Annex 3.
Indicator profiles for
the EU, its Member States
and partner countries

1 NO POVERTY — 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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Czech Republic	10.1	2019	green	↑
Iceland	10.1	2017	green	●
Finland	11.6	2019	green	↑
Slovenia	12.0	2019	green	↑
Slovak Republic	12.2	2018	green	↑
Hungary	12.3	2019	green	↑
Denmark	12.5	2019	green	↑
Norway	12.9	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	13.2	2019	green	↑
Austria	13.3	2019	green	↑
France	13.4	2018	green	↑
Switzerland	14.6	2018	green	↑
Ireland	14.9	2018	green	↑
Cyprus	15.4	2018	yellow	↑
Poland	15.4	2019	yellow	↑
Germany	16.0	2018	yellow	↑
Belgium	16.4	2018	yellow	↓
European Union	16.7	2019	yellow	↑
Malta	16.8	2018	yellow	↓
Sweden	17.1	2019	yellow	↓
Portugal	17.3	2018	yellow	↑
Greece	17.9	2019	yellow	↑
Croatia	18.3	2019	yellow	↑
Luxembourg	18.3	2018	yellow	↓
United Kingdom	18.6	2018	orange	↓
Italy	20.3	2018	orange	↓
Spain	20.7	2019	orange	↗
Estonia	21.7	2019	orange	↓
Bulgaria	22.6	2019	red	↓
Latvia	22.9	2019	red	↓
Lithuania	22.9	2018	red	↓
Romania	23.8	2019	red	↗
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	gray	●

1 NO POVERTY — 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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	1.3	2017	green	●
Luxembourg	1.3	2018	green	↑
Sweden	1.8	2019	green	↑
Norway	2.0	2019	green	↑
Switzerland	2.1	2018	green	↑
Finland	2.4	2019	green	↑
Netherlands	2.4	2019	green	↑
Austria	2.6	2019	green	↑
Denmark	2.6	2019	green	↑
Slovenia	2.6	2019	green	↑
Czech Republic	2.7	2019	green	↑
Germany	2.7	2019	green	↑
Estonia	3.3	2019	green	↑
Poland	3.6	2019	green	↑
Malta	3.7	2019	green	↑
Belgium	4.3	2019	green	↑
United Kingdom	4.6	2018	green	↑
France	4.7	2019	green	↑
Spain	4.7	2019	green	↑
Ireland	4.9	2018	green	↑
European Union	5.6	2019	yellow	↑
Portugal	5.6	2019	yellow	↑
Croatia	7.2	2019	yellow	↑
Latvia	7.8	2019	yellow	↑
Slovak Republic	7.9	2019	yellow	↑
Italy	8.5	2018	yellow	↑
Hungary	8.7	2019	yellow	↑
Cyprus	9.4	2019	yellow	↑
Lithuania	9.4	2019	yellow	↑
Romania	14.5	2019	orange	↑
Greece	16.2	2019	orange	↑
Bulgaria	19.9	2019	orange	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	gray	●

1 NO POVERTY — 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: 2020   *Source:* World Data Lab

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	0.1	2020	green	↑
Cyprus	0.2	2020	green	↑
Finland	0.2	2020	green	↑
Luxembourg	0.2	2020	green	↑
Iceland	0.3	2020	green	↑
Malta	0.3	2020	green	↑
Ireland	0.3	2020	green	↑
Netherlands	0.4	2020	green	↑
Slovenia	0.4	2020	green	↑
Denmark	0.4	2020	green	↑
Germany	0.4	2020	green	↑
United Kingdom	0.4	2020	green	↑
Norway	0.4	2020	green	↑
Belgium	0.4	2020	green	↑
France	0.4	2020	green	↑
Czech Republic	0.6	2020	green	↑
Austria	0.7	2020	green	↑
Estonia	0.7	2020	green	↑
Poland	0.8	2020	green	↑
Sweden	0.8	2020	green	↑
Hungary	1.7	2020	yellow	↑
European Union	1.7	2020	yellow	↑
Slovak Republic	2.0	2020	yellow	↗
Latvia	2.2	2020	yellow	↑
Portugal	2.2	2020	yellow	↗
Spain	2.4	2020	yellow	↗
Lithuania	2.7	2020	yellow	↑
Italy	2.7	2020	yellow	→
Croatia	3.3	2020	orange	↑
Bulgaria	4.6	2020	orange	↑
Greece	5.6	2020	red	→
Romania	10.0	2020	red	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	gray	●

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20.
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

2 ZERO HUNGER — 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   *Source:* WHO

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	19.5	2016	●	↓	Romania	22.5	2016	●	↓
Denmark	19.7	2016	●	↓	Luxembourg	22.6	2016	●	↓
Italy	19.9	2016	●	↓	Norway	23.1	2016	●	↓
Austria	20.1	2016	●	↓	Poland	23.1	2016	●	↓
Slovenia	20.2	2016	●	↓	Latvia	23.6	2016	●	↓
Netherlands	20.4	2016	●	↓	Spain	23.8	2016	●	↓
Slovak Republic	20.5	2016	●	↓	Croatia	24.4	2016	●	↓
Sweden	20.6	2016	●	↓	Greece	24.9	2016	●	↓
Portugal	20.8	2016	●	↓	Bulgaria	25.0	2016	●	↓
Estonia	21.2	2016	●	↓	Ireland	25.3	2016	●	↓
France	21.6	2016	●	↓	Czech Republic	26.0	2016	●	↓
Cyprus	21.8	2016	●	↓	Lithuania	26.3	2016	●	↓
Iceland	21.9	2016	●	↓	Hungary	26.4	2016	●	↓
Belgium	22.1	2016	●	↓	United Kingdom	27.8	2016	●	↓
Finland	22.2	2016	●	↓	Malta	28.9	2016	●	↓
European Union	22.2	2016	●	↓	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Germany	22.3	2016	●	↓					

2 ZERO HUNGER — 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: 2017   *Source:* Bonhommeau et al (2013)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Malta	2.3	2017	●	→	Italy	2.4	2017	●	→
Luxembourg	2.3	2017	●	→	Hungary	2.4	2017	●	↓
Romania	2.3	2017	●	→	European Union	2.4	2017	●	↓
Poland	2.4	2017	●	↓	Germany	2.4	2017	●	↓
Bulgaria	2.4	2017	●	→	Portugal	2.4	2017	●	→
Croatia	2.4	2017	●	↑	Switzerland	2.5	2017	●	→
Czech Republic	2.4	2017	●	↓	Estonia	2.5	2017	●	↓
Cyprus	2.4	2017	●	↓	France	2.5	2017	●	↓
Belgium	2.4	2017	●	↗	Lithuania	2.5	2017	●	↓
Greece	2.4	2017	●	→	Denmark	2.5	2017	●	↓
Ireland	2.4	2017	●	↗	Netherlands	2.5	2017	●	↓
Slovenia	2.4	2017	●	↓	Sweden	2.5	2017	●	→
Slovak Republic	2.4	2017	●	↓	Norway	2.5	2017	●	→
Latvia	2.4	2017	●	↓	Finland	2.6	2017	●	↓
Austria	2.4	2017	●	↓	Iceland	2.6	2017	●	→
United Kingdom	2.4	2017	●	→	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Spain	2.4	2017	●	↓					

2 ZERO HUNGER — 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   *Source:* Global Yield Gap Atlas

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
France	77.3	2015	●	●	Finland	51.6	2015	●	●
Germany	77.3	2015	●	●	Greece	50.6	2015	●	●
Belgium	77.2	2015	●	●	Slovak Republic	48.9	2015	●	●
Denmark	76.7	2015	●	●	Spain	45.7	2015	●	●
Netherlands	76.2	2015	●	●	Lithuania	45.6	2015	●	●
Ireland	74.5	2015	●	●	Latvia	44.6	2015	●	●
Austria	69.7	2015	●	●	Poland	44.5	2015	●	●
Sweden	68.6	2015	●	●	Estonia	40.7	2015	●	●
United Kingdom	67.8	2015	●	●	Romania	40.3	2015	●	●
Croatia	65.3	2015	●	●	Cyprus	38.0	2015	●	●
Luxembourg	65.0	2015	●	●	Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Hungary	64.4	2015	●	●	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
European Union	63.2	2015	●	●	Malta	NA	NA	●	●
Italy	58.9	2015	●	●	Norway	NA	NA	●	●
Czech Republic	57.8	2015	●	●	Portugal	NA	NA	●	●
Slovenia	57.6	2015	●	●	Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●
Bulgaria	54.0	2015	●	●					

2 ZERO HUNGER — Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)

The potential surplus or deficit of nitrogen in agricultural soils. A lack of nitrogen or phosphorus 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: 2017   *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	-12	2017	●	↑	Slovenia	65	2017	●	↗
Estonia	22	2015	●	↑	Bulgaria	66	2017	●	↓
Latvia	22	2017	●	↑	Italy	66	2015	●	↑
Lithuania	25	2015	●	↑	Switzerland	66	2017	●	↓
Slovak Republic	27	2017	●	↑	Croatia	75	2017	●	↓
Hungary	33	2017	●	↑	Denmark	80	2015	●	↑
Sweden	35	2017	●	↑	United Kingdom	86	2017	●	→
France	39	2017	●	↑	Norway	95	2016	●	↑
Spain	39	2015	●	↑	Czech Republic	101	2017	●	↓
Ireland	42	2017	●	↑	Luxembourg	129	2015	●	↓
Austria	46	2017	●	↑	Belgium	132	2015	●	↗
Portugal	46	2017	●	↑	Malta	147	2015	●	→
Poland	48	2017	●	↑	Netherlands	187	2017	●	↓
Finland	51	2017	●	↓	Cyprus	194	2015	●	↓
European Union	57.6	2017	●	↑	Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Greece	59	2015	●	↓	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Germany	62	2017	●	↑					

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

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   *Source:* EEA

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Latvia	7.3	2017	●	↑	Austria	24.3	2017	●	→
Bulgaria	8.3	2017	●	↑	European Union	25.7	2017	●	→
Lithuania	8.8	2017	●	↑	Ireland	26.1	2017	●	→
Estonia	9.2	2017	●	↑	Denmark	27.4	2017	●	→
Greece	9.7	2017	●	↑	Italy	27.8	2017	●	→
Romania	10.8	2017	●	↑	Slovenia	35.1	2017	●	→
Finland	12.2	2017	●	↑	Germany	38.3	2017	●	→
Slovak Republic	12.6	2017	●	↑	Luxembourg	41.5	2017	●	↓
Portugal	13.1	2017	●	↑	Belgium	46.9	2017	●	→
United Kingdom	14.0	2017	●	↑	Cyprus	51.5	2017	●	↗
Hungary	14.9	2017	●	↑	Netherlands	63.6	2017	●	↓
Sweden	15.6	2017	●	↑	Malta	92.0	2017	●	→
Czech Republic	17.2	2017	●	↑	Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
France	19.5	2017	●	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Spain	19.7	2017	●	↑	Norway	NA	NA	●	●
Poland	19.9	2017	●	↑	Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●
Croatia	21.3	2017	●	↑					

Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)

The amount of pesticide mixture, containing a pesticide ingredient banned in the EU, per 1,000 population. Data are reported in either liters or kilograms, a conversion factor of (1kg = 1L) was assumed to aggregate data. Data come from export notifications at the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), paperwork that companies must complete under European law to export banned pesticides beyond the European Union.

Reference year: 2019   *Source:* Public Eye & Unearthed (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Croatia	0.0	2019	●	●	Slovenia	0.0	2019	●	●
Cyprus	0.0	2019	●	●	Sweden	0.0	2019	●	●
Czech Republic	0.0	2019	●	●	Switzerland	0.0	2019	●	●
Estonia	0.0	2019	●	●	Denmark	1.8	2019	●	●
Greece	0.0	2019	●	●	Austria	6.7	2019	●	●
Iceland	0.0	2019	●	●	Hungary	15.8	2019	●	●
Ireland	0.0	2019	●	●	Germany	96.7	2019	●	●
Latvia	0.0	2019	●	●	Spain	110.9	2019	●	●
Liechtenstein	0.0	2019	●	●	European Union	113.1	2019	●	●
Lithuania	0.0	2019	●	●	France	121.3	2019	●	●
Luxembourg	0.0	2019	●	●	Italy	156.9	2019	●	●
Malta	0.0	2019	●	●	Finland	361.5	2019	●	●
Norway	0.0	2019	●	●	Netherlands	468.5	2019	●	●
Poland	0.0	2019	●	●	Belgium	487.2	2019	●	●
Portugal	0.0	2019	●	●	United Kingdom	537.3	2019	●	●
Romania	0.0	2019	●	●	Bulgaria	541.7	2019	●	●
Slovak Republic	0.0	2019	●	●					

Life expectancy at birth (years)

Life expectancy at birth is defined as the mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

Reference year: 2018   *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	83.8	2018	●	↑	Portugal	81.5	2018	●	↑
Spain	83.5	2018	●	↑	Slovenia	81.5	2018	●	↑
Italy	83.4	2018	●	↑	United Kingdom	81.3	2018	●	↑
Liechtenstein	83.1	2018	●	↑	European Union	81.1	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	82.9	2018	●	↑	Denmark	81.0	2018	●	↑
France	82.9	2018	●	↑	Germany	81.0	2018	●	↑
Iceland	82.9	2018	●	↑	Czech Republic	79.1	2018	●	↑
Norway	82.8	2018	●	↑	Estonia	78.5	2018	●	↑
Sweden	82.6	2018	●	↑	Croatia	78.2	2018	●	↑
Malta	82.5	2018	●	↑	Poland	77.7	2018	●	→
Ireland	82.3	2018	●	↑	Slovak Republic	77.4	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	82.3	2018	●	↑	Hungary	76.2	2018	●	↗
Greece	81.9	2018	●	↑	Lithuania	76.0	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	81.9	2018	●	↑	Romania	75.3	2018	●	→
Austria	81.8	2018	●	↑	Latvia	75.1	2018	●	→
Finland	81.8	2018	●	↑	Bulgaria	75.0	2018	●	→
Belgium	81.7	2018	●	↑					

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: 2018   *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Lithuania	0.4	2018	●	↑	European Union	3.2	2018	●	↑
Ireland	0.8	2018	●	↑	Germany	3.3	2018	●	↑
Denmark	0.9	2018	●	↑	Czech Republic	3.6	2018	●	↑
Sweden	1.3	2018	●	↑	France	3.9	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	1.4	2018	●	↑	Portugal	3.9	2018	●	↑
Norway	1.7	2018	●	↑	Belgium	4.0	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	1.7	2018	●	↑	Hungary	4.0	2018	●	↑
Croatia	1.8	2018	●	↑	Spain	4.8	2018	●	↓
Switzerland	1.9	2018	●	↑	United Kingdom	5.4	2018	●	↓
Slovenia	2.2	2018	●	↑	Cyprus	NA	NA	●	●
Bulgaria	2.3	2018	●	↑	Estonia	NA	NA	●	●
Finland	2.3	2018	●	↑	Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Greece	2.3	2018	●	↑	Latvia	NA	NA	●	●
Austria	2.4	2018	●	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Italy	2.7	2018	●	↑	Luxembourg	NA	NA	●	●
Romania	2.8	2018	●	↑	Malta	NA	NA	●	●
Poland	3.1	2018	●	↑					

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20.
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3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
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.

Reference year: 2018   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)

Gap in percentage of people who perceive their health status as good or very good between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of the population.

