasons: 'Financial reasons', 'Waiting list' and 'Too far to travel' (all three categories are cumulated). Self-reported unmet needs concern a person's own assessment of whether he or she needed medical examination or treatment (dental care excluded), but did not have it or did not seek it. The data stem from the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Austria	0.1	●	↑
Malta	0.2	●	↑
Netherlands	0.2	●	↑
Spain	0.2	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.3	●	↑
Germany	0.3	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.3	●	↑
Hungary	0.8	●	↑
France	1.0	●	↑
Denmark	1.3	●	↑
Croatia	1.4	●	↑
Cyprus	1.5	●	↑
Sweden	1.5	●	↑
Belgium	1.8	●	↑
Bulgaria	1.9	●	↑
European Union	2.0	●	↑
Portugal	2.1	●	↑
Lithuania	2.2	●	↑
Italy	2.4	●	↑
Slovak Republic	2.4	●	↓
Ireland	2.8	●	→
Slovenia	3.3	●	↓
United Kingdom	3.3	●	↓
Poland	4.2	●	↑
Finland	4.7	●	↓
Romania	4.9	●	↑
Latvia	6.2	●	↑
Greece	8.8	●	↑
Estonia	16.4	●	↓

Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)

Gap in percentage of people reporting unmet needs for medical care between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of the population. A positive value means that people with low income report more unmet needs than people with high income.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Slovenia	0**	●	↑
Spain	0.1	●	↑
Austria	0.2	●	↑
Netherlands	0.4	●	↑
Malta	0.4	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.6	●	↑
Germany	0.7	●	↑
Denmark	0.8	●	↑
Lithuania	1.1	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.1	●	↑
Estonia	1.6	●	↑
France	1.8	●	↑
Hungary	1.8	●	↑
Sweden	2.1	●	↑
United Kingdom	2.3	●	↑
European Union	2.6	●	↑
Slovak Republic	2.8	●	↑
Poland	3.3	●	↑
Cyprus	3.7	●	↓
Finland	3.7	●	↓
Ireland	3.9	●	↓
Portugal	3.9	●	↑
Italy	4.0	●	↑
Croatia	4.4	●	→
Bulgaria	4.8	●	↑
Romania	5.7	●	↑
Belgium	6.4	●	↗
Latvia	11.1	●	↑
Greece	19.8	●	↓

Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)

The difference in the percentage of the population reporting unmet needs for medical care in urban areas as opposed to rural areas because the medical care is too expensive, too far to travel or there's a waiting list. A positive value means that people living in rural areas report more unmet needs than people living in urban areas.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Austria	0**	●	↑
Belgium	0**	●	↑
Cyprus	0**	●	↑
Czech Republic	0**	●	↑
Denmark	0**	●	↑
Estonia	0**	●	↑
European Union	0**	●	↑
Finland	0**	●	↑
Germany	0**	●	↑
Hungary	0**	●	↑
Ireland	0**	●	↑
Lithuania	0**	●	↑
Luxembourg	0**	●	↑
Malta	0**	●	••
Netherlands	0**	●	↑
Poland	0**	●	↑
Slovak Republic	0**	●	↑
Slovenia	0**	●	↑
Spain	0**	●	↑
Sweden	0**	●	↑
United Kingdom	0**	●	↑
Italy	0.1	●	↑
France	0.2	●	↓
Greece	0.5	●	↑
Latvia	0.6	●	↓
Romania	0.8	●	↑
Portugal	1.0	●	↓
Croatia	1.3	●	↗
Bulgaria	2.4	●	↓

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.
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New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)

New cases of HIV infection per 100,000 population.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: ECDC/WHO (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Slovak Republic	1.3	●	↑
Slovenia	1.9	●	↑
Hungary	2.3	●	↑
Czech Republic	2.4	●	↑
Croatia	2.5	●	↑
Finland	2.9	●	↑
Austria	3.1	●	↑
Romania	3.3	●	↑
Bulgaria	3.4	●	↑
Poland	3.5	●	↑
Denmark	4.2	●	↑
Germany	4.2	●	↑
Netherlands	4.2	●	↑
Sweden	4.4	●	↑
European Union	5.6	●	↑
Italy	5.7	●	↑
Greece	5.8	●	↑
United Kingdom	6.7	●	↑
Spain	7.0	●	↑
France	7.8	●	↑
Belgium	7.9	●	↑
Lithuania	9.1	●	↑
Cyprus	10.0	●	↑
Ireland	10.2	●	↑
Luxembourg	10.2	●	↑
Portugal	10.3	●	↑
Malta	10.4	●	↑
Estonia	16.6	●	↑
Latvia	18.8	●	↑

New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)

New cases of tuberculosis infection per 100,000 population.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: ECDC/WHO (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	4.3	●	↑
Greece	4.3	●	↑
Netherlands	4.6	●	↑
Slovak Republic	4.6	●	↑
Czech Republic	4.8	●	↑
Denmark	4.8	●	↑
Sweden	5.2	●	↑
Luxembourg	5.4	●	↑
Slovenia	5.4	●	↑
Cyprus	6.2	●	↑
Austria	6.5	●	↑
Italy	6.5	●	↑
Germany	6.6	●	↑
Ireland	6.6	●	↑
Hungary	7.0	●	↑
France	7.7	●	↑
United Kingdom	8.5	●	↑
Belgium	8.6	●	↑
Croatia	8.9	●	↑
Malta	9.1	●	↑
Spain	9.8	●	↑
European Union	10.7	●	↑
Estonia	13.3	●	↑
Poland	15.2	●	↑
Portugal	17.5	●	↑
Bulgaria	20.6	●	↑
Latvia	28.3	●	↑
Lithuania	48.7	●	↗
Romania	66.2	●	↑

Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)

The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS).

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available *Source:* WHO

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	9.1	●	↑
Italy	9.5	●	↑
Spain	9.9	●	↑
Luxembourg	10.0	●	↑
Finland	10.2	●	↑
Ireland	10.3	●	↑
France	10.6	●	↑
Malta	10.8	●	↑
United Kingdom	10.9	●	↑
Portugal	11.1	●	↑
Netherlands	11.2	●	↑
Cyprus	11.3	●	↑
Denmark	11.3	●	↑
Austria	11.4	●	↑
Belgium	11.4	●	↑
Germany	12.1	●	↑
Greece	12.4	●	↑
European Union	12.5	●	↑
Slovenia	12.7	●	↑
Czech Republic	15.0	●	↑
Croatia	16.7	●	↑
Estonia	17.0	●	↑
Slovak Republic	17.2	●	↑
Poland	18.7	●	↑
Lithuania	20.7	●	↑
Romania	21.4	●	↗
Latvia	21.9	●	↑
Hungary	23.0	●	→
Bulgaria	23.6	●	→

Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)

Rate of mortality due to self-harm per 100,000 population.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	3.9	●	↑
Greece	4.3	●	↑
Malta	5.3	●	↑
Italy	5.9	●	↑
United Kingdom	7.2	●	↑
Spain	7.4	●	↑
Slovak Republic	7.5	●	↑
Portugal	9.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	9.2	●	↑
Ireland	9.4	●	↑
Luxembourg	9.4	●	↑
Romania	10.1	●	↑
Denmark	10.2	●	↑
European Union	10.3	●	↑
Netherlands	11.3	●	↑
Germany	11.3	●	↑
Sweden	11.7	●	↑
Poland	12.3	●	↑
Czech Republic	12.6	●	↑
France	13.2	●	↑
Austria	13.7	●	↑
Finland	14.3	●	↑
Estonia	14.3	●	↑
Croatia	16.0	●	→
Belgium	17.1	●	→
Hungary	18.0	●	↑
Slovenia	18.1	●	↑
Latvia	18.6	●	→
Lithuania	28.3	●	↑

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Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)

Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: WHO

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	7	●	••
Sweden	7	●	••
France	10	●	••
Portugal	10	●	••
Spain	10	●	••
Ireland	12	●	••
Luxembourg	12	●	••
Denmark	13	●	••
Netherlands	14	●	••
United Kingdom	14	●	••
Austria	15	●	••
Italy	15	●	••
Belgium	16	●	••
Germany	16	●	••
European Union	19.3	●	••
Cyprus	20	●	••
Malta	20	●	••
Slovenia	23	●	••
Estonia	25	●	••
Greece	28	●	••
Czech Republic	30	●	••
Lithuania	34	●	••
Slovak Republic	34	●	••
Croatia	35	●	••
Poland	38	●	••
Hungary	39	●	••
Latvia	41	●	••
Romania	59	●	••
Bulgaria	62	●	••

Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year, per 1,000 live births.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: UNICEF et al

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Slovenia	2.1	●	↑
Finland	2.3	●	↑
Luxembourg	2.6	●	↑
Cyprus	2.7	●	↑
Estonia	2.7	●	↑
Sweden	2.8	●	↑
Spain	3.1	●	↑
Czech Republic	3.3	●	↑
Italy	3.4	●	↑
Ireland	3.5	●	↑
Austria	3.6	●	↑
Germany	3.7	●	↑
Portugal	3.7	●	↑
Belgium	3.8	●	↑
Netherlands	3.9	●	↑
European Union	4.1	●	↑
France	4.2	●	↑
Latvia	4.2	●	↑
Denmark	4.3	●	↑
Lithuania	4.3	●	↑
United Kingdom	4.3	●	↑
Hungary	4.5	●	↑
Croatia	4.6	●	↑
Poland	4.7	●	↑
Greece	5.3	●	↑
Slovak Republic	5.6	●	↑
Malta	6.4	●	↑
Bulgaria	7.5	●	↑
Romania	7.8	●	↑

People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)

The number of fatalities caused by road accidents, including drivers and passengers of motorised vehicles and pedal cycles as well as pedestrians. Persons dying on road accidents up to 30 days after the occurrence of the accident are counted as road accident fatalities. After these 30 days, a different cause of death might be declared by reporting institutions. For Member States not using this definition, corrective factors are applied.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: DG MOVE

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	2.5	●	↑
United Kingdom	2.8	●	↑
Denmark	3.0	●	↑
Netherlands	3.1	●	↑
Ireland	3.3	●	↑
Estonia	3.6	●	↑
Germany	3.8	●	↑
Spain	3.9	●	↑
Malta	4.1	●	↑
Luxembourg	4.2	●	↑
Finland	4.3	●	↑
Austria	4.7	●	↑
European Union	4.9	●	↑
Slovenia	5.0	●	↑
Slovak Republic	5.1	●	↑
France	5.2	●	↑
Belgium	5.4	●	↑
Czech Republic	5.4	●	↑
Italy	5.6	●	↑
Portugal	5.8	●	↑
Cyprus	6.2	●	↑
Hungary	6.4	●	↑
Greece	6.8	●	↑
Lithuania	6.8	●	↑
Latvia	7.0	●	↑
Poland	7.5	●	↑
Croatia	8.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	9.6	●	↓
Romania	10.0	●	↓

Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)

Estimated national routine immunisation coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and 1st dose of measles).

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: WHO/UNICEF

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Hungary	99	●	↑
Luxembourg	99	●	↑
Portugal	98	●	↑
Denmark	97	●	↑
Greece	97	●	↑
Sweden	97	●	↑
Belgium	96	●	↑
Czech Republic	96	●	↑
Latvia	96	●	↑
Poland	96	●	↑
Slovak Republic	96	●	↑
Spain	96	●	↑
Germany	95	●	↑
Lithuania	94	●	↑
European Union	93.2	●	↑
Estonia	93	●	↑
Netherlands	93	●	↑
Slovenia	93	●	↑
Bulgaria	92	●	↑
Ireland	92	●	↑
Italy	92	●	↑
United Kingdom	92	●	↑
Malta	91	●	↑
Austria	90	●	↑
Cyprus	90	●	↑
France	90	●	↑
Croatia	89	●	↓
Finland	89	●	↓
Romania	82	●	↓

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Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)

Alcohol consumption measured in liters per person per year.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: ECDC/WHO

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Greece	6.5	●	↑
Sweden	7.1	●	↑
Italy	7.6	●	↑
Malta	8.0	●	••
Netherlands	8.3	●	↑
Finland	8.4	●	↑
Spain	8.6	●	↑
Denmark	9.1	●	↑
Cyprus	9.6	●	••
Slovak Republic	9.7	●	↑
United Kingdom	9.7	●	↑
European Union	9.9	●	↑
Slovenia	10.1	●	↓
Croatia	10.3	●	••
Estonia	10.3	●	↑
Belgium	10.4	●	↓
Poland	10.6	●	↑
Portugal	10.7	●	↓
Germany	10.9	●	↑
Ireland	11.0	●	↓
Hungary	11.1	●	↓
Latvia	11.2	●	↓
Luxembourg	11.3	●	↑
Bulgaria	11.5	●	••
Czech Republic	11.6	●	↓
France	11.7	●	↓
Austria	11.8	●	↗
Lithuania	12.3	●	↑
Romania	NA	●	••

Smoking prevalence (%)

The share of the population aged 15 years and over who report that they currently smoke boxed cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos or a pipe. The data does not include use of other tobacco products such as electronic cigarettes and snuff. The data are collected through a Eurobarometer survey and are based on self-reports during face-to-face interviews in people's homes.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: DG SANTE

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	7	●	↑
United Kingdom	17	●	↑
Belgium	19	●	↑
Denmark	19	●	↑
Ireland	19	●	↑
Netherlands	19	●	↑
Finland	20	●	↑
Luxembourg	21	●	↑
Estonia	23	●	↑
Malta	24	●	↑
Germany	25	●	↑
Italy	25	●	↑
European Union	25.9	●	↓
Portugal	26	●	→
Slovak Republic	26	●	↓
Hungary	27	●	↑
Spain	27	●	↑
Austria	28	●	↓
Cyprus	28	●	↑
Romania	28	●	↓
Slovenia	28	●	↑
Czech Republic	29	●	↓
Lithuania	29	●	↓
Poland	30	●	↓
Latvia	32	●	↓
Croatia	35	●	↓
Bulgaria	36	●	↓
France	36	●	↓
Greece	37	●	→

People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)