Reference year: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ireland	84.1	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	80.7	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	77.8	2018	●	↑
Iceland	77.1	2017	●	●
Norway	76.6	2018	●	↑
Greece	76.4	2018	●	↑
Sweden	76.1	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	75.7	2018	●	↑
Malta	75.0	2018	●	↑
Belgium	74.9	2018	●	↑
Spain	73.7	2018	●	↑
Italy	73.3	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	73.2	2018	●	↑
Austria	71.7	2018	●	↑
Denmark	71.2	2018	●	↑
Romania	70.6	2018	●	↑
Finland	69.0	2018	●	↑

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	68.6	2018	●	↑
European Union	68.2	2018	●	↑
France	67.7	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	66.7	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	66.5	2018	●	↑
Germany	65.5	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	65.4	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	62.1	2018	●	↑
Croatia	60.7	2018	●	↑
Hungary	60.7	2018	●	↑
Poland	59.2	2018	●	↗
Estonia	51.8	2018	●	→
Portugal	49.3	2018	●	↗
Latvia	47.0	2018	●	→
Lithuania	44.0	2018	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Italy	7.1	2018	●	↑
Greece	9.6	2019	●	↑
France	12.3	2018	●	↑
Spain	13.4	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	14.0	2018	●	↑
Norway	15.5	2018	●	↑
Romania	16.6	2019	●	↑
Iceland	17.1	2017	●	●
Slovak Republic	17.8	2018	●	↑
Denmark	19.2	2019	●	↑
European Union	20.0	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	20.0	2018	●	↑
Sweden	20.7	2019	●	↓
Austria	21.8	2019	●	↗
United Kingdom	21.9	2018	●	↗
Cyprus	22.5	2018	●	↓
Ireland	23.2	2018	●	↓

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Portugal	25.5	2018	●	↓
Poland	25.8	2019	●	↓
Hungary	26.0	2019	●	↓
Netherlands	27.0	2019	●	↓
Germany	27.5	2018	●	→
Finland	27.7	2019	●	↓
Belgium	28.2	2018	●	↗
Bulgaria	28.9	2019	●	↓
Slovenia	29.5	2019	●	↓
Malta	31.2	2019	●	↓
Lithuania	35.4	2018	●	↓
Croatia	36.0	2019	●	↓
Czech Republic	43.1	2019	●	↓
Latvia	44.3	2019	●	↓
Estonia	45.2	2019	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)

Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)

Reference year: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Malta	0.0	2019	●	↑
Germany	0.2	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	0.2	2019	●	↑
Spain	0.2	2019	●	↑
Austria	0.3	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.3	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.5	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	0.7	2018	●	↑
Hungary	1.0	2019	●	↑
France	1.2	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	1.4	2019	●	↑
Croatia	1.4	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	1.4	2018	●	↑
Norway	1.4	2019	●	↑
Sweden	1.4	2019	●	↑
European Union	1.8	2019	●	↑
Belgium	1.8	2018	●	↑

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	1.8	2019	●	↑
Ireland	2.0	2018	●	↑
Portugal	2.1	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	2.2	2018	●	↑
Italy	2.4	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	2.6	2018	●	↓
Slovenia	2.9	2019	●	↓
Iceland	3.5	2017	●	●
Poland	4.2	2019	●	↑
Latvia	4.3	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	4.5	2018	●	↓
Finland	4.7	2019	●	↓
Romania	4.9	2019	●	↑
Greece	8.1	2019	●	↑
Estonia	15.5	2019	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	0.0	2019	●	↑
Spain	0.1	2019	●	↑
Malta	0.2	2019	●	↑
Germany	0.4	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	0.6	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	0.6	2019	●	↑
Austria	0.7	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.7	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.9	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	1.1	2018	●	↑
Hungary	1.5	2019	●	↑
Denmark	1.6	2019	●	↑
Sweden	1.7	2019	●	↑
Norway	1.8	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	1.8	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	1.9	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.9	2018	●	↑

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
France	2.1	2018	●	↑
Finland	2.4	2019	●	↑
Poland	2.4	2019	●	↑
European Union	2.4	2019	●	↑
Croatia	3.0	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	3.3	2018	●	↓
Ireland	3.5	2018	●	↓
Portugal	3.9	2018	●	↑
Italy	4.0	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	4.3	2019	●	↑
Belgium	5.5	2018	●	↑
Iceland	5.8	2017	●	●
Romania	6.4	2019	●	→
Latvia	7.5	2019	●	↑
Greece	17.2	2019	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

● SDG achieved   ● Challenges remain   ● Significant challenges remain   ● Major challenges remain   ● Data not available   ↑ On track   ↗ Moderately Increasing   → Stagnating   ↓ Decreasing

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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Austria	0.0	2019	green	↑	Spain	0.0	2019	green	↑
Belgium	0.0	2018	green	↑	Sweden	0.0	2019	green	↑
Denmark	0.0	2019	green	↑	United Kingdom	0.0	2018	green	↑
Estonia	0.0	2019	green	↑	Italy	0.1	2018	green	↑
Finland	0.0	2019	green	↑	European Union	0.2	2019	green	↑
France	0.0	2018	green	↑	Cyprus	0.3	2018	yellow	↓
Germany	0.0	2018	green	↑	Czech Republic	0.3	2019	yellow	↓
Greece	0.0	2019	green	↑	Latvia	0.5	2019	yellow	↓
Hungary	0.0	2019	green	↑	Croatia	0.7	2019	orange	↑
Iceland	0.0	2017	green	grey	Ireland	0.7	2018	orange	↓
Lithuania	0.0	2018	green	↑	Portugal	1.0	2018	orange	↓
Luxembourg	0.0	2018	green	↑	Bulgaria	1.4	2019	red	↗
Malta	0.0	2015	green	grey	Romania	1.8	2019	red	↑
Netherlands	0.0	2019	green	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Poland	0.0	2019	green	↑	Norway	NA	NA	grey	grey
Slovak Republic	0.0	2018	green	↑	Switzerland	NA	NA	grey	grey
Slovenia	0.0	2019	green	↑					

New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)

New cases of tuberculosis infection per 100,000 population.

Reference year: 2018   *Source:* ECDC/WHO (2018)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	2.3	2018	green	↑	Germany	6.4	2018	green	↑
Liechtenstein	2.6	2018	green	↑	Luxembourg	7.0	2018	green	↑
Norway	3.6	2018	green	↑	France	7.1	2018	green	↑
Greece	3.8	2018	green	↑	United Kingdom	7.2	2018	green	↑
Czech Republic	4.1	2018	green	↑	Belgium	8.0	2018	green	↑
Finland	4.2	2018	green	↑	Croatia	8.9	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	4.6	2018	green	↑	Spain	9.6	2018	green	↑
Denmark	4.7	2018	green	↑	European Union	10.3	2018	yellow	↑
Slovenia	4.7	2018	green	↑	Estonia	11.0	2018	yellow	↑
Sweden	4.7	2018	green	↑	Malta	11.6	2018	yellow	↓
Slovak Republic	5.0	2018	green	↑	Poland	13.7	2018	yellow	↑
Austria	5.3	2018	green	↑	Bulgaria	18.3	2018	yellow	↑
Switzerland	5.5	2018	green	↑	Portugal	20.5	2018	yellow	→
Cyprus	5.9	2018	green	↑	Latvia	27.8	2017	yellow	↑
Ireland	6.1	2018	green	↑	Lithuania	37.8	2018	yellow	↑
Hungary	6.2	2018	green	↑	Romania	59.3	2018	orange	↗
Italy	6.2	2018	green	↑					

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.

Reference year: 2016   *Source:* WHO

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	8.6	2016	green	↑	Belgium	11.4	2016	green	↑
Iceland	9.1	2016	green	↑	Germany	12.1	2016	green	↑
Sweden	9.1	2016	green	↑	Greece	12.4	2016	green	↑
Norway	9.2	2016	green	↑	Slovenia	12.7	2016	green	↑
Italy	9.5	2016	green	↑	European Union	12.8	2016	green	↑
Spain	9.9	2016	green	↑	Czech Republic	15.0	2016	green	↑
Luxembourg	10.0	2016	green	↑	Croatia	16.7	2016	yellow	↑
Finland	10.2	2016	green	↑	Estonia	17.0	2016	yellow	↑
Ireland	10.3	2016	green	↑	Slovak Republic	17.2	2016	yellow	↑
France	10.6	2016	green	↑	Poland	18.7	2016	yellow	↑
Malta	10.8	2016	green	↑	Lithuania	20.7	2016	orange	↑
United Kingdom	10.9	2016	green	↑	Romania	21.4	2016	orange	↗
Portugal	11.1	2016	green	↑	Latvia	21.9	2016	orange	↑
Netherlands	11.2	2016	green	↑	Hungary	23.0	2016	orange	→
Cyprus	11.3	2016	green	↑	Bulgaria	23.6	2016	orange	→
Denmark	11.3	2016	green	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Austria	11.4	2016	green	↑					

Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)

Rate of mortality due to self-harm per 100,000 population.

Reference year: 2017   *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	4.1	2017	green	↑	Norway	11.6	2017	green	↑
Greece	4.5	2017	green	↑	Poland	11.7	2017	green	↑
Malta	5.3	2017	green	↑	Sweden	12.2	2017	yellow	→
Italy	6.0	2017	green	↑	Switzerland	12.4	2017	yellow	↑
Slovak Republic	7.2	2017	green	↑	Czech Republic	13.2	2017	yellow	↑
United Kingdom	7.5	2017	green	↑	France	13.2	2016	yellow	↑
Spain	7.5	2017	green	↑	Austria	13.9	2017	yellow	↑
Ireland	8.4	2017	green	↑	Liechtenstein	14.2	2017	yellow	↓
Luxembourg	9.5	2017	green	↑	Croatia	14.8	2017	yellow	↑
Portugal	9.6	2017	green	↑	Finland	15.0	2017	yellow	↓
Bulgaria	9.8	2017	green	↑	Belgium	15.4	2017	yellow	↑
Iceland	9.8	2017	green	↑	Hungary	16.7	2017	yellow	↑
Romania	9.9	2017	green	↑	Estonia	17.3	2017	orange	↗
Denmark	10.5	2017	green	↑	Latvia	17.9	2017	orange	↗
European Union	10.5	2017	green	↑	Slovenia	19.6	2017	orange	↓
Germany	10.6	2017	green	↑	Lithuania	25.8	2017	red	↑
Netherlands	11.3	2017	green	↑					

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. 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

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — 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   *Source:* WHO

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	7	2016	●	●	European Union	20.0	2016	●	●
Sweden	7	2016	●	●	Cyprus	20	2016	●	●
Iceland	9	2016	●	●	Malta	20	2016	●	●
Norway	9	2016	●	●	Slovenia	23	2016	●	●
France	10	2016	●	●	Estonia	25	2016	●	●
Portugal	10	2016	●	●	Greece	28	2016	●	●
Spain	10	2016	●	●	Czech Republic	30	2016	●	●
Switzerland	10	2016	●	●	Lithuania	34	2016	●	●
Ireland	12	2016	●	●	Slovak Republic	34	2016	●	●
Luxembourg	12	2016	●	●	Croatia	35	2016	●	●
Denmark	13	2016	●	●	Poland	38	2016	●	●
Netherlands	14	2016	●	●	Hungary	39	2016	●	●
United Kingdom	14	2016	●	●	Latvia	41	2016	●	●
Austria	15	2016	●	●	Romania	59	2016	●	●
Italy	15	2016	●	●	Bulgaria	62	2016	●	●
Belgium	16	2016	●	●	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Germany	16	2016	●	●					

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — 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: 2018   *Source:* UNICEF et al

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	1.7	2018	●	↑	Latvia	3.9	2018	●	↑
Iceland	2.0	2018	●	↑	Netherlands	3.9	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	2.1	2018	●	↑	France	4.0	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	2.4	2018	●	↑	Lithuania	4.0	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	2.4	2018	●	↑	Switzerland	4.1	2018	●	↑
Norway	2.5	2018	●	↑	Denmark	4.2	2018	●	↑
Estonia	2.6	2018	●	↑	Hungary	4.3	2018	●	↑
Sweden	2.7	2018	●	↑	United Kingdom	4.3	2018	●	↑
Italy	3.0	2018	●	↑	Poland	4.4	2018	●	↑
Spain	3.0	2018	●	↑	Greece	4.5	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	3.4	2018	●	↑	Croatia	4.7	2018	●	↑
Austria	3.5	2018	●	↑	Slovak Republic	5.6	2018	●	↑
Belgium	3.7	2018	●	↑	Malta	7.0	2018	●	↑
Germany	3.7	2018	●	↑	Bulgaria	7.1	2018	●	↑
Ireland	3.7	2018	●	↑	Romania	7.3	2018	●	↑
Portugal	3.7	2018	●	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
European Union	3.9	2018	●	↑					

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — 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: 2018   *Source:* DG MOVE

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Liechtenstein	0.0	2018	●	↑	Iceland	5.1	2018	●	↑
Norway	2.0	2018	●	↑	European Union	5.2	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	2.7	2018	●	↑	Belgium	5.3	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	2.8	2018	●	↑	Italy	5.5	2018	●	↑
Ireland	2.9	2018	●	↑	Cyprus	5.6	2018	●	↑
Denmark	3.0	2018	●	↑	Luxembourg	5.9	2018	●	↑
Sweden	3.2	2018	●	↑	Czech Republic	6.2	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	3.5	2018	●	↑	Lithuania	6.2	2018	●	↑
Malta	3.7	2018	●	↑	Greece	6.5	2018	●	↑
Spain	3.9	2018	●	↑	Hungary	6.5	2018	●	↑
Germany	4.0	2018	●	↑	Portugal	6.8	2018	●	↑
Finland	4.3	2018	●	↑	Poland	7.5	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	4.4	2018	●	↑	Croatia	7.7	2018	●	↑
Austria	4.6	2018	●	↑	Latvia	7.7	2018	●	↑
France	4.8	2018	●	↑	Bulgaria	8.7	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	4.8	2018	●	↑	Romania	9.6	2018	●	→
Estonia	5.1	2018	●	↑					

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — 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: 2018   *Source:* WHO/UNICEF

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Hungary	99	2018	●	↑	Poland	93	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	99	2018	●	↑	Slovenia	93	2018	●	↑
Portugal	99	2018	●	↑	Spain	93	2018	●	↑
Greece	97	2018	●	↑	European Union	92.7	2018	●	↑
Sweden	97	2018	●	↑	Bulgaria	92	2018	●	↑
Belgium	96	2018	●	↑	Ireland	92	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	96	2018	●	↑	Lithuania	92	2018	●	↑
Latvia	96	2018	●	↑	United Kingdom	92	2018	●	↑
Malta	96	2018	●	↑	Finland	91	2018	●	↑
Norway	96	2018	●	↑	Iceland	91	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	96	2018	●	↑	Cyprus	90	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	96	2018	●	↑	France	90	2018	●	↑
Denmark	95	2018	●	↑	Estonia	87	2018	●	↓
Croatia	93	2018	●	↑	Romania	86	2018	●	→
Germany	93	2018	●	↑	Austria	85	2018	●	↓
Italy	93	2018	●	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Netherlands	93	2018	●	↑					

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)

Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption of pure alcohol is calculated as the sum of beverage-specific alcohol consumption of pure alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other) from government statistics, country-specific alcohol industry statistics in the public domain, and FAOSTAT.

Reference year: 2018   *Source:* ECDC/WHO

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Norway	6.0	2018	green	↑
Greece	6.1	2018	green	↑
Sweden	7.2	2018	green	↑
Iceland	7.7	2018	green	↑
Italy	7.8	2018	green	↑
Malta	7.9	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	8.3	2018	green	↑
Finland	8.4	2018	green	↑
Switzerland	9.1	2018	green	↑
Belgium	9.4	2018	green	↑
Cyprus	9.6	2018	green	↑
Denmark	9.7	2018	green	↑
United Kingdom	9.8	2018	green	↑
Slovenia	10.0	2018	green	↑
Croatia	10.1	2018	yellow	↓
European Union	10.1	2018	yellow	→
Estonia	10.1	2018	yellow	↑
Slovak Republic	10.1	2018	yellow	↑
Romania	10.1	2018	yellow	↓
Portugal	10.4	2018	yellow	↓
Spain	10.4	2018	yellow	→
Hungary	10.7	2017	yellow	↗
Poland	10.7	2018	yellow	↓
Germany	10.8	2018	yellow	↑
Ireland	11.0	2018	yellow	↓
Luxembourg	11.0	2018	yellow	↑
Lithuania	11.2	2018	yellow	↑
Bulgaria	11.4	2018	yellow	↓
France	11.6	2018	yellow	↗
Czech Republic	11.8	2018	yellow	↓
Austria	12.2	2018	yellow	↓
Latvia	12.6	2018	orange	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — 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   *Source:* DG SANTE

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Sweden	7	2017	green	↑
United Kingdom	17	2017	green	↑
Belgium	19	2017	green	↑
Denmark	19	2017	green	↑
Ireland	19	2017	green	↑
Netherlands	19	2017	green	↑
Finland	20	2017	green	↑
Luxembourg	21	2017	green	↑
Estonia	23	2017	green	↑
Malta	24	2017	green	↑
Germany	25	2017	green	↑
Italy	25	2017	green	→
Portugal	26	2017	yellow	→
Slovak Republic	26	2017	yellow	↓
Hungary	27	2017	yellow	↑
Spain	27	2017	yellow	↑
European Union	27.2	2017	yellow	↓
Austria	28	2017	yellow	↓
Cyprus	28	2017	yellow	↑
Romania	28	2017	yellow	↓
Slovenia	28	2017	yellow	↑
Czech Republic	29	2017	yellow	↓
Lithuania	29	2017	yellow	↓
Poland	30	2017	yellow	↓
Latvia	32	2017	yellow	↓
Croatia	35	2017	yellow	↓
Bulgaria	36	2017	orange	↓
France	36	2017	yellow	↓
Greece	37	2017	orange	→
Iceland	NA	NA	grey	grey
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Norway	NA	NA	grey	grey
Switzerland	NA	NA	grey	grey

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — 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: 2019   *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Croatia	100.0	2014	green	grey
Czech Republic	100.0	2018	green	↑
Denmark	100.0	2019	green	↑
Finland	100.0	2019	green	↑
Greece	100.0	2018	green	↑
Iceland	100.0	2019	green	↑
Ireland	100.0	2019	green	↑
Italy	100.0	2018	green	↑
Latvia	100.0	2018	green	grey
Luxembourg	100.0	2018	green	grey
Malta	100.0	2016	green	grey
Norway	100.0	2019	green	↑
Portugal	100.0	2018	green	↑
Slovenia	100.0	2018	green	↑
Spain	100.0	2019	green	↑
Sweden	100.0	2018	green	↑
Switzerland	100.0	2018	green	↑
United Kingdom	100.0	2018	green	↑
Austria	99.9	2018	green	↑
France	99.9	2019	green	↑
Germany	99.9	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	99.9	2018	green	↑
Belgium	98.7	2018	green	↑
Lithuania	98.7	2019	green	↑
European Union	98.4	2019	green	↑
Estonia	95.0	2019	yellow	↗
Slovak Republic	94.6	2017	yellow	↑
Hungary	94.0	2018	yellow	↓
Poland	92.9	2018	yellow	↑
Bulgaria	89.8	2017	grey	grey
Romania	89.0	2017	yellow	grey
Cyprus	83.0	2013	orange	grey
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — 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: 2018   *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
France	9.2	2018	green	↑
Luxembourg	10.4	2018	green	↑
Croatia	10.5	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	10.8	2018	green	↑
Slovenia	11.9	2018	green	↑
Ireland	12.1	2018	green	↑
Germany	12.5	2018	green	↑
Denmark	13.8	2018	green	↑
Sweden	13.8	2018	green	↑
Czech Republic	14.2	2018	green	↑
Norway	14.3	2018	green	↑
Iceland	15.9	2018	green	↑
United Kingdom	16.7	2018	green	↑
European Union	18.0	2018	yellow	↑
Austria	18.4	2018	green	↑
Finland	18.4	2018	green	↑
Slovak Republic	18.9	2018	green	↑
Belgium	19.1	2018	green	↑
Romania	19.5	2018	green	↑
Poland	20.4	2018	green	↑
Spain	22.2	2018	green	↑
Italy	23.5	2018	green	↑
Estonia	24.6	2018	green	↑
Hungary	26.9	2018	yellow	↑
Switzerland	28.0	2018	yellow	↓
Portugal	29.5	2018	yellow	↓
Lithuania	31.6	2018	yellow	→
Malta	34.9	2017	yellow	↑
Greece	36.4	2018	yellow	→
Latvia	39.2	2018	orange	→
Bulgaria	39.3	2018	orange	↗
Cyprus	44.6	2018	orange	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. 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

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — 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: 2019   *Source:* Gallup

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	7.8	2019	green	↑	European Union	6.6	2019	green	↑
Switzerland	7.7	2019	green	↑	Spain	6.5	2019	green	↑
Denmark	7.7	2019	green	↑	Italy	6.4	2019	green	↑
Iceland	7.5	2017	green	grey	Lithuania	6.3	2018	green	↑
Norway	7.4	2019	green	↑	Cyprus	6.3	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	7.4	2019	green	↑	Slovak Republic	6.2	2018	green	↑
Luxembourg	7.4	2019	green	↑	Romania	6.1	2019	green	↑
Sweden	7.4	2019	green	↑	Poland	6.1	2018	green	↑
Ireland	7.3	2019	green	↑	Portugal	6.1	2019	green	↑
Austria	7.2	2019	green	↑	Estonia	6.0	2019	green	↑
United Kingdom	7.2	2019	green	↑	Hungary	6.0	2019	green	↑
Germany	7.0	2019	green	↑	Latvia	5.9	2018	yellow	↗
Czech Republic	7.0	2018	green	↑	Croatia	5.5	2018	yellow	↑
Belgium	6.8	2019	green	↑	Greece	5.4	2018	orange	↓
Malta	6.7	2019	green	↑	Bulgaria	5.1	2018	orange	↑
France	6.7	2019	green	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Slovenia	6.7	2019	green	↑					

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)

Cumulative test rate for Covid-19 two months after the first official case reported or as of April 15 (per thousand population)

Reference year: 2020   *Source:* Worldometer & Our World in Data

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	139.3	2020	green	grey	Italy	18.5	2020	orange	grey
Malta	94.2	2020	green	grey	European Union	17.1	2020	orange	grey
Luxembourg	66.7	2020	green	grey	Netherlands	12.2	2020	orange	grey
Portugal	44.2	2020	green	grey	Belgium	10.8	2020	orange	grey
Lithuania	41.1	2020	green	grey	Poland	10.1	2020	orange	grey
Estonia	37.3	2020	green	grey	Finland	9.8	2020	orange	grey
Denmark	35.1	2020	green	grey	Sweden	9.4	2020	orange	grey
Latvia	33.5	2020	green	grey	Hungary	8.7	2020	orange	grey
Ireland	32.7	2020	green	grey	Bulgaria	7.8	2020	red	grey
Switzerland	29.3	2020	yellow	grey	Croatia	7.5	2020	red	grey
Slovenia	27.6	2020	yellow	grey	France	7.1	2020	red	grey
Norway	25.9	2020	yellow	grey	Romania	7.1	2020	red	grey
Germany	24.9	2020	yellow	grey	Greece	6.2	2020	red	grey
Austria	24.5	2020	yellow	grey	United Kingdom	6.1	2020	red	grey
Czech Republic	24.1	2020	yellow	grey	Cyprus	NA	NA	grey	grey
Spain	19.9	2020	yellow	grey	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Slovak Republic	19.2	2020	yellow	grey					

4 QUALITY EDUCATION — 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: 2018   *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	100.0	2018	green	↑	Italy	94.9	2018	green	↑
France	100.0	2018	green	↑	European Union	94.9	2018	green	↑
Ireland	100.0	2018	green	↑	Portugal	93.7	2018	green	↑
United Kingdom	100.0	2018	green	↑	Slovenia	93.1	2018	green	↑
Belgium	98.5	2018	green	↑	Poland	93.0	2018	green	↑
Spain	98.0	2018	green	↑	Estonia	92.8	2018	green	↑
Norway	97.5	2018	green	↑	Czech Republic	91.5	2018	green	↑
Iceland	97.4	2018	green	↑	Lithuania	91.0	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	96.9	2018	green	↑	Finland	89.3	2018	green	↑
Luxembourg	96.1	2018	green	↑	Romania	86.3	2018	green	↑
Austria	96.0	2018	green	↑	Liechtenstein	83.7	2016	yellow	grey
Germany	96.0	2018	green	↑	Bulgaria	82.4	2018	yellow	↓
Latvia	96.0	2018	green	↑	Slovak Republic	82.2	2018	yellow	↑
Sweden	95.9	2018	green	↑	Croatia	81.0	2018	yellow	↑
Hungary	95.7	2018	green	↑	Greece	75.2	2018	orange	↓
Cyprus	95.3	2018	green	↑	Switzerland	73.6	2018	orange	↓
Malta	95.3	2018	green	↑					

4 QUALITY EDUCATION — 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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Croatia	3.0	2019	green	↑	Cyprus	9.2	2019	green	↑
Lithuania	4.0	2019	green	↑	Estonia	9.8	2019	green	↑
Greece	4.1	2019	green	↑	Denmark	9.9	2019	green	↑
Switzerland	4.4	2019	green	↑	Norway	9.9	2019	green	↑
Slovenia	4.6	2019	green	↑	European Union	10.2	2019	yellow	↑
Ireland	5.1	2019	green	↑	Germany	10.3	2019	yellow	→
Poland	5.2	2019	green	↑	Portugal	10.6	2019	yellow	↑
Sweden	6.5	2019	green	↑	United Kingdom	10.9	2019	yellow	→
Czech Republic	6.7	2019	green	↑	Hungary	11.8	2019	yellow	→
Luxembourg	7.2	2019	green	↑	Italy	13.5	2019	orange	↗
Finland	7.3	2019	green	↑	Bulgaria	13.9	2019	orange	→
Netherlands	7.5	2019	green	↑	Romania	15.3	2019	red	↑
Austria	7.8	2019	green	↑	Malta	16.7	2019	red	↑
France	8.2	2019	green	↑	Spain	17.3	2019	red	↑
Slovak Republic	8.3	2019	green	↑	Iceland	17.9	2019	red	→
Belgium	8.4	2019	green	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Latvia	8.7	2019	green	↑					

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

4 QUALITY EDUCATION — 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 much students near the end of compulsory education have acquired the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society. PISA scores for reading, mathematics and science were averaged to obtain an overall PISA score.

Reference year: 2018   *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	525.3	2018	green	↑
Finland	516.3	2018	green	↑
Poland	513.0	2018	green	↑
Ireland	504.7	2018	green	↑
Slovenia	503.7	2018	green	↑
United Kingdom	503.7	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	502.3	2018	green	↑
Sweden	502.3	2018	green	↑
Denmark	501.0	2018	green	↑
Germany	500.3	2018	green	↑
Belgium	500.0	2018	green	↑
Switzerland	498.0	2018	green	↑
Norway	496.7	2018	green	↑
Czech Republic	495.3	2018	green	↑
France	493.7	2018	green	↑
Portugal	492.0	2018	yellow	↓
Austria	491.0	2018	yellow	↓
European Union	488.9	2018	yellow	↓
Latvia	487.3	2018	yellow	↗
Spain	486.7	2018	yellow	↓
Iceland	481.3	2018	yellow	→
Lithuania	479.7	2018	yellow	↑
Hungary	479.3	2018	yellow	↑
Italy	477.0	2018	yellow	↓
Luxembourg	476.7	2018	yellow	↓
Croatia	471.7	2018	yellow	↓
Slovak Republic	469.3	2018	yellow	↑
Malta	459.0	2018	yellow	↓
Greece	453.3	2018	yellow	↓
Cyprus	438.0	2018	orange	→
Romania	428.0	2018	orange	↓
Bulgaria	426.7	2018	orange	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey

4 QUALITY EDUCATION — 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), an internationally standardised assessment that is administered to 15-year-olds in schools. It assesses how much students near the end of compulsory education have acquired the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society.

Reference year: 2018   *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	8.8	2018	green	↑
Finland	12.9	2018	green	↑
Poland	13.8	2018	green	↑
Slovenia	14.6	2018	green	↑
Ireland	17.0	2018	green	↑
United Kingdom	17.4	2018	green	↑
Latvia	18.5	2018	green	↑
Denmark	18.7	2018	green	↑
Czech Republic	18.8	2018	green	↑
Sweden	19.0	2018	green	↑
Germany	19.6	2018	green	↑
Portugal	19.6	2018	green	↑
Belgium	20.0	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	20.0	2018	green	↑
Switzerland	20.2	2018	yellow	↓
France	20.5	2018	yellow	↑
Norway	20.8	2018	yellow	↓
Spain	21.3	2018	yellow	↓
Austria	21.9	2018	yellow	↓
Lithuania	22.2	2018	yellow	↑
European Union	22.2	2018	yellow	↓
Hungary	24.1	2018	yellow	↑
Iceland	25.0	2018	yellow	→
Croatia	25.4	2018	yellow	↓
Italy	25.9	2018	yellow	↓
Luxembourg	26.8	2018	orange	↓
Slovak Republic	29.3	2018	orange	↗
Greece	31.7	2018	orange	→
Malta	33.5	2018	red	↓
Cyprus	39.0	2018	red	↗
Romania	43.9	2018	red	↓
Bulgaria	46.5	2018	red	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey

4 QUALITY EDUCATION — Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)

Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status.

Reference year: 2018   *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	7.2	2018	green	↑
Latvia	8.4	2018	green	↑
Croatia	8.5	2018	green	↑
Italy	8.5	2018	green	↑
Norway	8.9	2018	green	↑
Iceland	8.9	2018	green	↑
Cyprus	9.0	2018	green	↑
Spain	10.0	2018	green	↑
Finland	10.5	2018	green	↑
United Kingdom	10.7	2018	yellow	↓
Greece	10.9	2018	yellow	↑
Ireland	11.1	2018	yellow	↑
Denmark	11.6	2018	yellow	↓
Lithuania	12.5	2018	yellow	↓
Poland	12.6	2018	yellow	↑
Sweden	12.7	2018	yellow	↓
Netherlands	12.9	2018	yellow	↓
Slovenia	13.0	2018	yellow	↗
Romania	13.8	2015	yellow	grey
Malta	14.5	2015	yellow	grey
European Union	14.6	2018	yellow	→
Austria	14.8	2018	yellow	↗
Portugal	15.9	2018	orange	↓
Bulgaria	16.1	2018	orange	→
Switzerland	16.3	2018	orange	↓
Czech Republic	16.9	2018	orange	↑
Slovak Republic	18.5	2018	orange	↓
Germany	18.6	2018	orange	↓
Belgium	20.0	2018	orange	↓
France	20.1	2018	red	→
Luxembourg	20.9	2018	red	↓
Hungary	21.2	2018	red	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey

4 QUALITY EDUCATION — 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: 2018   *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	54.0	2018	green	↑
Finland	41.5	2018	green	↑
Portugal	41.1	2018	green	↑
Poland	39.3	2018	green	↑
Slovenia	37.7	2018	yellow	↑
Germany	37.5	2018	green	↑
Spain	37.3	2018	yellow	↓
United Kingdom	37.0	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	34.9	2018	green	↑
Ireland	34.0	2018	green	↑
Latvia	33.0	2018	yellow	↓
European Union	31.5	2018	green	↑
Switzerland	31.2	2018	green	↑
Belgium	30.7	2018	green	↑
Czech Republic	30.5	2018	green	↑
Sweden	30.4	2018	green	↑
Croatia	29.3	2018	yellow	↑
France	28.9	2018	yellow	↑
Austria	28.3	2018	yellow	↑
Italy	27.4	2018	yellow	→
Lithuania	26.4	2018	yellow	↑
Norway	25.7	2018	yellow	↓
Denmark	24.8	2018	yellow	↓
Luxembourg	24.5	2018	yellow	↑
Hungary	22.7	2018	orange	↗
Malta	22.1	2018	orange	→
Greece	19.5	2018	orange	→
Slovak Republic	19.3	2018	orange	→
Iceland	18.6	2018	orange	→
Romania	11.6	2018	orange	→
Bulgaria	9.2	2018	red	↓
Cyprus	NA	NA	grey	grey
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20.
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

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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	58.8	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	57.8	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	56.2	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	56.1	2019	●	↑
Ireland	55.4	2019	●	↑
Iceland	52.8	2019	●	↑
Sweden	52.5	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	51.4	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	50.0	2019	●	↑
Norway	49.1	2019	●	↑
Denmark	49.0	2019	●	↑
Belgium	47.5	2019	●	↑
France	47.5	2019	●	↑
Finland	47.3	2019	●	↑
Poland	46.6	2019	●	↑
Estonia	46.2	2019	●	↑
Latvia	45.7	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	44.9	2019	●	↑
Spain	44.7	2019	●	↑
Greece	43.1	2019	●	↑
Austria	42.4	2019	●	↑
European Union	40.1	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	40.1	2019	●	↑
Malta	37.8	2019	●	↑
Portugal	36.2	2019	●	↑
Germany	35.5	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	35.1	2019	●	↑
Hungary	33.4	2019	●	↓
Croatia	33.1	2019	●	↗
Bulgaria	32.5	2019	●	→
Italy	27.6	2019	●	↗
Romania	25.8	2019	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Sweden	34.3	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	32.3	2019	●	↑
Finland	29.0	2019	●	↑
Denmark	25.3	2019	●	↑
Iceland	22.2	2019	●	↑
Estonia	20.2	2019	●	↑
France	19.5	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	19.5	2019	●	↑
Norway	19.3	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	19.1	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	14.8	2019	●	↑
Austria	14.7	2019	●	↑
Ireland	12.6	2019	●	↑
Malta	12.0	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	11.2	2019	●	↑
European Union	10.9	2019	●	↑
Spain	10.6	2019	●	↑
Portugal	10.5	2019	●	↑
Belgium	8.2	2019	●	↑
Germany	8.2	2019	●	→
Czech Republic	8.1	2019	●	↓
Italy	8.1	2019	●	↗
Latvia	7.4	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	7.0	2019	●	↗
Cyprus	5.9	2019	●	↓
Hungary	5.8	2019	●	↓
Poland	4.8	2019	●	↗
Greece	3.9	2019	●	→
Slovak Republic	3.6	2019	●	→
Croatia	3.5	2019	●	→
Bulgaria	2.0	2019	●	→
Romania	1.3	2019	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Mean 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: 2019   *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	282.2	2019	●	●
Belgium	280.4	2019	●	●
Netherlands	280.3	2019	●	●
Sweden	279.1	2019	●	●
Norway	278.3	2019	●	●
Denmark	278.3	2019	●	●
Slovak Republic	275.8	2019	●	●
Czech Republic	275.7	2019	●	●
Austria	275.0	2019	●	●
Estonia	273.1	2019	●	●
Hungary	272.2	2019	●	●
Germany	271.7	2019	●	●
Lithuania	267.2	2019	●	●
Cyprus	264.6	2019	●	●
United Kingdom	261.8	2019	●	●
European Union	261.5	2019	●	●
Poland	259.8	2019	●	●
Slovenia	257.6	2019	●	●
Ireland	255.6	2019	●	●
France	254.2	2019	●	●
Greece	251.9	2019	●	●
Italy	247.1	2019	●	●
Spain	245.8	2019	●	●
Bulgaria	NA	NA	●	●
Croatia	NA	NA	●	●
Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Latvia	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Luxembourg	NA	NA	●	●
Malta	NA	NA	●	●
Portugal	NA	NA	●	●
Romania	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	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: 2018   *Source:* Eurostat (SES)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	3.0	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	4.6	2018	●	↑
Italy	5.0	2017	●	↑
Belgium	6.0	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	8.7	2018	●	↑
Poland	8.8	2018	●	↑
Croatia	10.5	2018	●	↑
Hungary	11.2	2018	●	↑
Malta	11.7	2018	●	↑
Sweden	12.2	2018	●	↑
Greece	12.5	2014	●	●
European Union	13.4	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	13.5	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	13.7	2018	●	↑
Iceland	13.7	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	14.0	2018	●	↑
Norway	14.0	2018	●	↑
Spain	14.0	2018	●	↑
Latvia	14.1	2018	●	↑
Ireland	14.4	2017	●	↓
Denmark	14.5	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	14.8	2018	●	↑
France	15.5	2018	●	→
Portugal	16.2	2018	●	↑
Finland	16.3	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	17.0	2017	●	→
Slovak Republic	19.4	2018	●	→
Austria	19.6	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	19.9	2018	●	↗
Czech Republic	20.1	2018	●	↑
Germany	20.9	2018	●	↗
Estonia	22.7	2018	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

5 GENDER EQUALITY — 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.

Reference year: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Lithuania	1.6	2019	green	↑
Finland	2.7	2019	green	↑
Latvia	3.8	2019	green	↑
Sweden	4.7	2019	green	↑
Norway	5.2	2019	green	↑
Iceland	5.6	2019	green	↑
Slovenia	6.8	2019	green	↑
France	7.1	2019	green	↑
Denmark	7.2	2019	green	↑
Portugal	7.2	2019	green	↑
Estonia	7.7	2019	green	↑
Belgium	8.0	2019	green	↑
Germany	8.0	2019	green	↑
Bulgaria	8.6	2019	green	↑
Switzerland	8.7	2019	green	↑
Austria	8.8	2019	green	↑
Luxembourg	9.1	2019	green	↑
Netherlands	9.3	2019	green	↑
United Kingdom	9.4	2019	green	↑
Croatia	10.5	2019	yellow	↓
European Union	11.6	2019	yellow	→
Cyprus	11.6	2019	yellow	↓
Spain	11.9	2019	yellow	→
Ireland	12.4	2019	yellow	→
Slovak Republic	13.0	2019	yellow	↑
Czech Republic	15.0	2019	yellow	↗
Poland	15.4	2019	yellow	↓
Hungary	15.5	2019	yellow	↓
Romania	19.0	2019	orange	↓
Italy	19.6	2019	orange	→
Greece	20.0	2019	orange	↓
Malta	20.0	2019	orange	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	gray	gray