Percentage of people covered by health insurance for a core set of services under public programs and through private insurance.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Croatia	100.0	●	••
Czech Republic	100.0	●	••
Denmark	100.0	●	••
Finland	100.0	●	••
Germany	100.0	●	••
Greece	100.0	●	••
Ireland	100.0	●	••
Italy	100.0	●	••
Latvia	100.0	●	••
Malta	100.0	●	••
Portugal	100.0	●	••
Slovenia	100.0	●	••
Sweden	100.0	●	••
United Kingdom	100.0	●	••
Austria	99.9	●	••
France	99.9	●	••
Netherlands	99.9	●	••
Spain	99.9	●	••
Belgium	99.0	●	••
European Union	98.5	●	••
Hungary	95.0	●	••
Slovak Republic	94.5	●	••
Estonia	94.0	●	••
Lithuania	92.5	●	••
Poland	91.5	●	••
Romania	89.0	●	••
Bulgaria	88.2	●	••
Cyprus	83.0	●	••
Luxembourg	NA	●	••

Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)

Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments. Out-of-pocket payments are expenditures borne directly by a patient where neither public nor private insurance cover the full cost of the health good or service. They include cost-sharing and other expenditures paid directly by private households and should also in principle include estimations of informal payments to health care providers.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
France	9.4	●	↑
Netherlands	10.8	●	↑
Luxembourg	10.8	●	↑
Slovenia	12.0	●	↑
Ireland	12.3	●	↑
Germany	12.3	●	↑
Denmark	13.7	●	↑
Czech Republic	14.8	●	↑
Sweden	14.8	●	↑
Croatia	14.8	●	••
United Kingdom	16.0	●	↑
Belgium	17.6	●	↑
European Union	18.1	●	↑
Slovak Republic	18.7	●	↑
Finland	20.2	●	↑
Poland	20.6	●	↑
Romania	20.8	●	••
Italy	23.1	●	↑
Estonia	23.2	●	↑
Spain	23.6	●	↑
Austria	25.3	●	↓
Hungary	26.0	●	↑
Portugal	27.4	●	↗
Lithuania	32.3	●	↓
Greece	34.8	●	↗
Malta	34.9	●	••
Latvia	41.8	●	↓
Cyprus	44.9	●	••
Bulgaria	48.0	●	••

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Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)

Subjective self-evaluation of life, where respondents are asked to evaluate where they feel they stand on a ladder where 0 represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Gallup

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	7.9	●	↑
Denmark	7.6	●	↑
Netherlands	7.5	●	↑
Austria	7.4	●	↑
Sweden	7.4	●	↑
Luxembourg	7.2	●	↑
United Kingdom	7.2	●	↑
Germany	7.1	●	↑
Czech Republic	7.0	●	↑
Ireland	7.0	●	↑
Malta	6.9	●	↑
Belgium	6.9	●	↑
European Union	6.7	●	↑
France	6.7	●	↑
Italy	6.5	●	↑
Spain	6.5	●	↑
Slovak Republic	6.4	●	↑
Cyprus	6.3	●	↑
Lithuania	6.3	●	↑
Slovenia	6.2	●	↑
Poland	6.2	●	↑
Romania	6.2	●	↑
Estonia	6.1	●	↑
Hungary	6.1	●	↑
Latvia	6.0	●	↑
Portugal	5.7	●	↑
Croatia	5.5	●	↑
Greece	5.4	●	↓
Bulgaria	5.1	●	↑

Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)

The share of the children between the age of four and the starting age of compulsory primary education who participated in early childhood education.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
France	100.0	●	↑
Ireland	100.0	●	↑
United Kingdom	100.0	●	↑
Belgium	98.7	●	↑
Denmark	98.0	●	↑
Netherlands	97.6	●	↑
Spain	97.4	●	↑
Luxembourg	96.6	●	↑
Malta	96.5	●	↑
Germany	96.4	●	↑
Latvia	96.3	●	↑
Sweden	96.3	●	↑
European Union	95.7	●	↑
Austria	95.6	●	↑
Hungary	95.6	●	↑
Italy	95.1	●	↑
Portugal	94.2	●	↑
Estonia	92.9	●	↑
Slovenia	92.1	●	↑
Cyprus	92.0	●	↑
Czech Republic	92.0	●	↑
Lithuania	91.9	●	↑
Poland	91.9	●	↑
Romania	89.6	●	↑
Finland	87.8	●	↑
Bulgaria	83.9	●	↓
Croatia	82.8	●	↑
Greece	81.5	●	↓
Slovak Republic	78.2	●	↗

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)

Share of the population aged 18 to 24 with at most lower secondary education who were not involved in any education or training during the four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. Data stem from the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Croatia	3.3	●	↑
Slovenia	4.2	●	↑
Lithuania	4.6	●	↑
Greece	4.7	●	↑
Poland	4.8	●	↑
Ireland	5.0	●	↑
Czech Republic	6.2	●	↑
Luxembourg	6.3	●	↑
Austria	7.3	●	↑
Netherlands	7.3	●	↑
Cyprus	7.8	●	↑
Finland	8.3	●	↑
Latvia	8.3	●	↑
Belgium	8.6	●	↑
Slovak Republic	8.6	●	↑
France	8.9	●	↑
Sweden	9.3	●	↑
Denmark	10.2	●	↓
Germany	10.3	●	→
European Union	10.6	●	↑
United Kingdom	10.7	●	↗
Estonia	11.3	●	↑
Portugal	11.8	●	↑
Hungary	12.5	●	↓
Bulgaria	12.7	●	↑
Italy	14.5	●	→
Romania	16.4	●	↑
Malta	17.5	●	↑
Spain	17.9	●	↑

PISA score (worst 0–600 best)

National scores in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), an internationally standardised assessment that is administered to 15-year-olds in schools. It assesses how far students near the end of compulsory education have acquired some of the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society. Country PISA scores for reading, mathematics and science were averaged to obtain an overall PISA score.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Estonia	524.3	●	↑
Finland	522.7	●	↑
Slovenia	509.3	●	↑
Ireland	509.0	●	↑
Germany	508.1	●	↑
Netherlands	507.9	●	↑
Denmark	504.3	●	↑
Poland	503.9	●	↑
Belgium	502.5	●	↑
United Kingdom	499.9	●	↑
Portugal	497.0	●	↑
Sweden	495.8	●	↑
France	495.7	●	↑
European Union	493.3	●	↑
Austria	492.2	●	↓
Spain	491.4	●	↑
Czech Republic	490.8	●	↓
Latvia	486.8	●	↓
Italy	485.0	●	↓
Luxembourg	483.3	●	↓
Croatia	475.4	●	↓
Lithuania	475.4	●	↓
Hungary	474.4	●	↓
Malta	463.4	●	••
Slovak Republic	462.8	●	↓
Greece	458.5	●	↓
Bulgaria	439.6	●	↓
Cyprus	437.5	●	↓
Romania	437.5	●	↓

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Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)

Share of 15-year-old students failing to reach level 2 ('basic skills level') on the PISA scale for science. The data stem from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), which is a triennial international survey which aims to evaluate education systems by testing the skills and knowledge of 15-year-old students.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Estonia	8.8	●	↑
Finland	11.5	●	↑
Slovenia	15.0	●	↑
Ireland	15.3	●	↑
Denmark	15.9	●	↑
Poland	16.3	●	↑
Germany	17.0	●	↑
Latvia	17.2	●	↑
Portugal	17.4	●	↑
United Kingdom	17.4	●	↑
Spain	18.3	●	↑
Netherlands	18.5	●	↑
Belgium	19.8	●	↑
European Union	20.7	●	↓
Czech Republic	20.7	●	↓
Austria	20.8	●	↓
Sweden	21.6	●	↑
France	22.1	●	↓
Italy	23.2	●	↓
Croatia	24.6	●	↓
Lithuania	24.7	●	↓
Luxembourg	25.9	●	↓
Hungary	26.0	●	↓
Slovak Republic	30.7	●	↓
Malta	32.5	●	••
Greece	32.7	●	↓
Bulgaria	37.9	●	↓
Romania	38.5	●	↓
Cyprus	42.1	●	↓

Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)

Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Estonia	7.8	●	••
Latvia	8.7	●	••
Cyprus	9.5	●	••
Italy	9.6	●	••
Finland	10.0	●	••
Denmark	10.4	●	••
United Kingdom	10.5	●	••
Lithuania	11.6	●	••
Croatia	12.1	●	••
Sweden	12.2	●	••
Netherlands	12.5	●	••
Greece	12.5	●	••
Ireland	12.7	●	••
Poland	13.4	●	••
Spain	13.4	●	••
Slovenia	13.5	●	••
Romania	13.8	●	••
European Union	14.2	●	••
Malta	14.5	●	••
Portugal	14.9	●	••
Germany	15.8	●	••
Austria	15.9	●	••
Slovak Republic	16.0	●	••
Bulgaria	16.4	●	••
Czech Republic	18.8	●	••
Belgium	19.3	●	••
France	20.3	●	••
Luxembourg	20.8	●	••
Hungary	21.4	●	••

Resilient students (%)

Percentage of students who are in the bottom quarter of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS) in the country/economy of assessment and performs in the top quarter of students among all countries/economies, after accounting for socio-economic status.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Estonia	48.3	●	••
Finland	42.8	●	••
Spain	39.2	●	••
Portugal	38.1	●	••
United Kingdom	35.4	●	••
Latvia	35.2	●	••
Slovenia	34.6	●	••
Poland	34.6	●	••
Germany	33.5	●	••
Netherlands	30.7	●	••
European Union	30.0	●	••
Ireland	29.6	●	••
Denmark	27.5	●	••
Belgium	27.2	●	••
France	26.6	●	••
Italy	26.6	●	••
Austria	25.9	●	••
Czech Republic	24.9	●	••
Sweden	24.7	●	••
Croatia	24.4	●	••
Lithuania	23.1	●	••
Malta	21.8	●	••
Luxembourg	20.7	●	••
Hungary	19.3	●	••
Greece	18.1	●	••
Slovak Republic	17.5	●	••
Bulgaria	13.6	●	••
Romania	11.3	●	••
Cyprus	9.5	●	••

Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)

Share of the population aged 30-34 who have successfully completed tertiary studies (e.g. university, higher technical institution, etc.).
This educational attainment refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 5-8 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 5-6 for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Lithuania	57.6	●	↑
Cyprus	57.1	●	↑
Ireland	56.3	●	↑
Luxembourg	56.2	●	↑
Sweden	52.0	●	↑
Netherlands	49.4	●	↑
Denmark	49.1	●	↑
United Kingdom	48.8	●	↑
Belgium	47.6	●	↑
Estonia	47.2	●	↑
France	46.2	●	↑
Poland	45.7	●	↑
Greece	44.3	●	↑
Finland	44.2	●	↑
Latvia	42.7	●	↑
Slovenia	42.7	●	↑
Spain	42.4	●	↑
Austria	40.7	●	↑
European Union	40.6	●	↑
Slovak Republic	37.7	●	↑
Germany	34.9	●	↑
Malta	34.2	●	↑
Croatia	34.1	●	↑
Bulgaria	33.7	●	↑
Czech Republic	33.7	●	↑
Hungary	33.7	●	↓
Portugal	33.5	●	↗
Italy	27.8	●	↗
Romania	24.6	●	↓

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

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Adult participation in learning (%)

Share of people aged 25 to 64 who stated that they received formal or non-formal education and training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding those who did not answer to the question 'participation in education and training'. Adult learning covers formal and non-formal learning activities – both general and vocational – undertaken by adults after leaving initial education and training. Data stem from the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	29.2	●	↑
Finland	28.5	●	↑
Denmark	23.5	●	↑
Estonia	19.7	●	↑
Netherlands	19.1	●	↑
France	18.6	●	↑
Luxembourg	18.0	●	↑
Austria	15.1	●	↑
United Kingdom	14.6	●	↑
Ireland	12.5	●	↑
Slovenia	11.4	●	↑
European Union	11.2	●	↑
Malta	10.8	●	↑
Spain	10.5	●	↑
Portugal	10.3	●	↑
Belgium	8.5	●	↑
Czech Republic	8.5	●	→
Germany	8.2	●	→
Italy	8.1	●	↑
Cyprus	6.7	●	↓
Latvia	6.7	●	↗
Lithuania	6.6	●	↗
Hungary	6.0	●	↓
Poland	5.7	●	↑
Greece	4.5	●	↗
Slovak Republic	4.0	●	↗
Croatia	2.9	●	↓
Bulgaria	2.5	●	→
Romania	0.9	●	↓

Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)

Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adults Skills (PIAAC) (or proficiency in problem solving in technology-rich environments). The Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) is a programme of assessment and analysis of adult skills. The Survey of Adult Skills component measures adults' proficiency in key information-processing skills - literacy, numeracy and problem solving - and gathers information and data on how adults use their skills at home, at work and in the wider community.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	282.2	●	••
Belgium	280.4	●	••
Netherlands	280.3	●	••
Sweden	279.1	●	••
Denmark	278.3	●	••
Slovak Republic	275.8	●	••
Czech Republic	275.7	●	••
Austria	275.0	●	••
Estonia	273.1	●	••
Germany	271.7	●	••
Lithuania	267.2	●	••
Cyprus	264.6	●	••
United Kingdom	261.8	●	••
European Union	261.3	●	••
Poland	259.8	●	••
Slovenia	257.6	●	••
Ireland	255.6	●	••
France	254.2	●	••
Greece	251.9	●	••
Italy	247.1	●	••
Spain	245.8	●	••
Bulgaria	NA	●	••
Croatia	NA	●	••
Hungary	NA	●	••
Latvia	NA	●	••
Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••
Portugal	NA	●	••
Romania	NA	●	••

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)

The difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The indicator has been defined as unadjusted, because it gives an overall picture of gender inequalities in terms of pay and measures a concept which is broader than the concept of equal pay for equal work. All employees working in firms with ten or more employees, without restrictions for age and hours worked, are included.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (SES)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	3.5	●	↑
Italy	5.0	●	↑
Luxembourg	5.0	●	↑
Belgium	6.0	●	↑
Poland	7.2	●	↑
Slovenia	8.0	●	↑
Croatia	11.6	●	↑
Malta	12.2	●	↑
Greece	12.5	●	••
Sweden	12.6	●	↑
Bulgaria	13.6	●	↑
Cyprus	13.7	●	↑
Ireland	13.9	●	••
Hungary	14.2	●	↑
European Union	14.5	●	↑
Denmark	14.7	●	↑
Spain	15.1	●	→
Lithuania	15.2	●	↓
Netherlands	15.2	●	↑
France	15.4	●	→
Latvia	15.7	●	↑
Portugal	16.3	●	↓
Finland	16.7	●	↑
Slovak Republic	19.8	●	↓
Austria	19.9	●	↑
United Kingdom	20.8	●	→
Germany	21.0	●	↗
Czech Republic	21.1	●	↗
Estonia	25.6	●	↗

Gender employment gap (p.p.)