5 GENDER EQUALITY — 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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Norway	3.8	2019	green	↑
Denmark	4.9	2019	green	↑
Sweden	6.1	2019	green	↑
Iceland	7.2	2019	green	↑
France	10.8	2019	green	↑
Netherlands	11.2	2019	green	↑
Finland	12.1	2019	green	↑
Slovenia	12.4	2019	green	↑
Portugal	15.9	2019	green	↑
Luxembourg	16.4	2019	green	↑
Belgium	17.2	2019	green	↑
Austria	18.4	2019	green	↑
Lithuania	18.7	2019	green	↑
Greece	19.0	2019	green	↑
Germany	19.3	2019	green	↑
European Union	21.3	2019	yellow	↓
Latvia	22.3	2019	yellow	↑
Hungary	23.4	2019	yellow	↓
Croatia	24.0	2019	yellow	↓
Switzerland	25.4	2019	yellow	↗
Romania	26.2	2019	yellow	↓
Slovak Republic	26.4	2019	yellow	↓
United Kingdom	26.6	2019	yellow	↑
Italy	27.9	2019	yellow	↓
Czech Republic	28.8	2019	yellow	↓
Estonia	28.8	2019	yellow	↓
Spain	28.8	2019	yellow	→
Bulgaria	29.9	2019	yellow	↓
Poland	30.7	2019	yellow	↓
Malta	37.0	2019	yellow	↓
Ireland	37.7	2019	orange	↗
Cyprus	42.9	2019	orange	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	gray	gray

5 GENDER EQUALITY — Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

The proportion of women in national parliaments. 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   *Source:* European Institute for Gender Equality

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Sweden	47.6	2019	green	↑
Finland	46.5	2019	green	↑
Belgium	42.4	2019	green	↑
Spain	41.9	2019	green	↑
Norway	40.8	2019	green	↑
Portugal	40.4	2019	green	↑
Denmark	39.7	2019	yellow	↑
Austria	38.9	2019	yellow	↑
Iceland	38.1	2019	yellow	↓
France	37.1	2019	yellow	↑
Italy	35.8	2019	yellow	↑
Netherlands	35.1	2019	yellow	↓
European Union	33.2	2019	yellow	↑
Germany	31.7	2019	yellow	↓
Latvia	30.0	2019	yellow	↑
United Kingdom	29.5	2019	orange	↗
Estonia	28.7	2019	orange	↗
Luxembourg	28.3	2019	orange	→
Poland	27.9	2019	orange	↗
Bulgaria	27.1	2019	orange	↑
Ireland	24.3	2019	orange	↗
Lithuania	24.1	2019	orange	→
Slovenia	22.1	2019	orange	↓
Greece	21.7	2019	orange	→
Slovak Republic	20.7	2019	orange	→
Czech Republic	20.6	2019	orange	→
Croatia	19.9	2019	red	↓
Romania	19.8	2019	red	↑
Cyprus	17.9	2019	red	↗
Malta	14.9	2019	red	→
Hungary	12.2	2019	red	→
Liechtenstein	12.0	2019	red	↓
Switzerland	NA	NA	gray	gray

5 GENDER EQUALITY — 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: 2019   *Source:* European Institute for Gender Equality

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	45.9	2019	green	↑
France	45.2	2019	green	↑
Norway	40.2	2019	green	↑
Sweden	37.5	2019	yellow	↑
Italy	36.1	2019	yellow	↑
Belgium	35.9	2019	yellow	↑
Germany	35.6	2019	yellow	↑
Finland	34.2	2019	yellow	↑
Netherlands	34.2	2019	yellow	↑
United Kingdom	32.6	2019	yellow	↑
Latvia	31.7	2019	yellow	↗
Austria	31.3	2019	yellow	↑
European Union	31.2	2019	yellow	↑
Denmark	30.0	2019	yellow	↑
Slovak Republic	29.1	2019	yellow	↑
Croatia	27.0	2019	yellow	↑
Spain	26.4	2019	yellow	↑
Ireland	26.0	2019	yellow	↑
Portugal	24.6	2019	orange	↑
Slovenia	24.6	2019	orange	↗
Poland	23.5	2019	orange	↗
Bulgaria	18.5	2019	orange	↓
Czech Republic	18.2	2019	orange	↗
Luxembourg	13.1	2019	orange	→
Hungary	12.9	2019	orange	↓
Romania	12.6	2019	orange	→
Lithuania	12.0	2019	orange	↓
Greece	10.3	2019	orange	→
Malta	10.0	2019	orange	↗
Cyprus	9.4	2019	red	→
Estonia	9.4	2019	red	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	gray	gray
Switzerland	NA	NA	gray	gray

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20.
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

5 GENDER EQUALITY — Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)

Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live.

Reference year: 2020 *Source:* Gallup

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Norway	89	2020	●	⬆	Germany	66	2019	●	➡
Switzerland	88	2019	●	⬆	European Union	65.7	2020	●	↗
Slovenia	85	2020	●	⬆	Czech Republic	65	2018	●	⬆
Luxembourg	84	2019	●	⬆	Lithuania	65	2019	●	⬆
Austria	83	2019	●	⬆	Italy	63	2019	●	⬆
Denmark	80	2019	●	⬆	Poland	63	2019	●	➡
Finland	80	2020	●	⬆	Estonia	62	2019	●	↗
Iceland	77	2019	●	➡	Cyprus	60	2019	●	➡
Portugal	75	2020	●	⬆	Hungary	55	2019	●	⬆
Spain	75	2019	●	⬇	Slovak Republic	54	2019	●	➡
United Kingdom	73	2019	●	⬇	Belgium	53	2019	●	⬇
Ireland	72	2019	●	⬆	Latvia	50	2019	●	⬇
Netherlands	72	2020	●	➡	Romania	49	2019	●	➡
Croatia	70	2019	●	⬆	Bulgaria	47	2019	●	⬇
Malta	70	2020	●	↗	Greece	41	2019	●	⬇
France	69	2019	●	⬆	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Sweden	68	2020	●	➡					

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION — 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: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Germany	0.0	2017	●	●	Italy	0.3	2018	●	⬆
Ireland	0.0	2018	●	⬆	Spain	0.3	2019	●	⬆
Luxembourg	0.0	2018	●	⬆	Cyprus	0.5	2018	●	⬆
Malta	0.0	2016	●	●	Portugal	0.6	2018	●	⬆
Netherlands	0.0	2019	●	⬆	Croatia	0.8	2019	●	⬆
Switzerland	0.0	2018	●	⬆	Slovak Republic	1.0	2018	●	⬆
Austria	0.1	2019	●	⬆	European Union	1.6	2019	●	⬆
Belgium	0.1	2018	●	⬆	Poland	1.6	2019	●	⬆
Iceland	0.1	2005	●	●	Hungary	2.7	2019	●	⬆
Slovenia	0.1	2019	●	⬆	Estonia	3.5	2019	●	⬆
United Kingdom	0.1	2018	●	⬆	Bulgaria	7.5	2019	●	⬆
Czech Republic	0.2	2019	●	⬆	Latvia	7.7	2019	●	⬆
Finland	0.2	2019	●	⬆	Lithuania	9.1	2018	●	↗
Greece	0.2	2019	●	⬆	Romania	22.4	2019	●	⬆
Norway	0.2	2011	●	●	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Denmark	0.3	2019	●	⬆	Sweden	NA	NA	●	●
France	0.3	2018	●	⬆					

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION — 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 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	100.0	2014	●	●	France	80.0	2017	●	⬆
Austria	99.8	2016	●	⬆	Hungary	79.2	2017	●	⬆
Netherlands	99.5	2017	●	⬆	Lithuania	73.8	2017	●	⬆
Switzerland	98.0	2013	●	●	Poland	73.5	2017	●	⬆
Luxembourg	97.0	2017	●	⬆	Norway	68.6	2017	●	⬇
Germany	96.0	2016	●	⬆	Slovenia	67.4	2017	●	⬆
Sweden	95.0	2017	●	⬆	Slovak Republic	65.0	2017	●	●
Latvia	95.0	2017	●	⬆	Bulgaria	63.2	2017	●	⬆
Greece	93.4	2016	●	⬆	Ireland	61.2	2017	●	➡
Spain	92.9	2014	●	●	Italy	59.6	2015	●	●
Denmark	91.8	2017	●	⬆	Romania	46.5	2017	●	⬆
Estonia	87.9	2017	●	⬆	Croatia	36.9	2017	●	➡
Finland	85.0	2014	●	●	Cyprus	29.8	2005	●	●
Portugal	84.6	2017	●	●	Malta	14.9	2017	●	⬇
Belgium	83.0	2017	●	⬆	Iceland	1.0	2010	●	●
Czech Republic	82.3	2017	●	⬆	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
European Union	80.6	2017	●	⬆					

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION — Freshwater abstraction (% of 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 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Norway	0.2	2017	●	⬆	Romania	4.4	2017	●	⬆
Latvia	0.2	2017	●	⬆	Germany	5.5	2017	●	⬆
Croatia	0.4	2017	●	⬆	France	6.1	2017	●	⬆
Lithuania	0.4	2017	●	⬆	Poland	6.9	2017	●	⬆
Slovak Republic	0.4	2017	●	⬆	Belgium	7.3	2017	●	⬆
Finland	0.6	2017	●	⬆	European Union	9.8	2017	●	⬆
Sweden	0.7	2017	●	⬆	Estonia	10.0	2015	●	●
Slovenia	0.7	2017	●	⬆	Portugal	12.7	2017	●	⬆
United Kingdom	0.7	2017	●	⬆	Italy	15.6	2017	●	⬆
Hungary	1.2	2017	●	⬆	Malta	18.5	2017	●	⬆
Denmark	1.5	2017	●	⬆	Czech Republic	19.5	2017	●	⬆
Austria	1.8	2017	●	⬆	Spain	23.7	2017	●	⬇
Bulgaria	1.8	2017	●	⬆	Greece	39.4	2017	●	⬇
Switzerland	1.9	2017	●	⬆	Cyprus	70.3	2017	●	↗
Luxembourg	2.9	2017	●	⬆	Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Ireland	3.0	2017	●	⬆	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Netherlands	4.2	2017	●	⬆					

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ⬆ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing ➡ Stagnating ⬇ Decreasing

Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)

Water scarcity is measured as water consumption weighted by scarcity indices. In order to incorporate water scarcity into the virtual water flow calculus, a new satellite account was constructed where water use entries are weighted so that they reflect the scarcity of the water being used. The weight used is a measure of water withdrawals as a percentage of the existing local renewable freshwater resources. The Water Scarcity Index was used for converting total water use into scarce water use.

Reference year: 2013   *Source:* Lenzen et al. (2013)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	5.6	2013	●	↑	Sweden	32.3	2013	●	→
Hungary	8.0	2013	●	↑	United Kingdom	33.9	2013	●	↗
Poland	9.0	2013	●	↑	Greece	34.8	2013	●	↑
Bulgaria	9.3	2013	●	↑	Belgium	38.6	2013	●	↗
Croatia	13.2	2013	●	↑	Malta	39.2	2013	●	→
Slovak Republic	16.4	2013	●	↑	Ireland	39.3	2013	●	↗
Latvia	17.4	2013	●	↑	Denmark	39.6	2013	●	→
Czech Republic	17.7	2013	●	↑	Iceland	40.9	2013	●	↓
Estonia	18.7	2013	●	↑	France	41.0	2013	●	↗
Lithuania	21.5	2013	●	↑	Cyprus	42.1	2013	●	↓
Finland	23.6	2013	●	↑	Austria	46.0	2013	●	→
Spain	24.0	2013	●	↑	Switzerland	47.6	2013	●	→
Slovenia	24.5	2013	●	↑	Germany	48.6	2013	●	→
Liechtenstein	25.5	2013	●	↑	Netherlands	49.3	2013	●	↗
Italy	25.8	2013	●	↑	Norway	60.1	2013	●	↓
Portugal	27.0	2013	●	↑	Luxembourg	156.0	2013	●	→
European Union	31.2	2013	●	↑					

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: 2017   *Source:* WHO/UNICEF JMP

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greece	100.0	2017	●	↑	Slovenia	98.1	2017	●	↑
Iceland	100.0	2017	●	↑	Czech Republic	97.9	2017	●	↑
Liechtenstein	100.0	2017	●	↑	France	97.9	2017	●	↑
Malta	100.0	2017	●	↑	Ireland	97.3	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	100.0	2017	●	↑	European Union	97.2	2017	●	↑
Netherlands	100.0	2017	●	↑	Bulgaria	96.9	2017	●	↑
Sweden	99.9	2017	●	↑	Denmark	96.7	2017	●	↑
Germany	99.8	2017	●	↑	Switzerland	95.5	2017	●	↑
Slovak Republic	99.8	2017	●	↑	Portugal	95.3	2017	●	↑
Luxembourg	99.7	2017	●	↑	Latvia	95.2	2017	●	↑
Finland	99.6	2017	●	↑	Italy	95.0	2017	●	↑
Cyprus	99.6	2017	●	↑	Estonia	93.3	2017	●	↓
Belgium	99.5	2017	●	↑	Lithuania	92.0	2017	●	↑
Poland	99.2	2017	●	↑	Croatia	90.0	2017	●	↓
Austria	98.9	2017	●	↑	Hungary	89.6	2017	●	↑
Spain	98.4	2017	●	↑	Romania	81.9	2017	●	→
Norway	98.3	2017	●	↑					

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: 2017   *Source:* WHO/UNICEF JMP

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Liechtenstein	99.7	2017	●	↑	Malta	93.0	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	99.5	2017	●	↑	European Union	92.4	2017	●	↑
Finland	99.2	2017	●	↑	Lithuania	91.3	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	97.8	2017	●	↑	Greece	90.4	2017	●	↑
Netherlands	97.5	2017	●	↑	France	88.4	2017	●	→
Estonia	97.4	2017	●	↑	Latvia	85.8	2017	●	↑
Germany	97.2	2017	●	↑	Portugal	84.7	2017	●	↑
Belgium	97.1	2017	●	↑	Slovenia	83.0	2017	●	↗
Austria	96.7	2017	●	↑	Slovak Republic	82.5	2017	●	↓
Luxembourg	96.6	2017	●	↑	Ireland	82.4	2017	●	↑
Spain	96.6	2017	●	↑	Iceland	81.8	2017	●	↑
Italy	96.2	2017	●	↑	Romania	76.5	2017	●	↑
Hungary	95.7	2017	●	↑	Norway	76.3	2017	●	→
Denmark	94.8	2017	●	↑	Cyprus	75.5	2017	●	↓
Czech Republic	94.5	2017	●	↑	Bulgaria	64.4	2017	●	↗
Sweden	93.4	2017	●	↑	Croatia	58.5	2017	●	→
Poland	93.3	2017	●	↑					

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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	0.6	2018	●	↑	United Kingdom	5.4	2018	●	↑
Norway	1.0	2019	●	↑	France	6.2	2019	●	→
Iceland	1.2	2017	●	●	Croatia	6.6	2019	●	↑
Austria	1.8	2019	●	↑	European Union	7.2	2019	●	↑
Finland	1.8	2019	●	↑	Spain	7.5	2019	●	↑
Sweden	1.9	2019	●	↑	Malta	7.8	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	2.1	2018	●	↑	Slovak Republic	7.8	2019	●	↓
Slovenia	2.3	2019	●	↑	Latvia	8.0	2019	●	↑
Estonia	2.5	2019	●	↑	Romania	9.3	2019	●	↑
Germany	2.6	2019	●	↑	Italy	14.1	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	2.8	2019	●	↑	Greece	17.9	2019	●	↑
Denmark	2.8	2019	●	↑	Portugal	18.9	2019	●	↗
Netherlands	2.9	2019	●	↑	Cyprus	21.0	2019	●	↑
Belgium	3.9	2019	●	↑	Lithuania	26.7	2019	●	↗
Poland	4.2	2019	●	↑	Bulgaria	30.1	2019	●	↗
Ireland	4.4	2018	●	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Hungary	5.4	2019	●	↑					

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20.
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

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY — 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: 2018   *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Norway	72.8	2018	●	↑	Spain	17.5	2018	●	→
Iceland	72.2	2018	●	↑	France	16.6	2018	●	↗
Sweden	54.6	2018	●	↑	Germany	16.5	2018	●	↗
Finland	41.2	2018	●	↑	Czech Republic	15.2	2018	●	→
Latvia	40.3	2018	●	↑	Cyprus	13.9	2018	●	↗
Denmark	35.7	2018	●	↑	Hungary	12.5	2018	●	↓
Austria	33.4	2018	●	↑	Slovak Republic	11.9	2018	●	↓
Portugal	30.3	2018	●	↑	Poland	11.3	2018	●	↓
Estonia	30.0	2018	●	↑	Ireland	11.1	2018	●	→
Croatia	28.0	2018	●	↓	United Kingdom	11.0	2018	●	↗
Lithuania	24.4	2018	●	↓	Belgium	9.4	2018	●	→
Romania	23.9	2018	●	↓	Luxembourg	9.1	2018	●	↗
Slovenia	21.1	2018	●	↓	Malta	8.0	2018	●	↗
Bulgaria	20.5	2018	●	↗	Netherlands	7.4	2018	●	→
European Union	18.4	2018	●	→	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Greece	18.0	2018	●	↗	Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●
Italy	17.8	2018	●	→					

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY — 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: 2017   *Source:* SE4ALL

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	0.1	2017	●	↑	Italy	1.1	2017	●	↑
Sweden	0.2	2017	●	↑	Romania	1.2	2017	●	→
Norway	0.2	2017	●	↑	Germany	1.2	2017	●	↑
France	0.6	2017	●	↑	Greece	1.2	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	0.6	2017	●	↑	Ireland	1.2	2017	●	↑
Finland	0.7	2017	●	↑	Slovak Republic	1.2	2017	●	→
Slovenia	0.9	2017	●	↑	Czech Republic	1.3	2017	●	→
Latvia	0.9	2017	●	↑	Estonia	1.3	2017	●	↑
Portugal	0.9	2017	●	↑	Cyprus	1.3	2017	●	↗
Malta	1.0	2017	●	↑	Netherlands	1.4	2017	●	↑
Spain	1.0	2017	●	↑	Croatia	1.4	2017	●	→
Bulgaria	1.0	2017	●	↓	Hungary	1.5	2017	●	→
Denmark	1.0	2017	●	↑	Poland	1.9	2017	●	→
Austria	1.0	2017	●	↑	Lithuania	3.5	2017	●	→
Belgium	1.1	2017	●	↑	Luxembourg	22.5	2017	●	↓
United Kingdom	1.1	2017	●	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
European Union	1.1	2017	●	→					

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)

Measures the effective enforcement of fundamental labour rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of discrimination with respect to employment, and freedom from forced labour and child labour.

Reference year: 2020   *Source:* World Justice Project

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	0.9	2020	●	↑	Estonia	0.7	2020	●	↓
Norway	0.9	2020	●	↑	United Kingdom	0.7	2020	●	↓
Finland	0.9	2020	●	↑	Hungary	0.6	2020	●	↗
Germany	0.9	2020	●	↑	Bulgaria	0.6	2020	●	↓
Austria	0.8	2020	●	↑	Italy	0.6	2020	●	↓
Netherlands	0.8	2020	●	↑	Greece	0.6	2020	●	↗
Belgium	0.8	2020	●	↑	Cyprus	NA	NA	●	●
France	0.8	2020	●	↑	Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Slovenia	0.8	2020	●	↑	Ireland	NA	NA	●	●
Sweden	0.8	2020	●	↑	Latvia	NA	NA	●	●
Romania	0.8	2020	●	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
European Union	0.7	2020	●	↑	Lithuania	NA	NA	●	●
Spain	0.7	2020	●	↑	Luxembourg	NA	NA	●	●
Czech Republic	0.7	2020	●	↑	Malta	NA	NA	●	●
Portugal	0.7	2020	●	↑	Slovak Republic	NA	NA	●	●
Croatia	0.7	2020	●	↓	Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●
Poland	0.7	2020	●	↓					

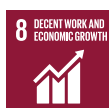## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — Gross disposable income (€/capita)

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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	33,332	2018	●	↑	Spain	20,082	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	29,877	2018	●	↑	Cyprus	19,801	2018	●	↑
Germany	29,258	2018	●	↑	Portugal	19,361	2019	●	↑
Norway	27,618	2017	●	↑	Slovenia	18,610	2018	●	↑
Austria	27,374	2018	●	↑	Lithuania	18,391	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	26,496	2019	●	↑	Estonia	16,870	2018	●	↑
Belgium	25,911	2018	●	↑	Poland	16,251	2018	●	↑
Finland	25,682	2019	●	↑	Slovak Republic	16,066	2018	●	→
Sweden	25,635	2019	●	↑	Greece	15,381	2018	●	→
France	25,358	2018	●	↑	Romania	15,377	2018	●	↑
Denmark	24,997	2018	●	↑	Latvia	15,130	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	24,721	2018	●	↑	Hungary	15,010	2018	●	↗
European Union	22,686	2019	●	↑	Croatia	14,402	2018	●	↗
Italy	22,421	2018	●	↑	Bulgaria	10,875	2017	●	→
Ireland	21,613	2018	●	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Iceland	20,219	2014	●	●	Malta	NA	NA	●	●
Czech Republic	20,155	2019	●	↑					

● SDG achieved   ● Challenges remain   ● Significant challenges remain   ● Major challenges remain   ● Data not available   ↑ On track   ↗ Moderately Increasing   → Stagnating   ↓ Decreasing

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — 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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	5.7	2019	●	⬆	Ireland	11.4	2019	●	⬆
Iceland	5.8	2019	●	⬆	United Kingdom	11.4	2019	●	⬆
Switzerland	6.2	2019	●	⬆	Belgium	11.8	2019	●	⬆
Sweden	6.3	2019	●	⬆	Poland	12.0	2019	●	⬆
Norway	6.4	2019	●	⬆	European Union	12.8	2019	🟡	⬆
Luxembourg	6.5	2019	●	⬆	France	13.0	2019	🟡	⬆
Malta	7.5	2019	●	⬆	Hungary	13.2	2019	🟡	⬆
Germany	7.6	2019	●	⬆	Cyprus	14.1	2019	🟠	⬆
Austria	8.3	2019	●	⬆	Croatia	14.2	2019	🟠	⬆
Slovenia	8.8	2019	●	⬆	Slovak Republic	14.5	2019	🟠	⬆
Portugal	9.2	2019	●	⬆	Spain	14.9	2019	🟠	⬆
Finland	9.5	2019	●	⬆	Bulgaria	16.7	2019	🔴	⬆
Denmark	9.6	2019	●	⬆	Romania	16.8	2019	🔴	⬆
Czech Republic	9.8	2019	●	⬆	Greece	17.7	2019	🔴	⬆
Estonia	9.8	2019	●	⬆	Italy	22.2	2019	🔴	↗
Latvia	10.3	2019	●	⬆	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Lithuania	10.9	2019	●	⬆					

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — 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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	85.9	2019	●	⬆	Cyprus	75.7	2019	●	⬆
Switzerland	82.9	2019	●	⬆	Hungary	75.3	2019	●	⬆
Sweden	82.1	2019	●	⬆	Ireland	75.1	2019	●	⬆
Germany	80.6	2019	●	⬆	Bulgaria	75.0	2019	●	⬆
Czech Republic	80.3	2019	●	⬆	Slovak Republic	73.4	2019	🟡	⬆
Estonia	80.2	2019	●	⬆	European Union	73.1	2019	🟡	⬆
Netherlands	80.1	2019	●	⬆	Poland	73.0	2019	🟡	⬆
Norway	79.5	2019	●	⬆	Luxembourg	72.8	2019	🟡	⬆
United Kingdom	79.3	2019	●	⬆	France	71.6	2019	🟡	⬆
Denmark	78.3	2019	●	⬆	Romania	70.9	2019	🟡	⬆
Lithuania	78.2	2019	●	⬆	Belgium	70.5	2019	🟡	⬆
Latvia	77.4	2019	●	⬆	Spain	68.0	2019	🟡	⬆
Finland	77.2	2019	●	⬆	Croatia	66.7	2019	🟠	⬆
Malta	77.2	2019	●	⬆	Italy	63.5	2019	🟠	↗
Austria	76.8	2019	●	⬆	Greece	61.2	2019	🟠	⬆
Slovenia	76.4	2019	●	⬆	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Portugal	76.1	2019	●	⬆					

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — 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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	0.3	2018	●	⬆	Romania	1.7	2019	●	⬆
Czech Republic	0.6	2019	●	⬆	Lithuania	1.9	2019	●	⬆
Poland	0.7	2019	●	⬆	Slovenia	1.9	2019	●	⬆
Denmark	0.8	2019	●	⬆	Cyprus	2.1	2019	🟡	⬆
Norway	0.8	2019	●	⬆	Belgium	2.3	2019	🟡	⬆
Estonia	0.9	2019	●	⬆	Bulgaria	2.4	2019	🟡	⬆
Sweden	0.9	2019	●	⬆	Croatia	2.4	2019	🟡	⬆
United Kingdom	0.9	2019	●	⬆	Latvia	2.4	2019	🟡	⬆
Netherlands	1.0	2019	●	⬆	Portugal	2.8	2019	🟡	⬆
Austria	1.1	2019	●	⬆	European Union	2.9	2019	🟡	⬆
Hungary	1.1	2019	●	⬆	France	3.4	2019	🟡	⬆
Malta	1.1	2019	●	⬆	Slovak Republic	3.4	2019	🟡	⬆
Finland	1.2	2019	●	⬆	Spain	5.3	2019	🔴	⬆
Germany	1.2	2019	●	⬆	Italy	5.6	2019	🔴	↗
Luxembourg	1.3	2019	●	⬆	Greece	12.2	2019	🔴	⬆
Switzerland	1.5	2019	●	⬆	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Ireland	1.6	2019	●	⬆					

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — 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   *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	0.0	2013	●	⚪	European Union	1.9	2017	●	⬆
Malta	0.5	2017	●	⬆	Spain	2.0	2017	●	⬆
Cyprus	0.5	2017	●	⬆	Poland	2.0	2017	●	⬆
Netherlands	0.6	2017	●	⬆	Slovak Republic	2.0	2017	●	⬆
United Kingdom	0.9	2017	●	⬆	Hungary	2.0	2017	●	⬆
Germany	0.9	2017	●	⬆	Italy	2.1	2017	●	⬆
Sweden	0.9	2017	●	⬆	Latvia	2.3	2017	●	⬆
Switzerland	0.9	2017	●	⬆	Austria	2.5	2017	🟡	⬆
Denmark	0.9	2017	●	⬆	Croatia	2.6	2017	🟡	↓
Finland	0.9	2017	●	⬆	France	2.6	2017	🟡	⬆
Estonia	1.2	2017	●	⬆	Luxembourg	2.7	2017	🟡	⬆
Greece	1.2	2017	●	⬆	Lithuania	2.8	2017	🟡	⬆
Norway	1.6	2017	●	⬆	Portugal	2.9	2017	🟡	⬆
Belgium	1.7	2017	●	⬆	Bulgaria	3.4	2017	🟡	⬆
Czech Republic	1.8	2017	●	⬆	Romania	4.5	2017	🟠	⬆
Slovenia	1.9	2017	●	⬆	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Ireland	1.9	2017	●	⬆					

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20.
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
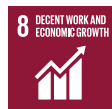
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)

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: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — 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 *Source:* Alsamawi et al (2017)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	2.9	2019	●	↑		Lithuania	8.1	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	3.5	2019	●	↑		Hungary	8.4	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	4.5	2019	●	↑		Latvia	8.5	2019	●	↑
Ireland	4.8	2018	●	↑		Bulgaria	8.9	2019	●	↓
Belgium	5.1	2018	●	↑		Germany	9.1	2018	●	↑
Croatia	5.2	2019	●	↑		European Union	9.3	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	5.6	2019	●	↑		Poland	9.7	2019	●	↑
Norway	6.0	2018	●	↑		Portugal	9.7	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	6.0	2018	●	↑		Estonia	10.0	2019	●	→
Denmark	6.3	2019	●	↑		Greece	10.2	2019	●	↑
Malta	6.4	2018	●	↑		United Kingdom	10.3	2018	●	↓
Iceland	7.0	2017	●	●		Italy	12.2	2018	●	↓
France	7.1	2018	●	↑		Spain	12.7	2019	●	→
Switzerland	7.3	2018	●	↑		Luxembourg	13.5	2018	●	↓
Cyprus	7.4	2018	●	↑		Romania	15.7	2019	●	↑
Austria	7.6	2019	●	↑		Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Sweden	7.8	2019	●	↑						

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	0.2	2010	●	↑		European Union	1.4	2010	●	↑
Hungary	0.4	2010	●	↑		Malta	1.4	2010	●	↑
Bulgaria	0.4	2010	●	↑		Denmark	1.6	2010	●	↑
Poland	0.5	2010	●	↑		Ireland	1.7	2010	●	↑
Latvia	0.5	2010	●	↑		Germany	1.8	2010	●	↑
Croatia	0.6	2010	●	↑		Spain	1.8	2010	●	↑
Lithuania	0.6	2010	●	↑		Liechtenstein	1.8	2010	●	↑
Estonia	0.7	2010	●	↑		United Kingdom	1.8	2010	●	↑
Slovak Republic	0.7	2010	●	↑		Belgium	1.9	2010	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.8	2010	●	↑		Austria	1.9	2010	●	↑
Italy	1.0	2010	●	↑		Iceland	2.0	2010	●	↑
Slovenia	1.0	2010	●	↑		France	2.0	2010	●	↑
Finland	1.0	2010	●	↑		Netherlands	2.2	2010	●	↑
Portugal	1.1	2010	●	↑		Norway	2.3	2010	●	↑
Greece	1.3	2010	●	↑		Switzerland	2.8	2010	●	↑
Sweden	1.3	2010	●	↑		Luxembourg	6.4	2010	●	↑
Cyprus	1.3	2010	●	↑						

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE — 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: 2018 *Source:* Eurostat

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE — 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: 2018 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Sweden	3.3	2018	●	↑		Italy	1.4	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	3.3	2017	●	↑		Portugal	1.4	2018	●	↑
Austria	3.2	2018	●	↑		Spain	1.2	2018	●	→
Germany	3.1	2018	●	↑		Luxembourg	1.2	2018	●	↓
Denmark	3.0	2018	●	↑		Poland	1.2	2018	●	↑
Belgium	2.8	2018	●	↑		Greece	1.2	2018	●	↑
Finland	2.8	2018	●	↑		Ireland	1.2	2018	●	↓
France	2.2	2018	●	↑		Croatia	1.0	2018	●	↗
Netherlands	2.2	2018	●	↑		Lithuania	0.9	2018	●	↓
Norway	2.1	2018	●	↑		Slovak Republic	0.8	2018	●	↓
Iceland	2.0	2018	●	↑		Bulgaria	0.8	2018	●	↓
Slovenia	2.0	2018	●	↑		Latvia	0.6	2018	●	→
European Union	1.9	2018	●	↑		Malta	0.6	2018	●	↓
Czech Republic	1.9	2018	●	↑		Cyprus	0.6	2018	●	→
United Kingdom	1.7	2018	●	↑		Romania	0.5	2018	●	→
Hungary	1.5	2018	●	↑		Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Estonia	1.4	2018	●	↓						

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	2.2	2018	●	↑		Italy	1.2	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.9	2018	●	↑		Portugal	1.2	2018	●	↑
Finland	1.9	2018	●	↑		Greece	1.1	2018	●	↑
Austria	1.8	2018	●	↑		Spain	1.0	2018	●	↑
Belgium	1.8	2018	●	↑		Hungary	1.0	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	1.8	2018	●	↑		Poland	1.0	2018	●	↑
Sweden	1.8	2018	●	↑		Estonia	0.9	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	1.7	2017	●	↑		Lithuania	0.8	2018	●	↑
Norway	1.7	2018	●	↑		Bulgaria	0.8	2018	●	↑
Germany	1.7	2018	●	↑		Slovak Republic	0.7	2018	●	↑
Iceland	1.6	2018	●	↑		Croatia	0.7	2018	●	↑
Ireland	1.5	2018	●	↑		Latvia	0.6	2018	●	→
Slovenia	1.5	2018	●	↑		Malta	0.6	2018	●	↓
France	1.5	2018	●	↑		Cyprus	0.4	2018	●	↗
United Kingdom	1.4	2018	●	↑		Romania	0.4	2018	●	→
Czech Republic	1.4	2018	●	↑		Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
European Union	1.3	2018	●	↑						

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE — 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: 2019 *Source:* European Patents Office

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Liechtenstein	11,386.7	2019	green	↑	Italy	73.8	2019	yellow	↑
Switzerland	965.4	2019	green	↑	Slovenia	58.2	2019	yellow	→
Luxembourg	695.6	2019	green	↑	Cyprus	53.7	2019	yellow	↗
Sweden	428.2	2019	green	↑	Spain	40.2	2019	orange	↗
Denmark	414.1	2019	green	↑	Estonia	37.0	2019	orange	↗
Netherlands	402.4	2019	green	↑	Portugal	26.5	2019	orange	↗
Germany	322.9	2019	green	↑	Czech Republic	18.6	2019	orange	↓
Finland	308.6	2019	green	↑	Greece	13.0	2019	orange	→
Austria	264.3	2019	green	↑	Poland	12.4	2019	orange	↓
Belgium	211.5	2019	green	↑	Latvia	11.5	2019	orange	↓
Ireland	179.0	2019	green	↑	Lithuania	10.4	2019	orange	↓
France	151.7	2019	green	↑	Hungary	10.2	2019	orange	→
European Union	149.2	2019	green	↑	Slovak Republic	7.7	2019	red	↓
Iceland	140.1	2019	green	↑	Bulgaria	4.9	2019	red	→
Norway	118.6	2019	green	↑	Croatia	4.7	2019	red	→
Malta	113.5	2019	green	↑	Romania	2.1	2019	red	→
United Kingdom	92.4	2019	green	↑					

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE — 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: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	98	2019	green	↑	European Union	87.3	2019	green	↑
Norway	97	2019	green	↑	Czech Republic	87	2019	green	↑
United Kingdom	96	2019	green	↑	Hungary	86	2019	green	↑
Iceland	95	2019	green	↑	Malta	86	2019	green	↑
Luxembourg	95	2019	green	↑	Italy	84	2019	green	↑
Sweden	95	2019	green	↑	France	83	2019	green	↑
Switzerland	95	2019	green	↑	Latvia	83	2019	green	↑
Germany	94	2019	green	↑	Poland	83	2019	green	↑
Denmark	93	2019	green	↑	Romania	82	2019	green	↑
Finland	93	2019	green	↑	Croatia	81	2019	green	↑
Spain	91	2019	green	↑	Lithuania	81	2019	green	↑
Estonia	90	2019	green	↑	Slovak Republic	80	2019	green	↑
Ireland	90	2019	green	↑	Greece	78	2019	yellow	↑
Austria	89	2019	green	↑	Portugal	78	2019	yellow	↑
Cyprus	89	2019	green	↑	Bulgaria	75	2019	yellow	↑
Slovenia	89	2019	green	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Belgium	88	2019	green	↑					

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE — 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: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Belgium	0	2019	green	↑	Poland	7	2019	green	↑
Iceland	0	2019	green	↑	European Union	7.3	2019	green	↑
Netherlands	0	2019	green	↑	Lithuania	9	2019	green	↑
Sweden	0	2019	green	↑	Spain	9	2019	green	↑
Switzerland	0	2019	green	↑	Cyprus	10	2019	green	↑
United Kingdom	1	2019	green	↑	Hungary	10	2019	green	↑
Estonia	2	2019	green	↑	Croatia	11	2019	yellow	↑
Germany	2	2019	green	↑	France	11	2019	yellow	↓
Luxembourg	2	2019	green	↑	Slovenia	11	2019	yellow	↓
Norway	2	2019	green	↑	Slovak Republic	12	2019	yellow	↓
Denmark	3	2019	green	↑	Romania	16	2019	orange	↑
Austria	4	2019	green	↑	Portugal	17	2019	orange	↑
Finland	5	2019	green	↑	Bulgaria	20	2019	orange	↑
Czech Republic	6	2019	green	↑	Greece	21	2019	red	↗
Ireland	6	2019	green	↑	Malta	21	2019	red	↓
Italy	6	2019	green	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Latvia	7	2019	green	↑					