Difference between the employment rates of men and women aged 20 to 64. The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Lithuania	2.3	●	↑
Finland	3.7	●	↑
Latvia	4.2	●	↑
Sweden	4.3	●	↑
Denmark	6.7	●	↑
Portugal	6.8	●	↑
Slovenia	7.3	●	↑
France	7.6	●	↑
Estonia	7.8	●	↑
Luxembourg	8.0	●	↑
Germany	8.1	●	↑
Bulgaria	8.2	●	↑
Belgium	8.4	●	↑
Austria	9.0	●	↑
United Kingdom	9.9	●	↑
Netherlands	10.1	●	↑
Croatia	10.2	●	↓
Cyprus	10.4	●	↓
European Union	11.4	●	→
Spain	12.1	●	↓
Ireland	12.2	●	→
Slovak Republic	13.7	●	↑
Poland	14.4	●	↓
Czech Republic	15.2	●	↑
Hungary	15.3	●	↓
Romania	18.3	●	↓
Italy	19.8	●	→
Greece	21.0	●	↓
Malta	22.3	●	↑

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Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)

The indicator measures the share of individuals that are not actively seeking work, so they are neither employed nor unemployed and considered to be outside the labour force, because of caring responsibilities. While several reasons may exist why somebody is not seeking employment, only the main one is considered. "Inactivity due to caring responsibilities" refers to the reasons 'looking after children or incapacitated adults' and 'other family or personal responsibilities'.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	5.3	●	↑
Sweden	6.2	●	↑
Netherlands	11.1	●	↑
France	11.3	●	↑
Finland	12.2	●	↑
Slovenia	12.3	●	↑
Portugal	14.9	●	↑
Luxembourg	15.0	●	↑
Belgium	17.3	●	↑
Lithuania	18.0	●	↑
Latvia	18.4	●	↑
Greece	18.7	●	↑
Austria	18.8	●	↑
Germany	18.8	●	↑
Croatia	19.9	●	↑
European Union	21.4	●	↓
Hungary	23.0	●	↓
Romania	23.6	●	↓
Italy	25.3	●	↓
Slovak Republic	26.8	●	↓
Czech Republic	27.1	●	↓
United Kingdom	27.2	●	↑
Bulgaria	27.8	●	↓
Spain	28.5	●	↗
Estonia	29.4	●	↓
Poland	29.8	●	↓
Ireland	37.8	●	↗
Malta	38.2	●	↓
Cyprus	41.6	●	↓

Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

The proportion of women in national parliaments and national governments. The national parliament is the national legislative assembly and the indicator refers to both chambers (lower house and an upper house, where relevant). The count of members of a parliament includes the president/speaker/leader of the parliament.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: European Institute for Gender Equality

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	46.4	●	↑
Finland	41.5	●	↑
Belgium	39.5	●	↓
Spain	39.3	●	→
Austria	37.7	●	↑
Denmark	37.4	●	→
France	37.0	●	↑
Portugal	36.5	●	↑
Italy	35.4	●	↑
Netherlands	33.5	●	↓
Germany	31.9	●	↓
European Union	31.8	●	↗
Latvia	30.0	●	↑
United Kingdom	29.0	●	↗
Estonia	27.7	●	↗
Poland	26.4	●	→
Bulgaria	25.8	●	↑
Luxembourg	25.0	●	↓
Ireland	24.2	●	↗
Slovenia	22.1	●	↓
Lithuania	22.0	●	↓
Czech Republic	21.1	●	→
Slovak Republic	20.7	●	→
Croatia	20.5	●	↓
Romania	19.6	●	↑
Greece	18.3	●	↓
Cyprus	18.2	●	↗
Malta	14.9	●	→
Hungary	12.6	●	→

Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)

The share of female board members in the largest publicly listed companies. Only companies which are registered in the country concerned are counted. Board members cover all members of the highest decision-making body in each company (i.e. chairperson, non-executive directors, senior executives and employee representatives, where present).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: European Institute for Gender Equality

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
France	44.0	●	↑
Italy	36.4	●	↑
Sweden	36.1	●	↑
Finland	34.5	●	↑
Germany	33.8	●	↑
Belgium	32.0	●	↑
Netherlands	30.7	●	↑
United Kingdom	29.9	●	↗
European Union	29.3	●	↑
Latvia	29.0	●	↓
Slovenia	27.9	●	↑
Denmark	27.7	●	↗
Austria	26.1	●	↑
Slovak Republic	24.1	●	↑
Spain	23.7	●	↑
Portugal	21.6	●	↑
Poland	21.0	●	→
Ireland	18.7	●	↗
Croatia	17.2	●	↓
Hungary	14.9	●	↓
Bulgaria	14.5	●	↓
Czech Republic	13.8	●	↗
Luxembourg	13.3	●	→
Cyprus	11.2	●	→
Romania	11.0	●	↓
Lithuania	10.8	●	↓
Malta	9.5	●	↗
Greece	9.1	●	↓
Estonia	8.0	●	↓

Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)

Percentage of the women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Gallup

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Slovenia	86	●	↑
Luxembourg	82	●	↑
Spain	82	●	↑
Austria	80	●	↑
Denmark	79	●	↑
Finland	78	●	↓
United Kingdom	77	●	↑
Netherlands	76	●	↑
Ireland	74	●	↑
Estonia	70	●	↑
France	70	●	↑
Germany	69	●	↑
European Union	68.3	●	↑
Croatia	68	●	↑
Poland	68	●	↑
Portugal	67	●	↑
Sweden	67	●	→
Czech Republic	65	●	↑
Malta	65	●	↓
Cyprus	64	●	↑
Lithuania	63	●	↑
Slovak Republic	62	●	↑
Hungary	56	●	↑
Italy	56	●	↗
Romania	54	●	↗
Belgium	53	●	↓
Bulgaria	52	●	↓
Latvia	52	●	↓
Greece	47	●	↓

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Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)

The share of total population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor an indoor flushing toilet in their household.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Germany	0.0	●	↑
Malta	0.0	●	••
Netherlands	0.0	●	↑
Belgium	0.1	●	↑
Ireland	0.1	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.1	●	↑
Slovenia	0.1	●	↑
Finland	0.2	●	↑
Greece	0.2	●	↑
Spain	0.2	●	↑
Austria	0.3	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.3	●	↑
Italy	0.3	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.3	●	••
Denmark	0.4	●	↑
France	0.4	●	↑
Cyprus	0.5	●	↑
Portugal	0.6	●	↑
Slovak Republic	0.9	●	↑
Croatia	1.1	●	↑
European Union	1.7	●	↑
Poland	2.0	●	↑
Hungary	3.4	●	→
Estonia	4.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	8.9	●	↑
Latvia	9.0	●	↑
Lithuania	10.8	●	↓
Romania	25.6	●	↗
Sweden	NA	●	••

Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)

The percentage of population connected to wastewater treatment systems with at least secondary treatment. Thereby, wastewater from urban sources or elsewhere is treated by a process generally involving biological treatment with a secondary settlement or other process, resulting in a removal of organic material that reduces the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) by at least 70 % and the chemical oxygen demand (COD) by at least 75 %.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	100.0	●	••
Austria	99.8	●	↑
Netherlands	99.5	●	↑
Luxembourg	97.0	●	↑
Germany	96.0	●	↑
Sweden	95.0	●	↑
Latvia	95.0	●	↑
Greece	93.4	●	↑
Spain	92.9	●	••
Denmark	91.8	●	↑
Estonia	87.9	●	↑
Finland	85.0	●	••
Portugal	84.6	●	••
European Union	83.1	●	↑
Belgium	83.0	●	↑
Czech Republic	82.3	●	↑
France	80.0	●	↑
Hungary	79.2	●	↑
Lithuania	73.8	●	↑
Poland	73.5	●	↑
Slovenia	67.4	●	↑
Slovak Republic	65.0	●	••
Bulgaria	63.2	●	↑
Ireland	61.2	●	→
Italy	59.6	●	••
Romania	46.5	●	↑
Croatia	36.9	●	→
Cyprus	29.8	●	••
Malta	14.9	●	↓

Freshwater abstraction (% long term average available water)

Annual total fresh water abstraction in a country as a percentage of its long-term annual average available water (LTAA) from renewable fresh water resources (groundwater and surface water). Total fresh water abstraction includes water removed from any fresh water source, either permanently or temporarily. Mine water and drainage water as well as water abstractions from precipitation are included, whereas water used for hydroelectricity generation (in situ use) is excluded.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Latvia	0.6	●	↑
Slovak Republic	0.7	●	↑
Sweden	1.2	●	••
Lithuania	1.3	●	↑
Ireland	1.4	●	••
Luxembourg	2.7	●	↑
Slovenia	2.9	●	↑
Hungary	3.4	●	↑
United Kingdom	4.2	●	••
Denmark	4.5	●	↑
Bulgaria	5.6	●	↑
Finland	6.0	●	••
Portugal	6.6	●	••
Netherlands	8.7	●	↑
Czech Republic	10.2	●	↑
European Union	12.6	●	↑
Germany	13.0	●	↑
France	13.9	●	↑
Estonia	14.5	●	↑
Belgium	15.2	●	↑
Greece	15.6	●	↑
Romania	17.1	●	↑
Poland	17.7	●	↑
Spain	28.1	●	↗
Malta	51.2	●	→
Cyprus	67.4	●	↗
Austria	NA	●	••
Croatia	NA	●	••
Italy	NA	●	••

Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/capita/year)

Imports of groundwater depletion embedded in international crop trade. Estimates are based on a combination of global, crop-specific estimates of non-renewable groundwater abstraction and international food trade data. This indicator was calculated by aggregating bilateral import data into an overall country score, and expressed per capita.

Reference year: 2010 or closest year available
Source: Dalin et al. (2017)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Poland	2.3	●	••
Hungary	3.2	●	••
Estonia	4.7	●	••
Finland	5.3	●	••
Romania	5.5	●	••
Slovak Republic	5.6	●	••
Croatia	5.6	●	••
France	5.9	●	••
Czech Republic	5.9	●	••
Spain	6.2	●	••
Lithuania	6.4	●	••
Portugal	6.7	●	••
Germany	6.7	●	••
Latvia	6.9	●	••
European Union	7.1	●	••
Bulgaria	7.2	●	••
Austria	7.5	●	••
Italy	7.8	●	••
Sweden	8.0	●	••
Greece	8.0	●	••
Slovenia	9.1	●	••
United Kingdom	9.4	●	••
Denmark	9.9	●	••
Netherlands	10.1	●	••
Ireland	10.3	●	••
Malta	13.4	●	••
Cyprus	14.9	●	••
Belgium	15.7	●	••
Luxembourg	19.2	●	••

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Population using safely managed water services (%)

Percentage of the population using a safely managed drinking water service. A safely managed drinking water service is one where people use an "improved" source meeting three criteria: it is accessible on premises, water is available when needed, and the water supplied is free from contamination. Improved sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	100.0	●	↑
Malta	99.9	●	↑
Cyprus	99.6	●	↑
Germany	99.2	●	↑
Greece	98.9	●	↑
Ireland	98.9	●	↑
Austria	98.7	●	↑
Belgium	98.4	●	↑
Luxembourg	98.2	●	↑
Spain	98.2	●	↑
Slovenia	98.0	●	↑
Sweden	98.0	●	↑
Czech Republic	97.6	●	↑
Finland	96.9	●	↑
Denmark	96.7	●	↑
Bulgaria	96.6	●	↑
United Kingdom	95.7	●	↑
European Union	95.6	●	↑
Portugal	95.1	●	↑
Poland	93.9	●	→
Italy	93.7	●	↑
Slovak Republic	93.4	●	→
France	93.3	●	→
Lithuania	91.7	●	↑
Croatia	90.5	●	↓
Romania	87.8	●	↓
Latvia	81.9	●	→
Estonia	81.7	●	↓
Hungary	81.5	●	↑

Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)

Percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services. Safely managed sanitation services are "improved" sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households, and where the excreta produced should either be treated and disposed of in situ, stored temporarily and then emptied, transported and treated off-site, or transported through a sewer with wastewater and then treated off-site. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	97.6	●	↑
Netherlands	97.5	●	↑
Spain	97.5	●	↑
Belgium	97.1	●	↑
Austria	96.8	●	↑
Germany	95.5	●	↑
Italy	95.4	●	↑
Luxembourg	93.7	●	↑
Denmark	93.2	●	↑
Malta	93.0	●	↑
Estonia	92.9	●	↑
Sweden	92.3	●	↑
France	92.1	●	↑
Finland	91.6	●	↑
European Union	89.2	●	↑
Czech Republic	81.9	●	↓
Slovak Republic	81.7	●	↓
Latvia	78.4	●	↗
Poland	77.1	●	↗
Slovenia	75.7	●	→
Hungary	75.6	●	↑
Cyprus	75.6	●	↓
Greece	75.2	●	→
Ireland	70.3	●	↑
Portugal	61.7	●	→
Lithuania	61.2	●	→
Croatia	60.1	●	→
Romania	57.1	●	↗
Bulgaria	48.9	●	↓

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)

Share of population who are in the state of enforced inability to keep home adequately warm.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Austria	1.6	●	↑
Finland	1.7	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.9	●	↑
Netherlands	2.2	●	↑
Estonia	2.3	●	↑
Sweden	2.3	●	↑
Czech Republic	2.7	●	↑
Germany	2.9	●	↑
Denmark	3.0	●	↑
Slovenia	3.3	●	↑
Slovak Republic	4.3	●	↑
Ireland	4.4	●	↑
France	5.0	●	↑
Poland	5.1	●	↑
Belgium	5.2	●	→
United Kingdom	5.5	●	↑
Hungary	6.1	●	↑
European Union	7.3	●	↑
Latvia	7.5	●	↑
Malta	7.6	●	↑
Croatia	7.7	●	↑
Spain	9.1	●	↑
Romania	9.6	●	↑
Italy	14.0	●	↑
Portugal	19.4	●	↑
Cyprus	21.9	●	↑
Greece	22.7	●	↑
Lithuania	27.9	●	↗
Bulgaria	33.7	●	↗

Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)

The indicator measures the share of renewable energy consumption in gross final energy consumption according to the Renewable Energy Directive. The gross final energy consumption is the energy used by end-consumers (final energy consumption) plus grid losses and self-consumption of power plants.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	54.5	●	↑
Finland	41.0	●	↑
Latvia	39.0	●	↑
Denmark	35.8	●	↑
Austria	32.6	●	↑
Estonia	29.2	●	↑
Portugal	28.1	●	↑
Croatia	27.3	●	↓
Lithuania	25.8	●	↑
Romania	24.5	●	↓
Slovenia	21.5	●	→
Bulgaria	18.7	●	→
Italy	18.3	●	→
Spain	17.5	●	↗
European Union	17.0	●	→
Greece	16.3	●	→
France	16.3	●	↗
Germany	15.5	●	→
Czech Republic	14.8	●	↓
Hungary	13.3	●	↓
Slovak Republic	11.5	●	↓
Poland	10.9	●	↓
Ireland	10.7	●	→
United Kingdom	10.2	●	↗
Cyprus	9.9	●	→
Belgium	9.1	●	→
Malta	7.2	●	↗
Netherlands	6.6	●	→
Luxembourg	6.4	●	→

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

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CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)

A measure of the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing CO_2 emissions from the combustion of fuel by electricity output. This indicator was calculated by dividing national data on Total CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heat ($MtCO_2$) over Electricity output (TWh).

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: SE4ALL

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	0.2	●	↑
France	0.5	●	↑
Finland	0.6	●	↑
Slovenia	0.9	●	↑
Spain	0.9	●	↑
Bulgaria	0.9	●	↑
Portugal	1.0	●	↑
Austria	1.1	●	→
Romania	1.1	●	↑
Denmark	1.1	●	↑
European Union	1.2	●	↑
Slovak Republic	1.2	●	↑
Germany	1.2	●	↑
Italy	1.2	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.2	●	↑
Czech Republic	1.3	●	↑
Latvia	1.3	●	→
Greece	1.3	●	↑
Ireland	1.3	●	↑
Malta	1.3	●	→
Cyprus	1.4	●	↗
Croatia	1.4	●	→
Belgium	1.4	●	→
Hungary	1.5	●	→
Netherlands	1.5	●	→
Estonia	1.5	●	→
Poland	1.8	●	↗
Lithuania	2.9	●	↓
Luxembourg	11.6	●	↓

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)

Measures the effective enforcement of fundamental labor rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of discrimination with respect to employment, and freedom from forced labor and child labor.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: World Justice Project

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	0.95	●	••
Finland	0.87	●	••
Germany	0.85	●	••
Austria	0.81	●	••
Netherlands	0.81	●	••
Belgium	0.79	●	••
France	0.79	●	••
Spain	0.76	●	••
Sweden	0.75	●	••
European Union	0.74	●	••
Czech Republic	0.73	●	••
Romania	0.73	●	••
Slovenia	0.73	●	••
Portugal	0.71	●	••
Estonia	0.71	●	••
Croatia	0.70	●	••
United Kingdom	0.69	●	••
Hungary	0.69	●	••
Bulgaria	0.67	●	••
Poland	0.67	●	••
Italy	0.57	●	••
Greece	0.55	●	••
Cyprus	NA	●	••
Ireland	NA	●	••
Latvia	NA	●	••
Lithuania	NA	●	••
Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••
Slovak Republic	NA	●	••

Gross disposable income (€/capita)

The indicator reflects the purchasing power of households and their ability to invest in goods and services or save for the future, by accounting for taxes and social contributions and monetary in-kind social benefits. It is calculated as the adjusted gross disposable income of households and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) divided by the purchasing power parities (PPP) of the actual individual consumption of households and by the total resident population.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	32,681	●	↑
Germany	28,473	●	↑
Austria	26,730	●	↑
Netherlands	25,648	●	↑
Sweden	25,123	●	↑
Finland	25,029	●	↑
France	25,022	●	↑
Belgium	24,961	●	↑
Denmark	24,957	●	↑
United Kingdom	23,597	●	↑
Italy	22,373	●	↑
European Union	22,170	●	↑
Ireland	20,760	●	↑
Spain	19,336	●	↑
Cyprus	18,458	●	↑
Portugal	18,050	●	↑
Czech Republic	17,971	●	↑
Lithuania	17,561	●	↑
Slovenia	17,502	●	↑
Slovak Republic	16,652	●	↑
Estonia	15,963	●	↑
Poland	15,687	●	↑
Greece	14,768	●	↓
Hungary	14,409	●	↗
Latvia	14,036	●	↑
Romania	12,786	●	↑
Croatia	12,109	●	••
Bulgaria	10,875	●	↗
Malta	NA	●	••

Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)

The share of the population aged 15 to 29 who is not employed and not involved in education or training.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	5.7	●	↑
Sweden	7.0	●	↑
Malta	7.4	●	↑
Luxembourg	7.5	●	↑
Germany	7.9	●	↑
Austria	8.4	●	↑
Denmark	8.5	●	↑
Slovenia	8.8	●	↑
Lithuania	9.3	●	↑
Czech Republic	9.5	●	↑
Portugal	9.6	●	↑
Finland	10.1	●	↑
Ireland	11.6	●	↑
Latvia	11.6	●	↑
Estonia	11.7	●	↑
United Kingdom	11.7	●	↑
Belgium	12.0	●	↑
Poland	12.1	●	↑
Hungary	12.9	●	↑
European Union	13.1	●	↑
France	13.6	●	↑
Slovak Republic	14.6	●	↑
Cyprus	14.9	●	↑
Spain	15.3	●	↑
Croatia	15.6	●	↑
Romania	17.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	18.1	●	↑
Greece	19.5	●	↑
Italy	23.4	●	↗

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Employment rate (%)

Share of the population aged 20 to 64 which is employed. Employed persons are defined as persons who, during a reference week, worked at least one hour for pay or profit or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	82.6	●	↑
Czech Republic	79.9	●	↑
Germany	79.9	●	↑
Estonia	79.5	●	↑
Netherlands	79.2	●	↑
United Kingdom	78.7	●	↑
Denmark	78.2	●	↑
Lithuania	77.8	●	↑
Latvia	76.8	●	↑
Finland	76.3	●	↑
Austria	76.2	●	↑
Portugal	75.4	●	↑
Slovenia	75.4	●	↑
Malta	75.0	●	↑
Hungary	74.4	●	↑
Ireland	74.1	●	↑
Cyprus	73.9	●	↑
European Union	73.2	●	↑
Bulgaria	72.4	●	↑
Slovak Republic	72.4	●	↑
Poland	72.2	●	↑
Luxembourg	72.1	●	↑
France	71.8	●	↑
Romania	69.9	●	↑
Belgium	69.7	●	↑
Spain	67.0	●	↑
Croatia	65.2	●	↑
Italy	63.0	●	↗
Greece	59.5	●	↑

Long term unemployment rate (%)

Share of the economically active population aged 15 to 74 who has been unemployed for 12 months or more. Unemployed persons are defined as persons aged 15-74 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available to start working within the next two weeks and were either actively seeking work in the last four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months. The unemployment period is defined as the duration of a job search, or as the length of time since the last job was held (if shorter than the time spent on a job search).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Czech Republic	0.7	●	↑
Poland	1.0	●	↑
Denmark	1.1	●	↑
Malta	1.1	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.1	●	↑
Sweden	1.2	●	↑
Estonia	1.3	●	↑
Austria	1.4	●	↑
Germany	1.4	●	↑
Hungary	1.4	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.4	●	↑
Netherlands	1.4	●	↑
Finland	1.6	●	↑
Romania	1.8	●	↑
Lithuania	2.0	●	↑
Ireland	2.1	●	↑
Slovenia	2.2	●	↑
Cyprus	2.7	●	↑
Belgium	2.9	●	↑
Bulgaria	3.0	●	↑
European Union	3.1	●	↑
Latvia	3.1	●	↑
Portugal	3.1	●	↑
Croatia	3.4	●	↑
France	3.8	●	↑
Slovak Republic	4.0	●	↑
Italy	6.2	●	↗
Spain	6.4	●	↑
Greece	13.6	●	↑

People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)

Number of fatal accidents that occur during the course of work and lead to the death of the victim within one year of the accident. The incidence rate refers to the number of fatal accidents per 100,000 persons in employment.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Malta	0.5	●	↑
Cyprus	0.5	●	↑
Netherlands	0.6	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.9	●	↑
Germany	0.9	●	↑
Sweden	0.9	●	↑
Denmark	0.9	●	↑
Finland	0.9	●	↑
Estonia	1.2	●	↑
Greece	1.2	●	↑
Belgium	1.7	●	↑
European Union	1.8	●	↑
Czech Republic	1.8	●	↑
Slovenia	1.9	●	↑
Ireland	1.9	●	↑
Spain	2.0	●	↑
Poland	2.0	●	↑
Slovak Republic	2.0	●	↑
Hungary	2.0	●	↑
Italy	2.1	●	↑
Latvia	2.3	●	↑
Austria	2.5	●	↑
Croatia	2.6	●	↓
France	2.7	●	→
Luxembourg	2.7	●	↓
Lithuania	2.8	●	↑
Portugal	2.9	●	↑
Bulgaria	3.4	●	↑
Romania	4.5	●	↑

Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)

Estimation of the number of people in modern slavery. Modern slavery is defined as people in forced labour or forced marriage. It is calculated based on standardised surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Walk Free Foundation (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	1.5	●	••
Sweden	1.6	●	••
Denmark	1.6	●	••
Finland	1.7	●	••
Ireland	1.7	●	••
Austria	1.7	●	••
Netherlands	1.8	●	••
France	2.0	●	••
Belgium	2.0	●	••
Germany	2.0	●	••
United Kingdom	2.1	●	••
Slovenia	2.2	●	••
Spain	2.3	●	••
Italy	2.4	●	••
Portugal	2.5	●	••
European Union	2.6	●	••
Czech Republic	2.9	●	••
Slovak Republic	2.9	●	••
Poland	3.4	●	••
Estonia	3.6	●	••
Hungary	3.7	●	••
Latvia	3.9	●	••
Cyprus	4.2	●	••
Romania	4.3	●	••
Bulgaria	4.5	●	••
Lithuania	5.8	●	••
Croatia	6.0	●	••
Greece	7.9	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••

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Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)

Number of fatal work-related accidents associated with imported goods. Calculated using extensions to a multiregional input-output table.

Reference year: 2010 or closest year available
Source: Alsamawi et al (2017)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	0.2	●	••
Hungary	0.4	●	••
Bulgaria	0.4	●	••
Poland	0.5	●	••
Croatia	0.5	●	••
Latvia	0.6	●	••
Slovak Republic	0.7	●	••
Lithuania	0.7	●	••
Estonia	0.7	●	••
Czech Republic	0.8	●	••
Italy	0.9	●	••
Portugal	0.9	●	••
Greece	0.9	●	••
Slovenia	1.0	●	••
Finland	1.0	●	••
Cyprus	1.3	●	••
Sweden	1.3	●	••
European Union	1.4	●	••
Malta	1.5	●	••
Spain	1.5	●	••
Denmark	1.6	●	••
Ireland	1.6	●	••
Germany	1.7	●	••
Belgium	1.8	●	••
United Kingdom	1.8	●	••
France	1.9	●	••
Austria	1.9	●	••
Netherlands	2.1	●	••
Luxembourg	7.0	●	••

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)

The indicator measures gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) as a percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP).

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	3.4	●	↑
Austria	3.2	●	↑
Denmark	3.1	●	↑
Germany	3.0	●	↑
Finland	2.8	●	↑
Belgium	2.6	●	↑
France	2.2	●	↑
Netherlands	2.0	●	↑
Slovenia	1.9	●	↑
European Union	1.8	●	↑
Czech Republic	1.8	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.7	●	↑
Hungary	1.4	●	→
Italy	1.4	●	→
Portugal	1.3	●	↑
Estonia	1.3	●	↓
Luxembourg	1.3	●	→
Spain	1.2	●	↓
Greece	1.1	●	↑
Ireland	1.1	●	↓
Poland	1.0	●	↗
Lithuania	0.9	●	↓
Slovak Republic	0.9	●	→
Croatia	0.9	●	↗
Bulgaria	0.8	●	↓
Cyprus	0.6	●	→
Malta	0.5	●	↓
Latvia	0.5	●	↓
Romania	0.5	●	↗

R&D personnel (% of active population)

Share of R&D personnel broken down by the following institutional sectors: business enterprise (BES), government (GOV), higher education (HES), private non-profit (PNP). Data are presented in full-time equivalents as a share of the economically active population (the 'labour force').