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE — 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: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	69	2019	green	grey	Estonia	28	2019	yellow	↓
Netherlands	64	2019	green	↑	Slovenia	26	2019	orange	↑
Norway	64	2019	green	↑	Italy	23	2019	orange	↗
Switzerland	62	2019	green	grey	Lithuania	23	2019	orange	↑
Finland	55	2019	green	↑	Malta	23	2019	orange	→
United Kingdom	53	2019	green	↑	Croatia	22	2019	orange	↑
Denmark	52	2019	green	↑	Slovak Republic	22	2019	orange	↑
Sweden	51	2019	green	↑	Hungary	21	2019	orange	→
Germany	48	2019	green	↑	Portugal	21	2019	orange	↑
Luxembourg	47	2019	green	↑	Greece	19	2019	red	↑
Austria	40	2019	green	↑	Cyprus	18	2019	red	↗
Belgium	40	2019	green	↑	Latvia	18	2019	red	↓
France	36	2019	green	↑	Poland	16	2019	red	↗
Czech Republic	34	2019	yellow	↑	Romania	13	2019	red	↗
European Union	33.2	2019	yellow	↑	Bulgaria	10	2019	red	→
Spain	31	2019	green	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Ireland	29	2019	yellow	↑					

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. 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

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   *Source:* World Bank

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Germany	4.4	2018	green	↑
Sweden	4.2	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	4.2	2018	green	↑
Austria	4.2	2018	green	↑
United Kingdom	4.0	2018	green	↑
Switzerland	4.0	2018	green	↑
Finland	4.0	2018	green	↑
France	4.0	2018	green	↑
Belgium	4.0	2018	green	↑
Denmark	4.0	2018	green	↑
Italy	3.9	2018	green	↑
Spain	3.8	2018	green	↑
European Union	3.8	2018	green	↑
Norway	3.7	2018	green	↑
Luxembourg	3.6	2018	green	↑
Czech Republic	3.5	2018	green	↑
Ireland	3.3	2018	green	↑
Hungary	3.3	2018	green	↑
Slovenia	3.3	2018	green	↑
Portugal	3.2	2018	green	↑
Poland	3.2	2018	green	↑
Iceland	3.2	2018	green	↑
Greece	3.2	2018	green	↑
Estonia	3.1	2018	green	↑
Croatia	3.0	2018	green	↑
Slovak Republic	3.0	2018	green	↑
Latvia	3.0	2018	yellow	↓
Romania	2.9	2018	yellow	↑
Malta	2.9	2018	yellow	↓
Cyprus	2.9	2018	yellow	↗
Bulgaria	2.8	2018	yellow	↓
Lithuania	2.7	2018	yellow	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	••

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. 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: 2020   *Source:* Times Higher Education

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	93.2	2020	green	grey
Switzerland	75.5	2020	green	grey
Germany	75.1	2020	green	grey
Netherlands	68.1	2020	green	grey
France	66.6	2020	green	grey
Sweden	66.3	2020	green	grey
Belgium	63.4	2020	green	grey
Denmark	59.1	2020	green	grey
Italy	56.8	2020	green	grey
Spain	55.5	2020	green	grey
Finland	55.2	2020	green	grey
European Union	54.5	2020	green	grey
Austria	54.1	2020	green	grey
Ireland	53.4	2020	green	grey
Luxembourg	51.9	2020	green	grey
Norway	50.4	2020	green	grey
Iceland	44.5	2020	green	grey
Cyprus	43.1	2020	green	grey
Portugal	40.3	2020	green	grey
Greece	37.4	2020	green	grey
Czech Republic	34.7	2020	green	grey
Hungary	32.5	2020	green	grey
Estonia	32.0	2020	green	grey
Malta	31.8	2020	green	grey
Poland	29.6	2020	yellow	grey
Slovenia	28.5	2020	yellow	grey
Croatia	24.1	2020	yellow	grey
Romania	22.3	2020	yellow	grey
Latvia	19.3	2020	yellow	grey
Lithuania	19.3	2020	yellow	grey
Bulgaria	16.4	2020	yellow	grey
Slovak Republic	16.4	2020	yellow	grey
Liechtenstein	0.0	2020	orange	grey

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: 2018   *Source:* National Science Foundation

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	2.5	2018	green	↑
Denmark	2.4	2018	green	↑
Norway	2.2	2018	green	↑
Sweden	2.0	2018	green	↑
Iceland	2.0	2018	green	↑
Finland	1.9	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	1.8	2018	green	↑
Slovenia	1.5	2018	green	↑
Ireland	1.5	2018	green	↑
Czech Republic	1.5	2018	green	↑
United Kingdom	1.5	2018	green	↑
Luxembourg	1.4	2018	green	↑
Portugal	1.4	2018	green	↑
Austria	1.4	2018	green	↑
Belgium	1.4	2018	green	↑
Germany	1.3	2018	green	↑
European Union	1.2	2018	green	↑
Italy	1.2	2018	green	↑
Spain	1.2	2018	green	↑
Estonia	1.1	2018	green	↑
Cyprus	1.0	2018	green	↑
Greece	1.0	2018	green	↑
Croatia	1.0	2018	green	↑
France	1.0	2018	green	↑
Slovak Republic	1.0	2018	green	↑
Malta	1.0	2018	green	↑
Poland	0.9	2018	green	↑
Lithuania	0.8	2018	green	↑
Liechtenstein	0.8*	2018	green	↑
Latvia	0.7	2018	green	↑
Hungary	0.7	2018	yellow	↑
Romania	0.5	2018	yellow	↓
Bulgaria	0.5	2018	yellow	↑

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: 2015   *Source:* Chandy & Seidel (2017)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Slovenia	27.4	2015	green	↑
Norway	27.4	2015	green	↑
Denmark	28.4	2015	green	↑
Finland	28.7	2015	green	↑
Netherlands	28.8	2015	green	↑
Belgium	29.4	2015	green	↑
Malta	29.6	2015	green	↑
Iceland	29.7	2014	green	↑
Sweden	29.8	2015	green	↑
Czech Republic	30.0	2015	green	↑
Austria	32.0	2015	yellow	↑
Ireland	33.1	2015	yellow	↑
France	33.3	2015	yellow	↗
Germany	33.7	2015	yellow	↓
Slovak Republic	33.9	2015	yellow	↓
Cyprus	34.0	2015	yellow	→
Switzerland	34.3	2015	yellow	↓
Luxembourg	34.8	2015	yellow	→
Estonia	34.9	2015	yellow	↑
Hungary	35.8	2015	orange	↑
European Union	36.2	2015	orange	↓
Croatia	36.6	2015	orange	↑
United Kingdom	37.0	2015	orange	↓
Spain	38.6	2015	orange	↓
Italy	38.8	2015	orange	→
Latvia	39.1	2015	orange	↑
Bulgaria	40.9	2014	red	↗
Portugal	42.1	2015	red	→
Poland	42.9	2016	red	→
Lithuania	44.2	2015	red	↓
Greece	45.1	2015	red	→
Romania	45.8	2016	red	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey

* Imputed data point

● SDG achieved   ● Challenges remain   ● Significant challenges remain   ● Major challenges remain   ● Data not available   ↑ On track   ↗ Moderately Increasing   → Stagnating   ↓ Decreasing

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES — 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: 2017   *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Slovak Republic	0.8	2016	green	↑
Slovenia	0.8	2017	green	↑
Czech Republic	0.9	2017	green	↑
Iceland	0.9	2015	green	↑
Belgium	0.9	2017	green	↑
Norway	0.9	2017	green	↑
Denmark	0.9	2016	green	↑
Finland	0.9	2017	green	↑
Poland	1.0	2017	green	↑
Austria	1.0	2017	green	↑
Sweden	1.0	2017	yellow	↓
Netherlands	1.0	2016	yellow	↑
Hungary	1.0	2017	yellow	→
Germany	1.1	2017	yellow	↗
France	1.1	2017	yellow	→
Ireland	1.1	2017	yellow	↑
Switzerland	1.1	2015	yellow	→
Estonia	1.1	2017	yellow	↑
European Union	1.1	2017	yellow	→
Greece	1.2	2017	orange	↑
Luxembourg	1.2	2017	orange	↑
Portugal	1.2	2017	orange	↑
Spain	1.3	2017	orange	↗
Italy	1.3	2017	orange	↓
Romania	1.4	2017	red	↓
Croatia	1.4*	2008	red	grey
Latvia	1.4	2017	red	↓
United Kingdom	1.5	2017	red	→
Lithuania	1.6	2017	red	↓
Bulgaria	1.8	2017	red	↓
Cyprus	NA	NA	grey	grey
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Malta	NA	NA	grey	grey

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES — 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: 2018   *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	3.0	2016	green	grey
Iceland	3.0	2015	green	grey
Netherlands	3.1	2016	green	grey
France	3.6	2017	green	↑
Norway	4.3	2018	green	↑
Slovak Republic	4.8	2017	green	↑
Hungary	4.9	2017	green	↑
Finland	7.2	2018	green	↑
Greece	7.2	2017	green	↑
Czech Republic	7.4	2017	green	↑
Belgium	7.8	2017	green	↑
European Union	9.3	2018	yellow	↓
Austria	9.7	2017	yellow	↓
Italy	9.7	2017	yellow	↑
Portugal	10.1	2017	yellow	↑
Germany	10.2	2017	yellow	↓
Spain	10.2	2017	yellow	↓
Luxembourg	10.9	2017	yellow	↓
Sweden	10.9	2018	yellow	↗
Poland	11.2	2017	yellow	↓
Ireland	11.4	2017	yellow	↓
Slovenia	13.2	2017	yellow	→
United Kingdom	14.9	2018	yellow	↓
Switzerland	16.5	2017	orange	↑
Romania	18.5	2017	red	↓
Bulgaria	23.3	2017	red	↓
Lithuania	28.2	2017	red	↓
Latvia	35.3	2017	red	↓
Estonia	37.2	2017	red	↓
Croatia	NA	NA	grey	grey
Cyprus	NA	NA	grey	grey
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Malta	NA	NA	grey	grey

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES — 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   *Source:* DG Regio (2018)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	69.7	2012	green	grey
Sweden	58.4	2012	green	grey
Slovenia	42.6	2012	green	grey
Lithuania	32.0	2012	green	grey
Slovak Republic	32.0	2012	green	grey
Switzerland	32.0	2012	green	grey
Luxembourg	31.7	2012	green	grey
Norway	31.1	2012	green	grey
Latvia	30.2	2012	green	grey
Croatia	28.7	2012	green	grey
Austria	28.5	2012	green	grey
Estonia	27.9	2012	green	grey
Czech Republic	27.4	2012	green	grey
Germany	25.2	2012	green	grey
Poland	25.2	2012	green	grey
Portugal	25.2	2012	green	grey
Bulgaria	22.3	2012	yellow	grey
Hungary	21.1	2012	yellow	grey
European Union	21.0	2012	yellow	grey
France	19.9	2012	yellow	grey
Romania	18.5	2012	yellow	grey
Netherlands	18.4	2012	yellow	grey
Belgium	15.4	2012	yellow	grey
Italy	12.5	2012	orange	grey
Denmark	10.8	2012	orange	grey
United Kingdom	10.5	2012	orange	grey
Spain	9.7	2012	orange	grey
Greece	8.6	2012	orange	grey
Ireland	7.9	2012	orange	grey
Malta	1.9	2012	red	grey
Cyprus	1.3	2012	red	grey
Iceland	0.6	2012	red	grey
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES — 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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ireland	4.2	2018	green	↑
Cyprus	5.2	2018	green	↑
Malta	6.6	2019	green	↑
United Kingdom	9.8	2018	green	↑
Netherlands	12.8	2019	green	↑
Switzerland	14.5	2018	green	↑
Spain	14.6	2019	green	↑
Estonia	17.7	2019	green	↑
Slovenia	17.8	2019	green	↑
Belgium	18.7	2018	green	↑
Portugal	18.7	2018	green	↑
Germany	19.0	2018	green	↑
Finland	20.6	2019	green	↑
Iceland	20.7	2017	grey	grey
Luxembourg	21.7	2018	green	↑
Lithuania	23.8	2018	green	↑
France	24.3	2018	green	↑
Norway	24.3	2018	green	↑
Hungary	26.7	2019	green	↑
European Union	28.4	2019	green	↑
Czech Republic	30.0	2019	green	↑
Denmark	30.5	2019	green	↑
Austria	33.0	2019	green	↑
Italy	38.0	2018	yellow	↑
Latvia	40.4	2019	yellow	↑
Sweden	40.9	2019	yellow	↓
Croatia	42.9	2019	orange	↗
Poland	45.2	2019	orange	↑
Greece	45.7	2019	orange	↓
Bulgaria	46.5	2019	orange	↗
Romania	54.4	2019	red	↑
Slovak Republic	54.9	2018	red	↗
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey

* Imputed data point

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20.
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

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES — 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.

Reference year: 2018   *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Germany	67.3	2018	green	↑	Hungary	37.4	2018	yellow	↑
Slovenia	58.9	2018	green	↑	Slovak Republic	36.3	2018	yellow	↑
Austria	57.7	2018	green	↑	Spain	36.0	2018	yellow	↑
Netherlands	55.9	2018	green	↑	Czech Republic	34.5	2018	yellow	↑
Belgium	54.6	2018	green	↑	Poland	34.3	2018	yellow	↑
Lithuania	52.5	2018	green	↑	Bulgaria	31.5	2018	yellow	↗
Switzerland	52.5	2018	green	↑	Portugal	28.9	2018	orange	↓
Luxembourg	50.1	2018	green	↑	Estonia	28.0	2018	orange	↓
Denmark	49.9	2018	green	↑	Iceland	25.8	2017	orange	↓
Italy	49.8	2018	green	↑	Croatia	25.3	2018	orange	↑
Sweden	45.8	2018	green	↑	Latvia	25.2	2018	orange	↓
European Union	45.3	2018	green	↑	Greece	18.9	2017	red	↗
United Kingdom	44.1	2018	green	↑	Cyprus	16.1	2017	red	↓
France	44.0	2018	green	↑	Romania	11.1	2018	red	↓
Finland	42.3	2018	green	↑	Malta	6.5	2018	red	↓
Norway	40.7	2018	green	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	gray	gray
Ireland	40.4	2017	green	↑					

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES — 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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	4.1	2019	green	↑	Germany	13.4	2018	green	↑
Slovak Republic	5.1	2018	green	↑	Estonia	13.8	2019	green	↑
Norway	6.8	2018	green	↑	Netherlands	14.7	2019	green	↑
Sweden	7.0	2019	green	↑	Spain	14.7	2019	green	↑
Czech Republic	7.3	2019	green	↑	Lithuania	14.8	2018	green	↑
Malta	7.6	2019	green	↑	Denmark	14.9	2019	green	↑
Austria	9.4	2019	green	↑	United Kingdom	17.6	2018	yellow	↓
Romania	9.4	2019	green	↑	Belgium	17.9	2018	yellow	→
Switzerland	9.8	2018	green	↑	Luxembourg	18.3	2018	yellow	↓
Croatia	10.3	2019	green	↑	Latvia	19.3	2019	yellow	↑
Poland	10.8	2019	green	↑	Iceland	19.8	2017	gray	gray
Bulgaria	11.6	2019	green	↑	Slovenia	20.6	2019	yellow	↑
Ireland	11.9	2018	green	↑	Hungary	22.3	2019	yellow	↑
Greece	12.5	2019	green	↑	Portugal	26.9	2018	red	→
France	12.7	2018	green	↑	Cyprus	30.2	2018	red	↓
European Union	13.1	2019	green	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	gray	gray
Italy	13.2	2018	green	↑					

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES — 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: 2019   *Source:* Gallup

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	83.3	2019	green	↑	Malta	60.3	2019	yellow	↑
Luxembourg	78.8	2019	green	↑	Norway	60.2	2019	yellow	↑
Netherlands	73.9	2019	green	↑	European Union	60.1	2019	yellow	↓
Austria	73.0	2019	green	↑	Slovenia	59.7	2019	yellow	↓
Czech Republic	70.5	2018	green	↑	Slovak Republic	59.0	2018	yellow	↑
United Kingdom	69.8	2019	green	↑	Belgium	58.5	2019	yellow	↓
France	67.9	2019	green	↑	Romania	57.5	2019	yellow	↓
Estonia	67.4	2019	green	↑	Greece	57.0	2018	yellow	↑
Germany	67.3	2019	green	↑	Finland	56.2	2019	yellow	↓
Latvia	66.5	2018	green	↑	Portugal	52.2	2019	orange	→
Denmark	66.4	2019	green	↑	Cyprus	49.8	2018	orange	↓
Iceland	64.1	2017	yellow	gray	Croatia	47.8	2018	orange	↓
Spain	63.4	2019	yellow	↓	Bulgaria	45.8	2018	orange	↓
Poland	63.2	2018	yellow	↓	Lithuania	44.1	2018	orange	↓
Hungary	63.1	2019	yellow	↑	Italy	34.4	2019	red	↓
Sweden	62.6	2019	yellow	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	gray	gray
Ireland	60.6	2019	yellow	↗					

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES — 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   *Source:* EEA

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	4.9	2017	green	↑	Austria	13.8	2017	yellow	↗
Estonia	5.3	2017	green	↑	Cyprus	14.7	2017	yellow	↑
Sweden	5.4	2017	green	↑	Greece	14.7	2016	yellow	↑
Iceland	6.2	2017	green	↑	European Union	15.0	2017	yellow	→
Norway	7.0	2017	green	↑	Slovak Republic	17.5	2017	orange	→
Ireland	7.7	2017	green	↑	Czech Republic	18.4	2017	orange	→
Denmark	9.2	2017	green	↑	Croatia	19.0	2017	orange	↗
United Kingdom	10.0	2017	green	↑	Italy	19.4	2017	orange	↓
Switzerland	10.2	2017	yellow	↑	Slovenia	19.7	2017	orange	↓
Luxembourg	11.2	2017	yellow	↗	Romania	20.4	2017	red	↓
Netherlands	11.3	2017	yellow	↑	Hungary	20.9	2017	red	↓
France	12.0	2017	yellow	↑	Bulgaria	23.8	2017	red	↗
Portugal	12.0	2017	yellow	↓	Poland	23.8	2017	red	↗
Spain	12.1	2017	yellow	↓	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	gray	gray
Germany	12.7	2017	yellow	↑	Lithuania	NA	NA	gray	gray
Belgium	12.9	2017	yellow	↑	Malta	NA	NA	gray	gray
Latvia	13.6	2017	yellow	↑					

● SDG achieved   ● Challenges remain   ● Significant challenges remain   ● Major challenges remain   ● Data not available   ↑ On track   ↗ Moderately Increasing   → Stagnating   ↓ Decreasing

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES — 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 faecal matter.