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	2.2	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.9	●	↑
Finland	1.9	●	↑
Austria	1.8	●	↑
Sweden	1.7	●	↑
Belgium	1.7	●	↑
Germany	1.6	●	↑
Netherlands	1.6	●	↑
France	1.5	●	↑
Slovenia	1.5	●	↑
Czech Republic	1.3	●	↑
Ireland	1.3	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.3	●	↑
European Union	1.3	●	↑
Italy	1.2	●	↑
Portugal	1.1	●	↑
Greece	1.0	●	↑
Spain	1.0	●	↑
Estonia	0.9	●	↗
Hungary	0.9	●	↑
Poland	0.9	●	↑
Lithuania	0.8	●	→
Bulgaria	0.7	●	↑
Slovak Republic	0.7	●	↗
Malta	0.7	●	↓
Croatia	0.7	●	↑
Latvia	0.6	●	↓
Romania	0.4	●	→
Cyprus	0.4	●	→

Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)

Requests for protection of an invention directed either directly to the European Patent Office (EPO) or filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty and designating the EPO (Euro-PCT), regardless of whether they are granted or not. If one application to the EPO has more than one inventor, the application is divided equally among all of them and subsequently among their countries of residence, thus avoiding double counting. Euro-PCT applications are allocated according to the nationality of the first listed applicant. The data shows the total number of applications per country and per million inhabitants.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available *Source:* European Patents Office

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	283.5	●	↑
Denmark	246.6	●	↑
Finland	235.7	●	↑
Austria	231.4	●	↑
Germany	228.8	●	↑
Netherlands	203.6	●	↑
Belgium	145.8	●	↑
France	141.9	●	↑
European Union	106.8	●	↑
Luxembourg	93.9	●	↑
United Kingdom	82.6	●	↑
Ireland	77.6	●	↑
Italy	68.5	●	↓
Slovenia	55.3	●	↓
Spain	35.6	●	→
Czech Republic	33.8	●	↗
Estonia	27.6	●	↗
Hungary	20.1	●	↓
Poland	18.1	●	→
Malta	14.4	●	→
Portugal	13.8	●	→
Latvia	11.4	●	↓
Cyprus	10.6	●	→
Slovak Republic	10.1	●	→
Greece	8.4	●	↓
Lithuania	7.6	●	↓
Romania	5.1	●	↓
Croatia	4.8	●	→
Bulgaria	4.1	●	↓

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Households with broadband access (%)

Percentage of households with broadband internet service. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	97.0	●	↑
United Kingdom	95.0	●	↑
Finland	93.0	●	↑
Luxembourg	93.0	●	↑
Denmark	90.0	●	↑
Germany	90.0	●	↑
Sweden	90.0	●	↑
Estonia	89.0	●	↑
Austria	88.0	●	↑
Ireland	88.0	●	↑
Slovenia	87.0	●	↑
Cyprus	86.0	●	↑
Czech Republic	86.0	●	↑
Spain	86.0	●	↑
European Union	85.8	●	↑
Belgium	84.0	●	↑
Malta	84.0	●	↑
Hungary	83.0	●	↑
Italy	83.0	●	↑
Croatia	81.0	●	↑
France	81.0	●	↑
Latvia	79.0	●	↑
Poland	79.0	●	↑
Romania	79.0	●	↑
Slovak Republic	79.0	●	↑
Lithuania	78.0	●	↑
Portugal	77.0	●	↑
Greece	76.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	71.0	●	↑

Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)

Difference in the percentage of households with broadband internet service between households in urban areas as opposed to those in rural areas.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Malta	0**	●	↑
Belgium	0.0	●	↑
Netherlands	0.0	●	↑
Slovenia	0.0	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.0	●	↑
Austria	2.0	●	↑
Denmark	2.0	●	↑
Estonia	2.0	●	↑
Luxembourg	2.0	●	↑
Germany	3.0	●	↑
Finland	4.0	●	↑
Italy	4.0	●	↑
Czech Republic	5.0	●	↑
Latvia	6.0	●	↑
European Union	6.8	●	↑
Poland	7.0	●	↑
Sweden	7.0	●	↑
France	8.0	●	↑
Hungary	11.0	●	↑
Croatia	12.0	●	↑
Cyprus	12.0	●	→
Ireland	12.0	●	↓
Lithuania	12.0	●	↑
Spain	13.0	●	↓
Slovak Republic	15.0	●	↓
Bulgaria	21.0	●	↑
Portugal	21.0	●	→
Romania	21.0	●	↑
Greece	22.0	●	→

Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)

Percentage of people aged 55–74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	70.0	●	••
Netherlands	64.0	●	••
Sweden	57.0	●	••
United Kingdom	53.0	●	••
Denmark	51.0	●	••
Finland	51.0	●	••
Germany	45.0	●	••
Austria	40.0	●	••
Belgium	39.0	●	••
France	35.0	●	••
European Union	34.1	●	••
Czech Republic	31.0	●	••
Estonia	28.0	●	••
Ireland	28.0	●	••
Slovak Republic	26.0	●	••
Spain	26.0	●	••
Lithuania	23.0	●	••
Slovenia	23.0	●	••
Italy	22.0	●	••
Hungary	21.0	●	••
Latvia	21.0	●	••
Cyprus	20.0	●	••
Malta	19.0	●	••
Portugal	19.0	●	••
Croatia	16.0	●	••
Poland	15.0	●	••
Greece	14.0	●	••
Bulgaria	10.0	●	••
Romania	9.0	●	••

Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)

Survey-based assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: World Bank

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Germany	4.4	●	↑
Sweden	4.2	●	↑
Netherlands	4.2	●	↑
Austria	4.2	●	↑
United Kingdom	4.0	●	↑
Finland	4.0	●	↑
France	4.0	●	↑
Belgium	4.0	●	↑
Denmark	4.0	●	↑
European Union	3.9	●	↑
Italy	3.9	●	↑
Spain	3.8	●	↑
Luxembourg	3.6	●	↑
Czech Republic	3.5	●	↑
Ireland	3.3	●	↑
Hungary	3.3	●	↑
Slovenia	3.3	●	↑
Portugal	3.2	●	↑
Poland	3.2	●	↑
Greece	3.2	●	↑
Estonia	3.1	●	↑
Croatia	3.0	●	↑
Slovak Republic	3.0	●	↑
Latvia	3.0	●	↓
Malta	2.9	●	↓
Cyprus	2.9	●	↗
Bulgaria	2.8	●	↓
Lithuania	2.7	●	↓
Romania	NA	●	••

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.
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The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)

The average score of the top three universities in each country that are listed in the global top 1,000 universities in the world, expressed as 0–100. Calculated as the sum of the top three scores, divided by three. For countries with at least one university on the list, only the score of the ranked university was taken into account. Whenever a university score was missing in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking, an indicator from the Global Innovation Index on the top 3 universities in Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Ranking 2018, was used as a source when available.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available *Source:* Times Higher Education (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	93.7	●	••
Germany	75.1	●	••
Netherlands	68.5	●	••
Sweden	66.9	●	••
France	66.8	●	••
Belgium	63.0	●	••
European Union	59.2	●	••
Denmark	58.2	●	••
Finland	56.1	●	••
Italy	55.8	●	••
Spain	55.7	●	••
Ireland	53.9	●	••
Austria	53.4	●	••
Luxembourg	51.3	●	••
Cyprus	44.0	●	••
Estonia	37.4	●	••
Portugal	36.6	●	••
Greece	35.9	●	••
Czech Republic	32.9	●	••
Hungary	32.9	●	••
Poland	27.3	●	••
Croatia	26.1	●	••
Slovenia	26.1	●	••
Latvia	22.5	●	••
Romania	22.5	●	••
Lithuania	18.4	●	••
Slovak Republic	17.1	●	••
Bulgaria	14.4	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••

Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)

The number of scientific and technical journal articles published, that are covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: National Science Foundation

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	2.4	●	↑
Sweden	2.0	●	↑
Finland	1.9	●	↑
Netherlands	1.8	●	↑
Slovenia	1.6	●	↑
Czech Republic	1.5	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.5	●	↑
Ireland	1.4	●	↑
Belgium	1.4	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.4	●	↑
Austria	1.4	●	↑
Portugal	1.3	●	↑
Germany	1.3	●	↑
European Union	1.2	●	↑
Italy	1.2	●	↑
Spain	1.1	●	↑
Estonia	1.1	●	↑
France	1.1	●	↑
Slovak Republic	1.0	●	↑
Croatia	1.0	●	↓
Greece	1.0	●	↓
Poland	0.9	●	↑
Cyprus	0.8	●	↑
Lithuania	0.8	●	↓
Malta	0.7	●	↑
Latvia	0.6	●	→
Hungary	0.6	●	↓
Romania	0.5	●	↓
Bulgaria	0.4	●	→

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income

The Gini coefficient adjusted for top revenues unaccounted for in household surveys. This indicator takes the average of the unadjusted Gini and the adjusted Gini.

Reference year: 2014 or closest year available
Source: Chandy, L., Seidel B., (2017)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Slovenia	27.5	●	↑
Sweden	27.5	●	↑
Finland	28.3	●	↑
Denmark	28.7	●	↑
Malta	29.4*	●	••
Netherlands	29.4	●	↑
Belgium	29.8	●	↑
Czech Republic	30.2	●	↑
Luxembourg	31.7	●	↓
Austria	32.0	●	→
France	32.6	●	↑
Ireland	32.9	●	↑
Slovak Republic	33.4	●	↓
Germany	33.4	●	↓
Cyprus	35.5	●	↗
Latvia	35.9	●	↑
Hungary	36.2	●	↓
European Union	36.5	●	↓
Estonia	37.4	●	↓
United Kingdom	37.7	●	→
Italy	38.2	●	→
Croatia	38.2	●	↓
Spain	38.4	●	↓
Bulgaria	41.1	●	↓
Portugal	42.6	●	↓
Poland	43.9	●	→
Greece	44.9	●	↓
Lithuania	45.4	●	↓
Romania	52.4	●	↓

Palma ratio

Share of all income received by the 10% of people with highest disposable income divided by the share of all income received by the 40% of people with the lowest disposable income.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Slovak Republic	0.8	●	↑
Slovenia	0.8	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.9	●	↑
Belgium	0.9	●	↑
Denmark	0.9	●	↑
Finland	0.9	●	↑
Austria	1.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	1.0*	●	••
Romania	1.0*	●	••
Poland	1.0	●	↑
Hungary	1.0	●	••
Sweden	1.0	●	↓
Netherlands	1.0	●	↑
France	1.1	●	→
Germany	1.1	●	↓
Ireland	1.1	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.1	●	••
Estonia	1.1	●	↑
European Union	1.2	●	→
Italy	1.3	●	↓
Greece	1.3	●	↗
Portugal	1.3	●	↗
Spain	1.3	●	→
Latvia	1.4	●	↗
Croatia	1.4*	●	••
United Kingdom	1.5	●	↗
Lithuania	1.7	●	↓
Cyprus	NA	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

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* Imputed data point
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Elderly poverty rate (%)

The percentage of people of 66 years of age or more whose income falls below the poverty line; taken as half the median household income of the total population.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	3.1	●	↑
Netherlands	3.1	●	↑
France	3.4	●	↑
Slovak Republic	4.3	●	↑
Czech Republic	4.5	●	↑
Finland	5.0	●	↑
Hungary	5.2	●	↑
Ireland	6.4	●	↑
Luxembourg	7.7	●	••
Greece	7.8	●	↓
Belgium	8.2	●	↑
Austria	8.7	●	↑
European Union	9.0	●	↓
Poland	9.3	●	↓
Spain	9.4	●	↓
Portugal	9.5	●	↓
Germany	9.6	●	→
Italy	10.3	●	↓
Sweden	11.0	●	↓
Slovenia	12.3	●	↑
United Kingdom	14.2	●	↓
Lithuania	25.1	●	↓
Latvia	32.7	●	↓
Estonia	35.7	●	↓
Bulgaria	NA	●	••
Croatia	NA	●	••
Cyprus	NA	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••
Romania	NA	●	••

Share of green space in urban areas (%)

The average share of urban green spaces and forests as a percentage of land area.

Reference year: 2012 or closest year available
Source: DG Regio (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	69.7	●	••
Sweden	58.4	●	••
Slovenia	42.6	●	••
Lithuania	32.0	●	••
Slovak Republic	32.0	●	••
Luxembourg	31.7	●	••
Latvia	30.2	●	••
Croatia	28.7	●	••
Austria	28.5	●	••
Estonia	27.9	●	••
Czech Republic	27.4	●	••
Germany	25.2	●	••
Poland	25.2	●	••
Portugal	25.2	●	••
Bulgaria	22.3	●	••
Hungary	21.1	●	••
France	19.9	●	••
European Union	19.6	●	••
Romania	18.5	●	••
Netherlands	18.4	●	••
Belgium	15.4	●	••
Italy	12.5	●	••
Denmark	10.8	●	••
United Kingdom	10.5	●	••
Spain	9.7	●	••
Greece	8.6	●	••
Ireland	7.9	●	••
Malta	1.9	●	••
Cyprus	1.3	●	••

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)

Share of people living in overcrowded conditions in the EU. A person is considered to be living in an overcrowded household if the house does not have at least one room for the entire household as well as a room for a couple, for each single person above 18, for a pair of teenagers (12 to 17 years of age) of the same sex, for each teenager of different sex and for a pair of children (under 12 years of age).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	5.2	●	↑
United Kingdom	6.4	●	↑
Malta	7.0	●	↑
Ireland	7.5	●	↑
Spain	11.3	●	↑
Netherlands	11.8	●	↑
Estonia	12.9	●	↑
Portugal	18.7	●	↑
Germany	19.0	●	↑
Belgium	19.2	●	↑
Slovenia	19.6	●	↑
Luxembourg	19.7	●	↑
Finland	20.4	●	↑
Lithuania	23.8	●	↑
France	24.5	●	↑
European Union	25.6	●	↑
Hungary	26.5	●	↑
Czech Republic	28.7	●	↑
Denmark	30.0	●	↑
Austria	32.3	●	↑
Italy	38.0	●	↑
Sweden	41.8	●	↓
Greece	44.2	●	↓
Croatia	44.4	●	→
Latvia	47.0	●	↑
Poland	47.7	●	↑
Bulgaria	48.7	●	↓
Slovak Republic	55.6	●	↗
Romania	56.4	●	↗

Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)

Tonnage recycled from municipal waste divided by the total municipal waste arising. Recycling includes material recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion. Municipal waste consists mostly of waste generated by households, but may also include similar wastes generated by small businesses and public institutions and collected by the municipality. This latter part of municipal waste may vary from municipality to municipality and from country to country, depending on the local waste management system.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Germany	67.6	●	↑
Slovenia	57.8	●	↑
Austria	57.7	●	↑
Netherlands	54.2	●	↑
Belgium	53.7	●	↑
Luxembourg	48.3	●	↑
Lithuania	48.1	●	↑
Italy	47.7	●	↑
Sweden	46.8	●	↑
Denmark	46.3	●	↑
European Union	44.2	●	↑
United Kingdom	43.8	●	↑
France	42.9	●	↑
Ireland	40.7	●	↑
Finland	40.5	●	↑
Hungary	35.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	34.6	●	↑
Czech Republic	34.1	●	↑
Poland	33.8	●	↑
Spain	33.5	●	↑
Slovak Republic	29.8	●	↑
Estonia	28.4	●	↓
Portugal	28.4	●	↓
Croatia	23.6	●	↑
Latvia	23.3	●	↓
Greece	18.9	●	↗
Cyprus	16.1	●	↓
Romania	13.9	●	→
Malta	6.4	●	↓

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Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)

Share of the population experiencing at least one of the following basic deficits in their housing condition: a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	4.6	●	↑
Slovak Republic	6.7	●	↑
Malta	7.1	●	↑
Czech Republic	7.7	●	↑
Sweden	7.8	●	↑
Romania	10.1	●	↑
Austria	10.4	●	↑
France	11.1	●	↑
Croatia	11.2	●	↑
Poland	11.6	●	↑
Germany	12.5	●	↑
Ireland	12.6	●	↑
Greece	12.9	●	↑
Bulgaria	13.0	●	↑
Estonia	13.6	●	↑
European Union	14.0	●	↑
Lithuania	15.7	●	↑
Netherlands	15.7	●	→
Spain	15.9	●	↓
Italy	16.1	●	↑
Denmark	16.4	●	→
United Kingdom	17.0	●	↓
Luxembourg	17.4	●	↓
Belgium	18.0	●	→
Hungary	22.5	●	↑
Slovenia	22.7	●	↑
Latvia	23.5	●	→
Portugal	26.9	●	→
Cyprus	29.3	●	↓

Satisfaction with public transport (%)

Percentage of the surveyed population that responded that they were satisfied with the public transportation system in the city or area where they live.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Gallup

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	75.6	●	↑
Czech Republic	70.5	●	↑
Netherlands	70.5	●	↑
Germany	70.1	●	↑
Austria	69.8	●	↑
United Kingdom	68.8	●	↑
Denmark	67.3	●	↑
Latvia	65.4	●	↑
Estonia	65.2	●	↑
Spain	65.0	●	↑
Sweden	64.7	●	↑
Slovenia	64.5	●	↑
Hungary	64.2	●	↑
France	62.9	●	↓
European Union	61.8	●	↓
Finland	61.0	●	↑
Romania	60.8	●	↓
Slovak Republic	59.8	●	↑
Bulgaria	58.4	●	↓
Malta	57.1	●	↑
Greece	57.0	●	↑
Ireland	56.2	●	↓
Lithuania	56.0	●	↗
Portugal	55.2	●	↑
Belgium	55.0	●	↓
Poland	54.8	●	••
Cyprus	49.8	●	↓
Croatia	47.8	●	↓
Italy	42.4	●	↗

Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³)

Air pollution measured as the population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter at urban background stations in agglomerations.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: EEA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	4.9	●	↑
Estonia	5.3	●	↑
Sweden	5.4	●	↑
Ireland	7.7	●	↑
Denmark	9.2	●	↑
United Kingdom	10.0	●	↑
Luxembourg	11.2	●	↗
Netherlands	11.3	●	↑
France	12.0	●	↑
Portugal	12.0	●	↓
Spain	12.1	●	↓
Germany	12.7	●	↑
Belgium	12.9	●	↑
Latvia	13.6	●	↑
Austria	13.8	●	↗
European Union	14.3	●	→
Cyprus	14.7	●	↑
Greece	14.7	●	↑
Slovak Republic	17.5	●	→
Czech Republic	18.4	●	→
Croatia	19.0	●	↗
Italy	19.4	●	↓
Slovenia	19.7	●	↓
Romania	20.4	●	↓
Hungary	20.9	●	↓
Bulgaria	23.8	●	↗
Poland	23.8	●	↗
Lithuania	NA	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••

Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)

The percentage of the urban population with access to improved drinking water piped on premises. An "improved" drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly fecal matter.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Belgium	100	●	↑
Denmark	100	●	↑
Finland	100	●	↑
France	100	●	↑
Germany	100	●	↑
Greece	100	●	↑
Hungary	100	●	↑
Luxembourg	100	●	↑
Malta	100	●	↑
Netherlands	100	●	↑
Portugal	100	●	↑
Sweden	100	●	↑
United Kingdom	100	●	↑
Spain	99.9	●	↑
Czech Republic	99.9	●	↑
Estonia	99.7	●	↑
Lithuania	99.6	●	↑
Croatia	99.6	●	↑
Cyprus	99.5	●	↑
Bulgaria	99.5	●	↑
Poland	99.3	●	↑
Slovenia	99.3	●	↑
European Union	99.2	●	↑
Italy	97.5	●	→
Latvia	97.2	●	↑
Slovak Republic	97.2	●	→
Ireland	97.0	●	↓
Romania	89.8	●	→
Austria	NA	●	••

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Circular material use rate (%)

The circular material use rate (CMU) measures the share of material recovered and fed back into the economy in overall material use. The CMU is defined as the ratio of the circular use of materials to the overall material use.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	29.0	●	••
France	19.5	●	••
Belgium	18.9	●	••
United Kingdom	17.2	●	••
Italy	17.1	●	••
European Union	12.7	●	••
Estonia	11.8	●	••
Germany	11.4	●	••
Austria	10.6	●	••
Poland	10.2	●	••
Slovenia	8.5	●	••
Denmark	8.2	●	••
Spain	8.2	●	••
Czech Republic	7.6	●	••
Sweden	7.1	●	••
Luxembourg	6.5	●	••
Hungary	6.4	●	••
Finland	5.3	●	••
Malta	5.2	●	••
Slovak Republic	4.9	●	••
Lithuania	4.5	●	••
Croatia	4.4	●	••
Bulgaria	4.3	●	••
Latvia	3.9	●	••
Cyprus	2.3	●	••
Portugal	2.1	●	••
Ireland	1.7	●	••
Romania	1.5	●	••
Greece	1.3	●	••

Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)

SO_2 emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. The health impacts of outdoor air pollution are felt locally as well as in neighbouring regions, due to transboundary atmospheric transport of the pollutants.

Reference year: 2010 or closest year available
Source: Zhang et. al. (2017)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Latvia	2.3	●	••
Sweden	3.7	●	••
Netherlands	3.8	●	••
Austria	3.9	●	••
Denmark	4.3	●	••
Luxembourg	4.8	●	••
Italy	5.9	●	••
Germany	7.0	●	••
France	7.2	●	••
Slovenia	8.1	●	••
Hungary	8.6	●	••
United Kingdom	9.7	●	••
Ireland	10.9	●	••
Belgium	11.2	●	••
Portugal	11.4	●	••
Lithuania	12.7	●	••
European Union	14.6	●	••
Croatia	16.9	●	••
Finland	17.6	●	••
Slovak Republic	17.8	●	••
Czech Republic	21.1	●	••
Spain	25.1	●	••
Cyprus	29.6	●	••
Romania	30.9	●	••
Malta	32.1	●	••
Poland	32.1	●	••
Greece	45.3	●	••
Estonia	68.3	●	••
Bulgaria	98.2	●	••

Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)

Net imports of SO_2 emissions associated with the trade in goods and services. These have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide. Trade in goods mean that health impacts of air pollution occur far away from the point of consumption.

Reference year: 2010 or closest year available
Source: Zhang et. al. (2017)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bulgaria	-31.0	●	••
Estonia	-4.5	●	••
Romania	-1.2	●	••
Poland	-1.0	●	••
Czech Republic	2.6	●	••
Slovak Republic	5.2	●	••
Hungary	7.4	●	••
Portugal	8.5	●	••
Spain	8.7	●	••
Lithuania	10.6	●	••
Malta	11.6	●	••
Croatia	11.7	●	••
European Union	13.6	●	••
France	13.8	●	••
Greece	16.8	●	••
Slovenia	17.4	●	••
Germany	17.5	●	••
Italy	17.9	●	••
Latvia	18.7	●	••
Sweden	19.0	●	••
Austria	20.1	●	••
United Kingdom	20.2	●	••
Netherlands	20.8	●	••
Finland	21.1	●	••
Ireland	22.0	●	••
Cyprus	23.2	●	••
Denmark	24.8	●	••
Belgium	30.1	●	••
Luxembourg	60.9	●	••

Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)

Reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. Reactive nitrogen corresponds to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.

Reference year: 2010 or closest year available
Source: Oita et al. (2016)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bulgaria	20.0	●	••
Croatia	23.2	●	••
Hungary	26.2	●	••
Czech Republic	31.9	●	••
Poland	33.2	●	••
Slovenia	34.7	●	••
Latvia	37.0	●	••
Estonia	38.0	●	••
Italy	38.3	●	••
Romania	39.5	●	••
Slovak Republic	40.2	●	••
Belgium	40.9	●	••
Sweden	41.6	●	••
Germany	42.3	●	••
Portugal	42.8	●	••
European Union	43.1	●	••
Finland	43.7	●	••
Lithuania	44.4	●	••
Denmark	45.4	●	••
Ireland	46.7	●	••
Malta	47.1	●	••
Spain	47.4	●	••
Netherlands	47.7	●	••
Cyprus	48.0	●	••
France	48.1	●	••
Austria	48.7	●	••
United Kingdom	50.9	●	••
Greece	56.9	●	••
Luxembourg	139.8	●	••

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

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Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)

Net imports of reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities. Reactive nitrogen corresponds here to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.

Reference year: 2010 or closest year available
Source: Oita et al. (2016)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bulgaria	-200.3	●	••
Ireland	-199.8	●	••
Denmark	-115.4	●	••
Hungary	-103.3	●	••
Poland	11.6	●	••
Romania	18.5	●	••
Czech Republic	26.6	●	••
Estonia	27.8	●	••
Lithuania	32.9	●	••
Croatia	53.5	●	••
Latvia	60.7	●	••
Finland	74.3	●	••
Spain	81.2	●	••
European Union	117.6	●	••
France	122.4	●	••
Slovenia	125.0	●	••
Belgium	148.3	●	••
Sweden	169.3	●	••
Cyprus	170.5	●	••
Italy	172.6	●	••
Portugal	201.2	●	••
Austria	203.5	●	••
Germany	205.4	●	••
Greece	215.0	●	••
Netherlands	223.6	●	••
Malta	255.2	●	••
Luxembourg	965.4	●	••
Slovak Republic	NA	●	••
United Kingdom	NA	●	••

Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)

The total amount spent from the annual budget of the EU Member States as well as of the European Commission and the European Investment Bank, in order to contribute to the international 100bn USD commitment for climate finance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The financial contribution was divided by GDP to obtain the share of GDP, then multiplied by 10,000.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: DG Clima

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Germany	20.5	●	↑
France	19.1	●	↑
Sweden	10.8	●	↑
European Union	7.9	●	↑
Luxembourg	7.3	●	→
Denmark	6.2	●	↓
Netherlands	5.5	●	→
Finland	5.3	●	↓
Spain	4.5	●	↓
Austria	4.4	●	→
United Kingdom	4.4	●	↓
Italy	3.7	●	↑
Belgium	2.4	●	↓
Ireland	2.2	●	→
Hungary	1.1	●	→
Slovenia	0.9	●	→
Slovak Republic	0.4	●	→
Czech Republic	0.4	●	↓
Lithuania	0.4	●	→
Estonia	0.3	●	↓
Greece	0.3	●	→
Malta	0.1	●	→
Portugal	0.1	●	↓
Poland	0.1	●	↓
Romania	0.0	●	→
Bulgaria	0.0	●	••
Croatia	0.0	●	↓
Latvia	0.0	●	↓
Cyprus	0.0	●	••

Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)

Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita that arise from the consumption of energy. This includes emissions due to the consumption of petroleum, natural gas, coal, and also from natural gas flaring.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: Gütschow et al (2016)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	3.3	●	→
Latvia	3.5	●	→
Croatia	4.0	●	→
Sweden	4.4	●	→
Lithuania	4.5	●	↓
Portugal	4.6	●	↓
Hungary	4.7	●	↓
France	5.0	●	↗
Spain	5.1	●	↓
Cyprus	5.4	●	↓
Greece	5.4	●	↗
Italy	5.5	●	→
Slovak Republic	5.5	●	↗
United Kingdom	5.7	●	↑
Bulgaria	5.8	●	↓
Denmark	5.8	●	↑
Malta	6.3	●	↓
European Union	6.4	●	→
Slovenia	6.4	●	→
Austria	6.8	●	→
Poland	7.7	●	→
Ireland	7.8	●	↓
Belgium	8.6	●	↓
Finland	8.7	●	↓
Germany	8.8	●	→
Czech Republic	9.5	●	↓
Netherlands	10.4	●	↓
Estonia	14.2	●	↗
Luxembourg	15.1	●	↗

Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)

Imports of CO_2 emissions embodied in goods, measured as technology-adjusted consumption-based emissions minus production-based emissions. Technology-adjusted consumption-based accounting (TCBA) reflects the carbon efficiency of exporting sectors. If a country uses relatively CO_2-intensive technologies in its export sector, then it will have higher TCBA emissions than suggested by a simple carbon footprint.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: Kander et al. (2015)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	-9.9	●	••
Ireland	-3.4	●	••
Estonia	-3.1	●	••
Czech Republic	-3.0	●	••
Denmark	-1.8	●	••
Slovenia	-1.4	●	••
Netherlands	-1.2	●	••
Malta	-0.6	●	••
Germany	-0.5	●	••
Hungary	-0.3	●	••
Romania	0.2	●	••
Spain	0.2	●	••
Croatia	0.3	●	••
Poland	0.3	●	••
European Union	0.4	●	••
Portugal	0.5	●	••
Latvia	0.7	●	••
Belgium	0.7	●	••
Bulgaria	0.8	●	••
United Kingdom	1.0	●	••
Sweden	1.0	●	••
France	1.1	●	••
Austria	1.1	●	••
Italy	1.2	●	••
Lithuania	1.4	●	••
Greece	1.5	●	••
Finland	1.6	●	••
Cyprus	1.9	●	••
Slovak Republic	2.1	●	••