Reference year: 2017   *Source:* WHO/UNICEF JMP

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Belgium	99.0	2017	green	↑
Bulgaria	99.0	2017	green	↑
Croatia	99.0	2017	green	↑
Cyprus	99.0	2017	green	↑
Czech Republic	99.0	2017	green	↑
Denmark	99.0	2017	green	↑
Estonia	99.0	2017	green	↑
Finland	99.0	2017	green	↑
France	99.0	2017	green	↑
Germany	99.0	2017	green	↑
Greece	99.0	2017	green	↑
Hungary	99.0	2017	green	↑
Iceland	99.0	2017	green	↑
Lithuania	99.0	2017	green	↑
Luxembourg	99.0	2017	green	↑
Malta	99.0	2017	green	↑
Netherlands	99.0	2017	green	↑
Norway	99.0	2017	green	↑
Poland	99.0	2017	green	↑
Portugal	99.0	2017	green	↑
Slovenia	99.0	2017	green	↑
Spain	99.0	2017	green	↑
Sweden	99.0	2017	green	↑
Switzerland	99.0	2017	green	↑
United Kingdom	99.0	2017	green	↑
European Union	98.3	2017	green	↑
Italy	97.5	2016	yellow	→
Latvia	97.2	2017	yellow	↑
Slovak Republic	97.2	2017	yellow	→
Ireland	97.0	2017	yellow	↓
Romania	89.8	2017	yellow	→
Austria	NA	NA	grey	grey
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION — Circular material use rate (%)

The circular material use (CMU) rate measures the share of material recovered and fed back into the economy in overall material use. The CMU rate is defined as the ratio of the circular use of materials to the overall material use.

Reference year: 2017   *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	29.9	2017	green	↑
France	18.6	2017	yellow	↗
Belgium	17.8	2017	yellow	↓
United Kingdom	17.8	2017	yellow	↑
Italy	17.7	2017	yellow	↗
European Union	11.9	2017	orange	→
Austria	11.6	2017	orange	↗
Germany	11.6	2017	orange	→
Poland	9.5	2017	orange	↓
Luxembourg	8.9	2017	orange	↓
Estonia	8.7	2017	orange	↓
Slovenia	8.5	2017	orange	→
Czech Republic	8.1	2017	orange	→
Denmark	8.0	2017	orange	↓
Spain	7.4	2017	orange	↓
Malta	6.7	2017	orange	↓
Hungary	6.6	2017	orange	→
Latvia	6.6	2017	orange	→
Sweden	6.5	2017	orange	→
Bulgaria	5.1	2017	orange	↗
Croatia	5.1	2017	orange	→
Slovak Republic	5.1	2017	orange	→
Lithuania	4.8	2017	red	→
Greece	2.4	2017	red	→
Cyprus	2.2	2017	red	→
Finland	2.2	2017	red	↓
Portugal	1.8	2017	red	↓
Romania	1.8	2017	red	↓
Ireland	1.6	2017	red	↓
Iceland	NA	NA	grey	grey
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Norway	NA	NA	grey	grey
Switzerland	NA	NA	grey	grey

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION — Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector

The environmental goods and services sector (EGSS) is defined as that part of a country's economy that is engaged in producing goods and services that are used in environmental protection and resource management activities either domestically or abroad. Gross value added in EGSS represents the contribution of the environmental goods and services sector to GDP. Products for environmental protection prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution or any other degradation of the environment and include measures undertaken to restore degraded habitats and ecosystems. Examples are electric vehicles, catalysts and filters to decrease pollutant emissions, wastewater and waste treatment services, or noise insulation works. Products for resource management safeguard the stock of natural resources against depletion. Examples are renewable energy production, energy efficient and passive buildings, seawater desalinization or rainwater recovery.

Reference year: 2018   *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	5.9	2017	green	↑
Estonia	4.9	2017	green	↑
Austria	3.9	2017	green	↑
Denmark	3.3	2017	yellow	↑
Switzerland	3.1	2018	yellow	↓
Latvia	2.9	2017	yellow	↑
Portugal	2.5	2017	yellow	→
Poland	2.3	2017	yellow	↗
Czech Republic	2.3	2017	yellow	↓
Netherlands	2.3	2018	yellow	→
Romania	2.3	2017	yellow	↓
Lithuania	2.2	2017	orange	↑
Spain	2.2	2018	orange	↓
European Union	2.1	2018	orange	→
Sweden	2.0	2017	orange	↓
United Kingdom	2.0	2018	orange	→
Germany	1.9	2017	orange	→
Bulgaria	1.9	2017	orange	↗
Italy	1.8	2018	orange	↓
Luxembourg	1.8	2017	orange	→
France	1.6	2017	orange	→
Slovenia	1.5	2017	orange	↓
Croatia	1.5	2018	orange	↓
Malta	1.1	2017	orange	↓
Belgium	1.0	2017	orange	→
Ireland	0.9	2017	red	→
Cyprus	NA	NA	grey	grey
Greece	NA	NA	grey	grey
Hungary	NA	NA	grey	grey
Iceland	NA	NA	grey	grey
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Norway	NA	NA	grey	grey
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	grey	grey

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION — 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.

Reference year: 2012   *Source:* Lenzen et al. (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
France	26.5	2012	green	grey
Romania	29.4	2012	green	grey
Poland	30.7	2012	yellow	grey
Germany	34.5	2012	yellow	grey
Spain	37.2	2012	yellow	grey
Hungary	38.2	2012	yellow	grey
Italy	38.7	2012	yellow	grey
European Union	45.1	2012	yellow	grey
Netherlands	50.8	2012	yellow	grey
Czech Republic	51.8	2012	yellow	grey
Portugal	52.9	2012	yellow	grey
United Kingdom	53.9	2012	yellow	grey
Belgium	54.5	2012	yellow	grey
Croatia	57.6	2012	yellow	grey
Switzerland	58.3	2012	yellow	grey
Austria	58.5	2012	yellow	grey
Bulgaria	62.0	2012	yellow	grey
Sweden	63.3	2012	yellow	grey
Slovak Republic	80.1	2012	orange	grey
Liechtenstein	85.7	2012	orange	grey
Lithuania	94.1	2012	orange	grey
Norway	94.2	2012	orange	grey
Finland	96.1	2012	orange	grey
Greece	102.5	2012	red	grey
Ireland	103.0	2012	red	grey
Latvia	114.6	2012	red	grey
Denmark	124.3	2012	red	grey
Slovenia	126.2	2012	red	grey
Estonia	186.6	2012	red	grey
Cyprus	193.1	2012	red	grey
Luxembourg	225.9	2012	red	grey
Iceland	344.9	2012	red	grey
Malta	555.8	2012	red	grey

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20.
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

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Imported SO$_2$ emissions (kg/capita)

Emissions of SO$_2$ embodied in imported goods and services. SO$_2$ emissions have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide.

Reference year: 2012   *Source:* Lenzen et al. (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	3.3	2012	🟢	⚫
Poland	5.2	2012	🟡	⚫
Hungary	5.9	2012	🟡	⚫
Bulgaria	5.9	2012	🟡	⚫
Spain	8.2	2012	🟠	⚫
Italy	8.2	2012	🟠	⚫
Portugal	8.4	2012	🟠	⚫
Czech Republic	9.1	2012	🟠	⚫
Slovak Republic	9.3	2012	🟠	⚫
Greece	9.5	2012	🟠	⚫
Croatia	9.5	2012	🟠	⚫
European Union	11.0	2012	🔴	⚫
France	11.2	2012	🔴	⚫
Lithuania	11.9	2012	🔴	⚫
Belgium	13.7	2012	🔴	⚫
Germany	15.0	2012	🔴	⚫
Slovenia	15.1	2012	🔴	⚫
Estonia	16.0	2012	🔴	⚫
Latvia	16.0	2012	🔴	⚫
Finland	16.3	2012	🔴	⚫
Cyprus	16.6	2012	🔴	⚫
Netherlands	16.9	2012	🔴	⚫
United Kingdom	17.0	2012	🔴	⚫
Malta	17.0	2012	🔴	⚫
Sweden	18.4	2012	🔴	⚫
Denmark	19.1	2012	🔴	⚫
Ireland	19.5	2012	🔴	⚫
Austria	20.6	2012	🔴	⚫
Switzerland	27.5	2012	🔴	⚫
Norway	27.8	2012	🔴	⚫
Liechtenstein	27.9	2012	🔴	⚫
Iceland	29.7	2012	🔴	⚫
Luxembourg	81.2	2012	🔴	⚫

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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   *Source:* Oita et al. (2016)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Croatia	20.5	2010	🟡	⚫
Bulgaria	24.9	2010	🟡	⚫
Cyprus	27.3	2010	🟡	⚫
Slovenia	29.2	2010	🟡	⚫
Czech Republic	31.7	2010	🟡	⚫
Hungary	32.8	2010	🟡	⚫
Poland	32.8	2010	🟡	⚫
Malta	34.3	2010	🟡	⚫
Iceland	34.6	2010	🟡	⚫
Portugal	35.5	2010	🟠	⚫
Sweden	36.1	2010	🟠	⚫
Latvia	36.3	2010	🟠	⚫
Germany	37.1	2010	🟠	⚫
Italy	37.3	2010	🟠	⚫
United Kingdom	38.0	2010	🟠	⚫
Slovak Republic	39.1	2010	🟠	⚫
European Union	40.3	2010	🟠	⚫
Estonia	40.5	2010	🟠	⚫
Romania	41.3	2010	🟠	⚫
Austria	41.4	2010	🟠	⚫
France	42.1	2010	🟠	⚫
Liechtenstein	42.2	2010	🟠	⚫
Finland	43.0	2010	🟠	⚫
Norway	43.0	2010	🟠	⚫
Switzerland	43.3	2010	🟠	⚫
Spain	45.0	2010	🟠	⚫
Lithuania	48.6	2010	🟠	⚫
Greece	50.6	2010	🟠	⚫
Belgium	51.7	2010	🔴	⚫
Ireland	57.0	2010	🔴	⚫
Denmark	57.3	2010	🔴	⚫
Netherlands	62.6	2010	🔴	⚫
Luxembourg	99.5	2010	🔴	⚫

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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   *Source:* Oita et al. (2016)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	2.2	2010	🟢	⚫
Poland	3.4	2010	🟢	⚫
Hungary	3.4	2010	🟢	⚫
Bulgaria	3.5	2010	🟢	⚫
Croatia	5.7	2010	🟡	⚫
Latvia	7.0	2010	🟡	⚫
Slovak Republic	7.4	2010	🟡	⚫
Czech Republic	7.5	2010	🟡	⚫
Estonia	7.9	2010	🟡	⚫
Lithuania	8.0	2010	🟡	⚫
Italy	10.1	2010	🟠	⚫
Cyprus	10.9	2010	🟠	⚫
Spain	11.0	2010	🟠	⚫
Finland	11.9	2010	🟠	⚫
Slovenia	11.9	2010	🟠	⚫
Liechtenstein	12.0	2010	🟠	⚫
European Union	12.3	2010	🟠	⚫
Portugal	12.9	2010	🟠	⚫
Greece	12.9	2010	🟠	⚫
Sweden	13.3	2010	🟠	⚫
Denmark	16.1	2010	🔴	⚫
United Kingdom	16.2	2010	🔴	⚫
France	16.3	2010	🔴	⚫
Germany	17.0	2010	🔴	⚫
Malta	17.4	2010	🔴	⚫
Belgium	17.8	2010	🔴	⚫
Iceland	18.0	2010	🔴	⚫
Austria	18.7	2010	🔴	⚫
Ireland	19.8	2010	🔴	⚫
Norway	20.4	2010	🔴	⚫
Netherlands	20.4	2010	🔴	⚫
Switzerland	21.8	2010	🔴	⚫
Luxembourg	67.6	2010	🔴	⚫

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita

Total national emissions of the so called "Kyoto basket" of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and the F-gases (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, nitrogen triflouride (NF_3) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6). Using each gas's individual global warming potential (GWP), they are being integrated into a single indicator expressed in units of CO_2 equivalents. Emissions data are submitted annually by the EU Member States as part of the reporting under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The indicator does not include emissions and removals related to land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).

Reference year: 2018   *Source:* EEA

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Liechtenstein	4.8	2018	🟠	↗
Sweden	5.4	2018	🟠	→
Malta	5.5	2018	🟠	↗
Croatia	6.0	2018	🟠	↓
Romania	6.0	2018	🟠	↓
Switzerland	6.1	2018	🟠	→
Latvia	6.3	2018	🟠	↓
Hungary	6.6	2018	🟠	↓
France	6.9	2018	🟠	→
Portugal	7.0	2018	🟠	↓
Italy	7.3	2018	🔴	→
Lithuania	7.4	2018	🔴	↓
Spain	7.5	2018	🔴	→
United Kingdom	7.5	2018	🔴	↗
Slovak Republic	8.0	2018	🔴	↓
Bulgaria	8.3	2018	🔴	→
Slovenia	8.5	2018	🔴	↓
European Union	8.7	2018	🔴	→
Denmark	8.9	2018	🔴	→
Greece	9.0	2018	🔴	→
Austria	9.2	2018	🔴	→
Norway	10.1	2018	🔴	→
Finland	10.7	2018	🔴	↓
Germany	10.7	2018	🔴	→
Belgium	10.8	2018	🔴	→
Poland	11.0	2018	🔴	↓
Cyprus	11.3	2018	🔴	↓
Netherlands	11.6	2018	🔴	→
Czech Republic	12.2	2018	🔴	→
Ireland	13.2	2018	🔴	→
Estonia	15.3	2018	🔴	↓
Iceland	17.5	2018	🔴	↓
Luxembourg	20.3	2018	🔴	→

🟢 SDG achieved   🟡 Challenges remain   🟠 Significant challenges remain   🔴 Major challenges remain   ⚫ Data not available   ↑ On track   ↗ Moderately Increasing   → Stagnating   ↓ Decreasing

13 CLIMATE ACTION — CO$_2$ emissions embodied in imports (tCO$_2$/capita)

CO$_2$ emissions embodied in imported goods and services.

Reference year: 2015   *Source:* Lenzen et al. (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	0.6	2015	orange	→	Belgium	2.4	2015	red	→
Liechtenstein	1.0	2015	orange	↗	Germany	2.4	2015	red	→
Bulgaria	1.0	2015	orange	→	Cyprus	2.5	2015	red	→
Poland	1.0	2015	red	→	Slovenia	2.6	2015	red	→
Hungary	1.1	2015	red	→	Finland	2.6	2015	red	→
Italy	1.3	2015	red	→	Sweden	2.7	2015	red	→
Spain	1.3	2015	red	→	Malta	2.8	2015	red	→
Croatia	1.4	2015	red	→	Ireland	2.8	2015	red	→
Portugal	1.6	2015	red	→	Netherlands	2.9	2015	red	→
Greece	1.6	2015	red	→	Denmark	2.9	2015	red	→
Slovak Republic	1.7	2015	red	→	United Kingdom	3.2	2015	red	→
Latvia	1.7	2015	red	→	Austria	3.6	2015	red	→
Czech Republic	1.7	2015	red	→	Norway	3.7	2015	red	→
Lithuania	1.8	2015	red	→	Iceland	4.5	2015	red	→
European Union	1.8	2015	red	→	Switzerland	4.8	2015	red	→
France	1.9	2015	red	→	Luxembourg	15.7	2015	red	→
Estonia	2.0	2015	red	→					

13 CLIMATE ACTION — CO$_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)

CO$_2$ emissions embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil. Calculated using a 5-year average of fossil fuel exports and converting exports into their equivalent CO$_2$ emissions. Exports for each fossil fuel are capped at the country's level of production.