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CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)

Kilograms of CO_2 emissions per capita embodied in the exports of coal, gas and oil. Calculated using a 3 year average of fossil fuel exports and applying CO_2 conversion factors to those fossil fuels. For countries with little to no production of fossil fuels, we assumed a value of 0.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: UN Comtrade

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	0.0	●	••
Malta	0.0	●	••
Luxembourg	0.0	●	••
Finland	5.1	●	••
Bulgaria	15.8	●	••
Romania	18.6	●	••
Portugal	23.1	●	••
Estonia	29.9	●	••
Greece	39.6	●	••
Italy	58.0	●	••
Ireland	69.2	●	••
Latvia	69.4	●	••
Sweden	82.8	●	••
Spain	123.2	●	••
France	157.3	●	••
Lithuania	160.0	●	••
Croatia	177.6	●	••
Hungary	197.2	●	••
Austria	338.2	●	••
Slovenia	451.4	●	••
Poland	567.7	●	••
European Union	753.6	●	••
Germany	878.7	●	••
Netherlands	1281.7	●	••
Czech Republic	1588.4	●	••
Slovak Republic	1656.5	●	••
Denmark	2268.4	●	••
United Kingdom	2336.5	●	••
Belgium	3823.6	●	••

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)

Assesses quality of surface waters that can be used for bathing except for swimming pools and spa pools, confined waters subject to treatment or used for therapeutic purposes and confined waters artificially separated from surface water and groundwater. Bathing water quality was evaluated upon two microbiological parameters: Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: EEA (2019)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	99.1	●	↑
Malta	98.9	●	↑
Austria	97.3	●	↑
Greece	97.0	●	↑
Croatia	94.4	●	↑
Latvia	92.9	●	↑
Germany	92.7	●	↑
Portugal	91.1	●	↑
Italy	90.0	●	↑
Belgium	87.8	●	↑
Denmark	87.4	●	↑
Slovenia	87.2	●	↑
Spain	87.0	●	↑
Finland	84.7	●	↑
Lithuania	84.6	●	↑
Czech Republic	81.7	●	↑
France	78.8	●	↑
European Union	76.9	●	↗
Luxembourg	73.3	●	↓
Netherlands	72.7	●	↓
Sweden	72.7	●	↑
Hungary	72.3	●	↑
Ireland	71.0	●	↓
Estonia	66.7	●	↑
United Kingdom	63.2	●	↗
Slovak Republic	56.3	●	↑
Romania	56.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	52.6	●	↓
Poland	28.0	●	↓

Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)

The percentage of a country's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), that is comprised of species that are overexploited or collapsed, weighted by the quality of fish catch data.

Reference year: 2014 or closest year available
Source: Sea Aound Us & EPI (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Estonia	1.3	●	↑
Finland	4.5	●	↑
Croatia	7.0	●	↑
Malta	12.5	●	↓
France	19.6	●	↑
United Kingdom	20.5	●	↑
Ireland	21.6	●	↑
Spain	35.3	●	↑
European Union	43.7	●	↗
Denmark	44.0	●	↑
Sweden	45.8	●	↓
Netherlands	48.4	●	↓
Greece	48.6	●	↓
Latvia	54.5	●	↓
Germany	57.3	●	↑
Poland	59.9	●	↑
Cyprus	66.6	●	↑
Portugal	70.5	●	↓
Italy	75.1	●	↓
Austria	NA	●	••
Belgium	NA	●	••
Bulgaria	NA	●	••
Czech Republic	NA	●	••
Hungary	NA	●	••
Lithuania	NA	●	••
Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Romania	NA	●	••
Slovak Republic	NA	●	••
Slovenia	NA	●	••

Fish caught by trawling (%)

The percentage of a country's total fish catch caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed.

Reference year: 2014 or closest year available
Source: Sea Aound Us

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Lithuania	4.2	●	↑
Portugal	11.3	●	↓
Croatia	17.9	●	↑
Bulgaria	20.6	●	↑
Greece	21.8	●	↗
France	27.8	●	↗
Estonia	29.6	●	↓
Spain	33.6	●	↑
Italy	51.8	●	↗
Poland	56.5	●	↓
European Union	57.4	●	→
Latvia	61.2	●	↑
Romania	70.3	●	↑
Denmark	71.2	●	→
United Kingdom	71.2	●	↓
Sweden	79.3	●	→
Finland	79.3	●	↓
Germany	80.6	●	→
Ireland	85.9	●	→
Slovenia	89.7	●	••
Malta	93.6	●	→
Belgium	97.1	●	→
Netherlands	97.4	●	→
Austria	NA	●	••
Cyprus	NA	●	••
Czech Republic	NA	●	••
Hungary	NA	●	••
Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Slovak Republic	NA	●	••

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Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)

The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Birdlife International et al.

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	99.3	●	↑
Bulgaria	99.3	●	↑
Malta	98.9	●	↑
Estonia	97.8	●	↑
Latvia	95.8	●	↑
Belgium	93.4	●	↑
Denmark	89.4	●	→
Slovenia	88.6	●	→
Greece	86.4	●	↑
Germany	85.6	●	→
Spain	85.6	●	→
Ireland	84.5	●	→
United Kingdom	84.0	●	↗
Poland	83.8	●	→
European Union	82.2	●	→
Netherlands	81.5	●	→
France	79.4	●	→
Croatia	75.2	●	→
Italy	73.8	●	→
Lithuania	67.3	●	→
Portugal	65.7	●	→
Sweden	59.1	●	→
Finland	54.3	●	→
Cyprus	39.2	●	→
Austria	NA	●	••
Czech Republic	NA	●	••
Hungary	NA	●	••
Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Slovak Republic	NA	●	••

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)

The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Birdlife International et al.

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Malta	99.3	●	↑
Bulgaria	98.9	●	↑
Latvia	97.3	●	↑
Estonia	94.8	●	↑
Czech Republic	92.3	●	↑
Netherlands	90.6	●	↑
Lithuania	90.5	●	↑
Denmark	89.7	●	→
Ireland	87.7	●	→
Poland	87.6	●	→
Greece	85.8	●	→
Slovenia	85.1	●	→
United Kingdom	84.3	●	→
Luxembourg	83.3	●	→
Hungary	83.1	●	→
Slovak Republic	82.7	●	→
Belgium	81.0	●	→
France	80.9	●	→
European Union	79.1	●	→
Germany	78.3	●	→
Italy	77.9	●	→
Romania	77.3	●	→
Finland	74.8	●	→
Croatia	74.1	●	→
Portugal	74.1	●	→
Austria	66.6	●	→
Cyprus	66.1	●	↗
Sweden	58.4	●	→
Spain	56.6	●	→

Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)

The mean percentage area of freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Birdlife International et al.

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	100.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	98.6	●	↑
Ireland	97.7	●	↑
Latvia	97.5	●	↑
Lithuania	95.2	●	↑
Estonia	93.5	●	↑
Netherlands	93.4	●	↑
Belgium	92.8	●	↑
Czech Republic	92.1	●	↑
Poland	91.8	●	↑
United Kingdom	88.1	●	→
Greece	87.2	●	→
Croatia	86.8	●	→
Hungary	84.9	●	→
Italy	84.7	●	→
Slovak Republic	81.5	●	→
Germany	81.1	●	→
European Union	80.0	●	→
France	78.0	●	→
Slovenia	77.5	●	→
Finland	74.0	●	→
Austria	71.2	●	→
Romania	65.9	●	→
Portugal	64.0	●	→
Sweden	61.9	●	→
Spain	46.1	●	→
Luxembourg	37.1	●	→
Cyprus	NA	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••

Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) is used to measure water quality. It refers to the amount of oxygen required by aerobic microorganisms to decompose organic substances in a water sample over a period of five days in the dark at 20°C (BOD5), measured as milligrams per litre (mg O2/L) and weighted by the number of measuring stations. High values of BOD5 are usually a sign of organic pollution, which affects the water quality.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: EEA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Ireland	1.2	●	↑
Latvia	1.3	●	↑
France	1.3	●	↑
Austria	1.3	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.6	●	↑
Estonia	1.6	●	↑
Finland	1.7	●	↑
Denmark	1.7	●	↑
Cyprus	1.9	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.9	●	↑
European Union	2.0	●	↑
Croatia	2.0	●	↑
Lithuania	2.0	●	↑
Italy	2.1	●	→
Slovak Republic	2.4	●	→
Bulgaria	2.6	●	↑
Czech Republic	2.7	●	↗
Poland	2.8	●	↗
Belgium	2.9	●	↓
Romania	3.4	●	→
Germany	NA	●	••
Greece	NA	●	••
Hungary	NA	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••
Netherlands	NA	●	••
Portugal	NA	●	••
Slovenia	NA	●	••
Spain	NA	●	••
Sweden	NA	●	••

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Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)

Indicator refers to concentrations of nitrate (NO3) in groundwater, measured as milligrams per litre (mg NO3/L). Data are taken from well samples and aggregated to annual average values. Nitrate can persist in groundwater for a long time and accumulate at a high level through inputs from anthropogenic sources (mainly agriculture). The EU drinking water standard is limited to 50 mg NO3/L to avoid threats to human health.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: EEA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	1.0	●	↑
Lithuania	1.2	●	↑
United Kingdom	5.0	●	↑
Estonia	6.6	●	↑
Italy	10.4	●	↑
Ireland	12.2	●	↑
Slovak Republic	15.9	●	↑
Denmark	16.7	●	↑
Portugal	16.7	●	↑
Czech Republic	17.6	●	↑
France	17.8	●	↑
European Union	18.6	●	↑
Austria	23.6	●	↑
Germany	24.4	●	↑
Belgium	28.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	29.4	●	↓
Spain	39.5	●	→
Cyprus	42.7	●	↓
Croatia	NA	●	••
Greece	NA	●	••
Hungary	NA	●	••
Latvia	NA	●	••
Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••
Netherlands	NA	●	••
Poland	NA	●	••
Romania	NA	●	••
Slovenia	NA	●	••
Sweden	NA	●	••

Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)

Number of species threatened as a result of international trade expressed per 1,000,000 people.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: Lenzen et al. (2012)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	2.1	●	••
Poland	3.3	●	••
Hungary	3.4	●	••
Bulgaria	3.5	●	••
Slovak Republic	5.5	●	••
Czech Republic	5.8	●	••
Italy	7.0	●	••
Greece	7.6	●	••
Croatia	7.9	●	••
Latvia	8.1	●	••
Lithuania	8.4	●	••
Estonia	8.4	●	••
Finland	8.5	●	••
Spain	8.8	●	••
Portugal	8.9	●	••
European Union	9.3	●	••
Sweden	10.8	●	••
Cyprus	10.9	●	••
Germany	11.1	●	••
France	11.3	●	••
Belgium	11.5	●	••
Denmark	12.2	●	••
United Kingdom	12.8	●	••
Austria	13.4	●	••
Netherlands	13.6	●	••
Slovenia	14.0	●	••
Ireland	14.3	●	••
Malta	15.5	●	••
Luxembourg	61.1	●	••

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)

Change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The index is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: IUCN and Birdlife International

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	0.99	●	↑
Finland	0.99	●	↑
Lithuania	0.99	●	→
Latvia	0.99	●	→
Luxembourg	0.99	●	→
Belgium	0.99	●	→
Estonia	0.99	●	→
Germany	0.98	●	→
Cyprus	0.98	●	→
Denmark	0.97	●	→
Poland	0.97	●	↗
Czech Republic	0.97	●	→
Slovak Republic	0.96	●	→
Romania	0.95	●	→
Bulgaria	0.94	●	→
Netherlands	0.94	●	↓
Slovenia	0.94	●	↓
Hungary	0.93	●	→
Ireland	0.92	●	↓
European Union	0.91	●	↓
Italy	0.90	●	↓
Croatia	0.90	●	↓
Austria	0.89	●	→
Malta	0.88	●	→
France	0.87	●	↓
Portugal	0.85	●	↓
Greece	0.85	●	→
Spain	0.84	●	↓
United Kingdom	0.78	●	↓

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)

Standardised death rate of homicide and injuries inflicted by another person with the intent to injure or kill by any means, including 'late effects' from assault (International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes X85 to Y09 and Y87.1).

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	0.1	●	↑
Denmark	0.5	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.5	●	↑
Germany	0.5	●	↑
France	0.5	●	↑
Austria	0.5	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.5	●	↑
Italy	0.5	●	↑
Ireland	0.5	●	↑
Spain	0.6	●	↑
Netherlands	0.6	●	↑
European Union	0.6	●	↑
Slovenia	0.7	●	↑
Slovak Republic	0.7	●	↑
Poland	0.8	●	↑
Greece	0.8	●	↑
Portugal	0.8	●	↑
Malta	0.8	●	↑
Sweden	0.9	●	↑
Hungary	1.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	1.1	●	↑
Belgium	1.1	●	↑
Finland	1.2	●	↑
Croatia	1.2	●	↑
Cyprus	1.3	●	↑
Romania	1.6	●	↑
Estonia	2.7	●	↑
Lithuania	3.6	●	↑
Latvia	4.6	●	↑

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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Population reporting crime in their area (%)

Share of the population who reported that they face the problem of crime, violence or vandalism in their local area. This describes the situation where the respondent feels crime, violence or vandalism in the area to be a problem for the household, although this perception is not necessarily based on personal experience.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Croatia	2.6	●	↑
Hungary	4.8	●	↑
Poland	4.8	●	↑
Slovak Republic	6.2	●	↑
Portugal	6.5	●	↑
Finland	7.0	●	↑
Denmark	7.4	●	↑
Estonia	7.4	●	↑
Czech Republic	7.9	●	↑
Slovenia	7.9	●	↑
Lithuania	8.2	●	↑
Latvia	8.6	●	↑
Austria	9.7	●	↑
Ireland	9.7	●	↑
Spain	10.9	●	↓
Romania	11.5	●	↑
Luxembourg	12.0	●	↑
Belgium	12.3	●	↑
Cyprus	12.5	●	↓
Italy	12.5	●	↑
Malta	12.5	●	↓
European Union	12.8	●	↑
Greece	13.5	●	↓
France	13.9	●	↗
Germany	14.2	●	↓
Sweden	14.4	●	↓
Netherlands	17.4	●	→
United Kingdom	20.3	●	↓
Bulgaria	21.8	●	↑

Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)

Gap in percentage of people reporting crime, violence or vandalism in their area between those below 60% of median equivalised income and those above 60% of median equivalised income.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Austria	0**	●	↑
Croatia	0**	●	↑
Cyprus	0**	●	↑
Latvia	0**	●	↑
Poland	0**	●	↑
Slovenia	0**	●	↑
Estonia	0.2	●	↑
Italy	0.6	●	↑
Romania	1.0	●	↑
Portugal	1.1	●	↑
Lithuania	1.3	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.3	●	↑
Greece	1.5	●	↑
Malta	1.5	●	↑
Finland	1.5	●	↑
Sweden	1.7	●	↑
Bulgaria	2.0	●	↑
Ireland	2.5	●	↑
Spain	2.7	●	↓
Czech Republic	2.9	●	↑
Slovak Republic	3.0	●	↑
European Union	3.3	●	→
United Kingdom	3.7	●	↑
Netherlands	4.1	●	↓
Denmark	5.6	●	↗
France	5.7	●	↓
Germany	5.9	●	↑
Hungary	7.9	●	↑
Belgium	9.9	●	↓

Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)

Composite measure of the affordability and accessibility of the civil justice system.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: World Justice Project

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	0.81	●	↑
Germany	0.78	●	↑
Sweden	0.78	●	↑
Denmark	0.76	●	↑
Spain	0.76	●	↑
Belgium	0.75	●	↑
Estonia	0.74	●	↑
Bulgaria	0.73	●	↑
Austria	0.70	●	↑
Slovenia	0.70	●	↑
Portugal	0.69	●	↑
Croatia	0.69	●	↑
European Union	0.68	●	↑
France	0.67	●	↑
Greece	0.67	●	↑
Finland	0.67	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.66	●	↑
Poland	0.62	●	↑
Italy	0.62	●	↓
Hungary	0.55	●	↗
United Kingdom	0.53	●	↓
Cyprus	NA	●	••
Ireland	NA	●	••
Latvia	NA	●	••
Lithuania	NA	●	••
Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••
Romania	NA	●	••
Slovak Republic	NA	●	••

Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)

Composite measure of the effectiveness and timeliness of the enforcement of civil justice decisions and judgments in practice.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: World Justice Project

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	0.90	●	↑
Netherlands	0.84	●	↑
Sweden	0.83	●	↑
Germany	0.82	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.81	●	↑
Estonia	0.78	●	↑
Finland	0.74	●	↑
Austria	0.72	●	↑
France	0.71	●	↑
Belgium	0.70	●	↑
European Union	0.67	●	↑
Slovenia	0.66	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.62	●	↑
Spain	0.57	●	↑
Bulgaria	0.56	●	↑
Greece	0.56	●	↓
Portugal	0.54	●	↑
Poland	0.53	●	→
Croatia	0.45	●	↗
Italy	0.44	●	→
Hungary	0.42	●	↓
Cyprus	NA	●	••
Ireland	NA	●	••
Latvia	NA	●	••
Lithuania	NA	●	••
Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••
Romania	NA	●	••
Slovak Republic	NA	●	••

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

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Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.
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Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)

Composite measure of the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: World Justice Project

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	0.95	●	↑
Finland	0.92	●	↑
Sweden	0.87	●	↑
Netherlands	0.86	●	↑
Germany	0.85	●	↑
Austria	0.84	●	↑
Estonia	0.84	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.84	●	↑
Belgium	0.83	●	↑
Portugal	0.79	●	↑
European Union	0.76	●	↑
France	0.74	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.73	●	↑
Spain	0.72	●	↑
Italy	0.71	●	↑
Greece	0.69	●	↑
Slovenia	0.65	●	↑
Poland	0.58	●	↓
Croatia	0.58	●	↓
Bulgaria	0.46	●	↓
Hungary	0.41	●	↓
Cyprus	NA	●	••
Ireland	NA	●	••
Latvia	NA	●	••
Lithuania	NA	●	••
Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Malta	NA	●	••
Romania	NA	●	••
Slovak Republic	NA	●	••

Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)

Perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Transparency International (2019)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	88.0	●	↑
Finland	85.0	●	↑
Sweden	85.0	●	↑
Netherlands	82.0	●	↑
Luxembourg	81.0	●	↑
Germany	80.0	●	↑
United Kingdom	80.0	●	↑
Austria	76.0	●	↑
Belgium	75.0	●	↑
Estonia	73.0	●	↑
Ireland	73.0	●	↑
France	72.0	●	↑
European Union	67.4	●	↑
Portugal	64.0	●	↑
Poland	60.0	●	↑
Slovenia	60.0	●	↑
Cyprus	59.0	●	↓
Czech Republic	59.0	●	↑
Lithuania	59.0	●	→
Latvia	58.0	●	↑
Spain	58.0	●	→
Malta	54.0	●	↓
Italy	52.0	●	↑
Slovak Republic	50.0	●	↓
Croatia	48.0	●	↓
Romania	47.0	●	→
Hungary	46.0	●	↓
Greece	45.0	●	↓
Bulgaria	42.0	●	→

Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)

Unsentenced prisoners, as a percentage of overall prison population. Persons held unsentenced or pre-trial refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions who are untried, pre-trial or awaiting a first instance decision on their case from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: UNODC

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	5.8	●	↑
Poland	7.5	●	↑
Bulgaria	8.0	●	↑
Czech Republic	8.5	●	↑
Lithuania	8.8	●	↑
Slovenia	10.3	●	↑
United Kingdom	10.8	●	↑
Spain	13.4	●	↑
Slovak Republic	14.4	●	↑
Portugal	15.2	●	↑
Austria	16.1	●	↑
Ireland	17.2	●	↑
Italy	17.5	●	↑
European Union	18.2	●	↑
Finland	19.1	●	↑
Cyprus	20.1	●	↑
Hungary	20.5	●	↑
Malta	22.1	●	↑
Germany	22.8	●	↑
Estonia	24.8	●	↑
Croatia	24.8	●	↑
Netherlands	25.2	●	↑
Denmark	27.1	●	↑
Belgium	27.5	●	↑
Sweden	28.4	●	↑
France	28.5	●	↑
Greece	29.6	●	↑
Latvia	31.5	●	↓
Luxembourg	47.4	●	↓

Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)

Survey-based assessment of protection of property rights, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best). The indicator reports respondents' qualitative assessment based on answers to several questions on the protection of property rights and intellectual property rights protection.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	6.5	●	••
Luxembourg	6.3	●	••
United Kingdom	6.3	●	••
Netherlands	6.2	●	••
Ireland	5.9	●	••
Sweden	5.9	●	••
Austria	5.9	●	••
Belgium	5.8	●	••
Denmark	5.8	●	••
Germany	5.6	●	••
France	5.5	●	••
Estonia	5.4	●	••
European Union	5.1	●	••
Malta	5.1	●	••
Portugal	4.8	●	••
Czech Republic	4.8	●	••
Spain	4.6	●	••
Cyprus	4.5	●	••
Slovenia	4.5	●	••
Romania	4.5	●	••
Lithuania	4.3	●	••
Slovak Republic	4.2	●	••
Italy	4.2	●	••
Poland	4.1	●	••
Latvia	4.0	●	••
Greece	4.0	●	••
Croatia	3.7	●	••
Hungary	3.5	●	••
Bulgaria	3.4	●	••

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Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)

Degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries and regions, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Reporters sans frontières (2019)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	8.3	●	↑
Netherlands	10.0	●	↑
Finland	10.3	●	↑
Belgium	13.2	●	↑
Denmark	14.0	●	↑
Austria	14.0	●	↑
Estonia	14.1	●	↑
Portugal	14.2	●	↑
Germany	14.4	●	↑
Ireland	14.6	●	↑
Luxembourg	14.7	●	↑
Latvia	19.6	●	↑
Cyprus	19.9	●	↑
Slovak Republic	20.3	●	↑
European Union	20.4	●	↑
Spain	20.5	●	↑
Slovenia	21.7	●	↑
France	21.9	●	↑
Czech Republic	21.9	●	↑
Lithuania	22.2	●	↑
United Kingdom	23.3	●	↑
Romania	23.7	●	↑
Italy	24.1	●	↑
Poland	26.6	●	↓
Malta	27.4	●	↓
Croatia	28.9	●	↓
Hungary	29.1	●	↓
Greece	29.2	●	↑
Bulgaria	35.2	●	↓

Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)

Volume of major conventional weapons exported, expressed in constant 1990 US$ millions per 100 000 people. It is calculated based on the trend-indicator value, which is based on the known unit production cost of a core set of weapons, and does not reflect the financial value of the exports. Small arms, light weapons, ammunition and other support material are not included.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	0.0*	●	••
Estonia	0.0	●	••
Latvia	0.0*	●	••
Lithuania	0.0*	●	••
Luxembourg	0.0*	●	••
Slovenia	0.0	●	••
Croatia	0.1	●	••
Poland	0.1	●	••
Belgium	0.2	●	••
Slovak Republic	0.2	●	••
Austria	0.2	●	••
Greece	0.3	●	••
Denmark	0.3	●	••
Ireland	0.4	●	••
Hungary	0.4	●	••
Romania	0.5	●	••
Bulgaria	0.6	●	••
Portugal	0.6	●	••
Czech Republic	0.8	●	••
Finland	1.1	●	••
Malta	1.2	●	••
Italy	1.2	●	••
European Union	1.6	●	••
Spain	1.8	●	••
Germany	2.1	●	••
United Kingdom	2.1	●	••
Sweden	2.5	●	••
France	3.0	●	••
Netherlands	3.6	●	••

Official development assistance (% of GNI)

Official development assistance (ODA) consists of grants or loans that are undertaken by the official sector with the objective of promoting economic development and welfare in recipient countries. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost of the donor. ODA is here presented as a share of Gross National Income (GNI). GNI at market prices equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) minus primary income payable by resident units to non-resident units, plus primary income receivable by resident units from the rest of the world. The list of countries and territories eligible to receive ODA is determined by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available *Source:* OECD (DAC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	1.0	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.0	●	↑
Denmark	0.7	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.7	●	↑
Germany	0.6	●	↑
Netherlands	0.6	●	↓
Belgium	0.4	●	→
France	0.4	●	↑
European Union	0.4	●	→
Finland	0.4	●	↓
Ireland	0.3	●	↓
Austria	0.3	●	↓
Italy	0.2	●	→
Malta	0.2	●	↗
Spain	0.2	●	↗
Estonia	0.2	●	→
Slovenia	0.2	●	→
Portugal	0.2	●	↓
Czech Republic	0.1	●	→
Hungary	0.1	●	→
Greece	0.1	●	→
Poland	0.1	●	→
Slovak Republic	0.1	●	→
Bulgaria	0.1	●	→
Lithuania	0.1	●	↓
Romania	0.1	●	→
Croatia	0.1	●	→
Latvia	0.1	●	→
Cyprus	0.1	●	••

Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)

Estimation of how much profit is shifted into tax havens and how much non-haven countries lose in profits from such shifting. Based on macroeconomic data known as foreign affiliates statistics. Negative values indicate profit shifting.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: Zucman (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Germany	54.9	●	••
France	32.1	●	••
Italy	22.7	●	••
Spain	14.4	●	••
Sweden	8.5	●	••
Poland	3.7	●	••
Austria	3.6	●	••
Denmark	3.0	●	••
Finland	2.7	●	••
Portugal	2.6	●	••
Hungary	2.4	●	••
Czech Republic	1.8	●	••
Greece	1.0	●	••
Slovak Republic	0.6	●	••
Estonia	0.2	●	••
Slovenia	0.2	●	••
Latvia	0.2	●	••
European Union	-6.1	●	••
Malta	-12.3	●	••
Belgium	-13.1	●	••
United Kingdom	-18.1	●	••
Luxembourg	-46.8	●	••
Netherlands	-69.7	●	••
Ireland	-106.3	●	••
Bulgaria	NA	●	••
Croatia	NA	●	••
Cyprus	NA	●	••
Lithuania	NA	●	••
Romania	NA	●	••

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

* Imputed data point
Trends over time are calculated over the past four years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2018/19. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions.
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

The Corporate Tax Haven Score measures a jurisdiction's potential to poach the tax base of others, as enshrined in its laws, regulations and documented administrative practices.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: Tax Justice Network (2019)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Greece	39.1	●	••
Poland	40.4	●	••
Portugal	45.8	●	••
Slovenia	49.6	●	••
Italy	50.5	●	••
Austria	51.6	●	••
Denmark	51.7	●	••
Germany	52.3	●	••
Slovak Republic	53.0	●	••
Croatia	54.5	●	••
Spain	54.5	●	••
Lithuania	54.8	●	••
Finland	55.0	●	••
Bulgaria	55.6	●	••
Romania	55.6	●	••
France	55.7	●	••
Sweden	56.0	●	••
Czech Republic	58.9	●	••
European Union	60.1	●	••
Estonia	66.5	●	••
Belgium	67.8	●	••
Latvia	68.1	●	••
Hungary	69.1	●	••
Cyprus	71.1	●	••
Luxembourg	72.4	●	••
Malta	73.5	●	••
Ireland	75.7	●	••
Netherlands	78.0	●	••
United Kingdom	100.0	●	••

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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