Reference year: 2019   *Source:* UN Comtrade

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Belgium	0.0	2019	green	grey	Ireland	10.1	2018	green	grey
Cyprus	0.0	2017	green	grey	Bulgaria	15.3	2018	green	grey
Iceland	0.0	2017	green	grey	Spain	22.7	2018	green	grey
Latvia	0.0	2018	green	grey	Netherlands	37.8	2018	green	grey
Luxembourg	0.0	2018	green	grey	Slovenia	54.8	2018	green	grey
Malta	0.0	2019	green	grey	Slovak Republic	64.0	2018	green	grey
Portugal	0.0	2019	green	grey	European Union	112.4	2019	yellow	grey
Sweden	0.0	2019	green	grey	Croatia	115.8	2018	yellow	grey
Switzerland	0.0	2019	green	grey	Germany	231.9	2018	yellow	grey
Finland	0.0	2018	green	grey	Hungary	266.3	2019	yellow	grey
Lithuania	0.0	2018	green	grey	Austria	295.2	2018	yellow	grey
Estonia	0.0	2019	green	grey	United Kingdom	331.4	2019	yellow	grey
Denmark	0.0	2019	green	grey	Poland	387.1	2019	yellow	grey
France	0.8	2018	green	grey	Czech Republic	671.4	2019	yellow	grey
Greece	5.1	2019	green	grey	Norway	45,780.3	2018	red	grey
Romania	7.3	2019	green	grey	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Italy	8.2	2018	green	grey					

14 LIFE BELOW WATER — 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   *Source:* EEA

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	99.1	2018	green	↑	France	78.8	2018	yellow	↑
Malta	98.9	2018	green	↑	Switzerland	75.0	2018	yellow	↑
Austria	97.3	2018	green	↑	Luxembourg	73.3	2018	yellow	↓
Greece	97.0	2018	green	↑	Sweden	72.7	2018	yellow	↑
Croatia	94.4	2018	green	↑	Netherlands	72.7	2018	yellow	↓
Latvia	92.9	2018	green	↑	Hungary	72.3	2018	yellow	↑
Germany	92.7	2018	green	↑	Ireland	71.0	2018	yellow	↓
Portugal	91.1	2018	green	↑	Estonia	66.7	2018	yellow	↑
Italy	90.0	2018	green	↑	United Kingdom	63.2	2018	orange	↗
Belgium	87.8	2018	green	↑	Romania	57.1	2018	orange	↑
Denmark	87.4	2018	green	↑	Slovak Republic	56.3	2018	orange	↑
Slovenia	87.2	2018	green	↑	Bulgaria	52.6	2018	orange	↓
Spain	87.0	2018	green	↑	Poland	28.0	2018	red	↓
Finland	84.7	2018	green	↑	Iceland	NA	NA	grey	grey
Lithuania	84.6	2018	green	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Czech Republic	81.7	2018	green	↑	Norway	NA	NA	grey	grey
European Union	79.2	2018	yellow	↑					

14 LIFE BELOW WATER — Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)

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   *Source:* Sea Aound Us & EPI (2018)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	1.4	2014	green	↑	Iceland	58.3	2014	red	↓
Finland	6.2	2014	green	↑	Poland	59.9	2014	red	↑
Croatia	7.0	2014	green	↑	Portugal	67.2	2014	red	→
Malta	12.5	2014	yellow	↓	Italy	75.1	2014	red	↓
France	16.0	2014	orange	↑	Austria	NA	NA	grey	grey
United Kingdom	18.6	2014	orange	↑	Belgium	NA	NA	grey	grey
Norway	21.2	2014	red	↓	Bulgaria	NA	NA	grey	grey
Ireland	21.4	2014	red	↑	Czech Republic	NA	NA	grey	grey
Cyprus	25.1	2014	red	↑	Hungary	NA	NA	grey	grey
Netherlands	31.7	2014	red	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Spain	35.5	2014	red	↑	Lithuania	NA	NA	grey	grey
Sweden	41.3	2014	red	↓	Luxembourg	NA	NA	grey	grey
European Union	43.9	2014	red	↗	Romania	NA	NA	grey	grey
Denmark	45.1	2014	red	↑	Slovak Republic	NA	NA	grey	grey
Germany	46.6	2014	red	↑	Slovenia	NA	NA	grey	grey
Greece	48.5	2014	red	↓	Switzerland	NA	NA	grey	grey
Latvia	54.0	2014	red	↓					

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20.
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

14 LIFE BELOW WATER — Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)

The percentage of fish caught either by bottom trawling or dredging. Bottom trawling is a fishing method in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed. Dredging is a method of fishing in which a dredge or metal toothed bar is dragged along the ocean floor, digging into the seabed to collect molluscs into a steel net.

Reference year: 2016   *Source:* Sea Around Us

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	0.0	2016	🟢	⬆
Latvia	0.6	2016	🟢	⬆
Lithuania	1.4	2016	🟢	⬆
Ireland	3.8	2016	🟢	⬆
Estonia	8.6	2016	🟡	➡
Denmark	15.0	2016	🟠	⬆
Croatia	16.8	2016	🟠	⬆
Sweden	19.3	2016	🟠	⬆
Iceland	19.7	2016	🟠	↗
France	20.1	2016	🟠	⬆
Germany	21.3	2016	🟠	⬆
Cyprus	25.5	2016	🔴	⬇
United Kingdom	30.2	2016	🔴	➡
Slovenia	31.2	2016	🔴	⬇
Norway	32.9	2016	🔴	⬇
Portugal	34.3	2016	🔴	⬇
European Union	34.8	2016	🔴	➡
Poland	35.8	2016	🔴	⬇
Netherlands	40.1	2016	🔴	⬇
Greece	41.4	2016	🔴	⬇
Italy	43.5	2016	🔴	➡
Spain	50.3	2016	🔴	⬇
Belgium	50.3	2016	🔴	⬆
Bulgaria	78.9	2016	🔴	⬇
Romania	88.0	2016	🔴	⬇
Malta	93.7	2016	🔴	➡
Austria	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Czech Republic	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Hungary	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Luxembourg	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Switzerland	NA	NA	⚪	⚪

14 LIFE BELOW WATER — Fish caught that are then discarded (%)

The percentage of fish that are caught only to be later discarded.

Reference year: 2016   *Source:* Sea Around Us

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	0.0	2016	🟢	⬆
Finland	0.2	2016	🟢	⬆
Norway	0.4	2016	🟢	⬆
Denmark	2.1	2016	🟢	⬆
Iceland	2.5	2016	🟢	⬆
Croatia	2.8	2016	🟢	⬆
Poland	2.9	2016	🟢	⬆
Belgium	4.1	2016	🟢	⬆
Lithuania	5.0	2016	🟢	⬆
Estonia	5.0	2016	🟢	⬆
Bulgaria	5.7	2016	🟡	➡
United Kingdom	5.8	2016	🟡	⬆
Slovenia	7.1	2016	🟡	⬆
Germany	7.4	2016	🟡	⬆
Italy	8.1	2016	🟡	⬆
Sweden	8.7	2016	🟡	⬇
Latvia	8.8	2016	🟡	⬆
European Union	9.9	2016	🟡	⬆
Ireland	13.3	2016	🟠	⬇
Spain	14.6	2016	🟠	➡
Greece	15.9	2016	🔴	⬇
France	16.0	2016	🟠	➡
Netherlands	18.5	2016	🔴	⬆
Cyprus	25.3	2016	🔴	➡
Portugal	26.4	2016	🔴	⬇
Malta	32.4	2016	🔴	➡
Austria	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Czech Republic	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Hungary	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Luxembourg	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Switzerland	NA	NA	⚪	⚪

14 LIFE BELOW WATER — Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)

Threats to marine species embodied in imports of goods and services.

Reference year: 2018   *Source:* Lenzen et al. (2012)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	0.0	2018	🟢	⚪
Liechtenstein	0.0	2018	🟢	⚪
Latvia	0.0	2018	🟢	⚪
Romania	0.0	2018	🟢	⚪
Poland	0.0	2018	🟢	⚪
Bulgaria	0.0	2018	🟢	⚪
Hungary	0.0	2018	🟢	⚪
Croatia	0.0	2018	🟢	⚪
Czech Republic	0.1	2018	🟢	⚪
Austria	0.1	2018	🟢	⚪
Estonia	0.1	2018	🟢	⚪
Finland	0.1	2018	🟢	⚪
Slovenia	0.1	2018	🟢	⚪
Denmark	0.1	2018	🟢	⚪
Sweden	0.1	2018	🟢	⚪
Malta	0.1	2018	🟢	⚪
Ireland	0.1	2018	🟢	⚪
Slovak Republic	0.1	2018	🟢	⚪
Lithuania	0.1	2018	🟢	⚪
Greece	0.2	2018	🟢	⚪
United Kingdom	0.2	2018	🟡	⚪
Belgium	0.2	2018	🟡	⚪
Netherlands	0.3	2018	🟡	⚪
European Union	0.3	2018	🟡	⚪
Germany	0.3	2018	🟡	⚪
Cyprus	0.3	2018	🟡	⚪
Italy	0.3	2018	🟡	⚪
Norway	0.4	2018	🟡	⚪
France	0.4	2018	🟡	⚪
Switzerland	0.5	2018	🟡	⚪
Portugal	0.6	2018	🟡	⚪
Spain	0.6	2018	🟠	⚪
Luxembourg	0.7	2018	🟠	⚪

14 LIFE BELOW WATER — 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: 2019   *Source:* Birdlife International et al

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bulgaria	99.7	2019	🟢	⬆
Slovenia	97.9	2019	🟢	⬆
Netherlands	97.4	2019	🟢	⬆
Estonia	97.1	2019	🟢	⬆
Latvia	96.1	2019	🟢	⬆
Malta	93.4	2019	🟢	⬆
Belgium	91.7	2019	🟢	⬆
Poland	89.5	2019	🟡	➡
Romania	88.6	2019	🟡	➡
Denmark	86.9	2019	🟡	➡
Greece	86.1	2019	🟡	➡
Spain	84.1	2019	🟡	➡
Lithuania	83.4	2019	🟡	➡
Ireland	83.1	2019	🟡	➡
United Kingdom	82.0	2019	🟡	↗
France	81.1	2019	🟡	➡
Croatia	80.6	2019	🟡	➡
European Union	80.1	2019	🟡	➡
Italy	77.2	2019	🟠	➡
Germany	69.4	2019	🔴	➡
Portugal	65.5	2019	🔴	➡
Sweden	61.2	2019	🔴	➡
Finland	61.0	2019	🔴	➡
Norway	57.4	2019	🔴	➡
Cyprus	54.2	2019	🔴	↗
Iceland	16.6	2019	🔴	➡
Austria	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Czech Republic	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Hungary	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Luxembourg	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Switzerland	NA	NA	⚪	⚪

🟢 SDG achieved 🟡 Challenges remain 🟠 Significant challenges remain 🔴 Major challenges remain ⚪ Data not available ⬆ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing ➡ Stagnating ⬇ Decreasing

15 LIFE ON LAND — 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: 2019   *Source:* Birdlife International et al

15 LIFE ON LAND — 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: 2019   *Source:* Birdlife International et al

Terrestrial sites

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	97.9	2019	🟢	↑	Liechtenstein	80.8	2019	🟡	→
Latvia	97.2	2019	🟢	↑	France	80.4	2019	🟡	↑
Estonia	94.9	2019	🟢	↑	Germany	78.8	2019	🟠	→
Czech Republic	94.7	2019	🟢	↑	European Union	78.5	2019	🟠	→
Lithuania	91.1	2019	🟢	↑	Italy	77.3	2019	🟠	→
Slovenia	88.7	2019	🟡	→	Croatia	76.5	2019	🟠	→
Bulgaria	87.5	2019	🟡	→	Romania	76.0	2019	🟠	→
Poland	87.3	2019	🟡	→	Cyprus	74.1	2019	🟠	↗
Denmark	86.2	2019	🟡	→	Portugal	73.3	2019	🟠	→
Greece	86.0	2019	🟡	→	Finland	71.8	2019	🟠	→
Ireland	86.0	2019	🟡	→	Austria	67.3	2019	🔴	→
Slovak Republic	85.8	2019	🟡	→	Sweden	59.0	2019	🔴	→
Malta	84.5	2019	🟡	↑	Norway	57.7	2019	🔴	→
Belgium	84.2	2019	🟡	→	Spain	57.6	2019	🔴	→
United Kingdom	82.8	2019	🟡	→	Switzerland	35.5	2019	🔴	→
Hungary	82.5	2019	🟡	→	Iceland	19.1	2019	🔴	→
Luxembourg	81.9	2019	🟡	→					

Freshwater sites

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ireland	98.5	2019	🟢	↑	Germany	81.3	2019	🟡	→
Netherlands	98.3	2019	🟢	↑	European Union	78.7	2019	🟠	→
Latvia	97.5	2019	🟢	↑	France	78.1	2019	🟠	↑
Lithuania	95.2	2019	🟢	↑	Finland	73.7	2019	🟠	→
Estonia	93.5	2019	🟢	↑	Austria	71.2	2019	🟠	→
Slovenia	93.0	2019	🟢	↑	Norway	64.1	2019	🔴	→
Belgium	93.0	2019	🟢	↑	Portugal	64.0	2019	🔴	→
Czech Republic	92.1	2019	🟢	↑	Romania	61.0	2019	🔴	→
Denmark	91.8	2019	🟢	↑	Switzerland	60.2	2019	🔴	→
Bulgaria	91.5	2019	🟢	↑	Sweden	58.2	2019	🔴	→
Poland	91.2	2019	🟢	↑	Spain	48.4	2019	🔴	→
United Kingdom	88.6	2019	🟢	→	Luxembourg	37.1	2019	🔴	→
Greece	87.2	2019	🟡	→	Cyprus	36.6	2019	🔴	→
Slovak Republic	86.3	2019	🟡	→	Iceland	33.5	2019	🔴	→
Croatia	85.7	2019	🟡	→	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Hungary	84.8	2019	🟡	→	Malta	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Italy	84.7	2019	🟡	→					

15 LIFE ON LAND — 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 O_2/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: 2017   *Source:* EEA

15 LIFE ON LAND — Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)

Indicator refers to concentrations of nitrate (NO_3) in groundwater, measured as milligrams per litre (mg NO_3/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 NO_3/L to avoid threats to human health.

Reference year: 2017   *Source:* EEA

Biochemical oxygen demand

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Slovenia	0.8	2017	🟢	↑	Denmark	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Ireland	1.0	2017	🟢	↑	Finland	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Latvia	1.2	2017	🟢	↑	Germany	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
France	1.3	2017	🟢	↑	Greece	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Austria	1.3	2017	🟢	↑	Hungary	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
United Kingdom	1.5	2017	🟢	↑	Iceland	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Estonia	1.8	2017	🟢	↑	Italy	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Croatia	1.8	2017	🟢	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
European Union	2.1	2017	🟡	→	Luxembourg	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Lithuania	2.1	2017	🟡	↑	Malta	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Slovak Republic	2.3	2017	🟡	↑	Netherlands	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Belgium	2.6	2017	🟠	↓	Norway	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Czech Republic	2.7	2017	🟠	→	Portugal	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Poland	2.7	2017	🟠	↓	Spain	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Bulgaria	2.9	2017	🟠	↓	Sweden	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Romania	3.2	2017	🔴	→	Switzerland	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Cyprus	3.3	2017	🔴	↑					

Nitrate in groundwater

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	6.2	2017	🟢	↑	Greece	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Ireland	12.7	2017	🟢	↑	Hungary	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Slovak Republic	13.2	2017	🟢	↑	Iceland	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Switzerland	13.9	2017	🟢	↑	Italy	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
France	16.9	2017	🟢	↑	Latvia	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Denmark	17.3	2017	🟢	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Czech Republic	17.7	2017	🟢	↑	Lithuania	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Portugal	18.4	2017	🟢	↑	Luxembourg	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Austria	22.5	2017	🟢	↑	Netherlands	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Germany	25.8	2017	🟡	↓	Norway	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Bulgaria	27.7	2017	🟡	↓	Poland	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Belgium	29.4	2017	🟡	↓	Romania	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Cyprus	42.1	2017	🟠	↓	Slovenia	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Malta	59.9	2017	🔴	↓	Spain	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Croatia	NA	NA	⚫	⚫	Sweden	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
European Union	NA	2017	⚫	⚫	United Kingdom	NA	NA	⚫	⚫
Finland	NA	NA	⚫	⚫					

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20.
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

15 LIFE ON LAND — 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   *Source:* IUCN and Birdlife International

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Liechtenstein	1.0	2019	green	↑	Netherlands	0.9	2019	red	↓
Sweden	1.0	2019	green	↑	Norway	0.9	2019	red	↓
Finland	1.0	2019	green	↑	Slovenia	0.9	2019	red	↓
Lithuania	1.0	2019	yellow	→	Hungary	0.9	2019	red	→
Latvia	1.0	2019	yellow	→	European Union	0.9	2019	red	↓
Luxembourg	1.0	2019	yellow	→	Ireland	0.9	2019	red	↓
Belgium	1.0	2019	yellow	→	Italy	0.9	2019	red	↓
Estonia	1.0	2019	yellow	→	Croatia	0.9	2019	red	↓
Cyprus	1.0	2019	yellow	→	Austria	0.9	2019	red	→
Germany	1.0	2019	yellow	→	Malta	0.9	2019	red	→
Switzerland	1.0	2019	orange	→	France	0.9	2019	red	↓
Denmark	1.0	2019	orange	→	Iceland	0.9	2019	red	↓
Poland	1.0	2019	orange	↗	Portugal	0.9	2019	red	↓
Czech Republic	1.0	2019	orange	→	Greece	0.8	2019	red	→
Slovak Republic	1.0	2019	orange	→	Spain	0.8	2019	red	↓
Romania	0.9	2019	red	→	United Kingdom	0.8	2019	red	↓
Bulgaria	0.9	2019	red	→					

15 LIFE ON LAND — Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)

Threats to terrestrial and freshwater species embodied in imports of goods and services.

Reference year: 2018   *Source:* Lenzen et al. (2012)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Latvia	0.2	2018	green	grey	Finland	2.0	2018	yellow	grey
Estonia	0.3	2018	green	grey	Slovenia	2.2	2018	orange	grey
Liechtenstein	0.4	2018	green	grey	Greece	2.9	2018	orange	grey
Iceland	0.4	2018	green	grey	United Kingdom	3.2	2018	red	grey
Hungary	0.4	2018	green	grey	Italy	3.5	2018	red	grey
Romania	0.5	2018	green	grey	Spain	3.6	2018	red	grey
Lithuania	0.8	2018	green	grey	Norway	3.8	2018	red	grey
Poland	1.0	2018	green	grey	European Union	3.9	2018	red	grey
Malta	1.1	2018	yellow	grey	Portugal	4.0	2018	red	grey
Bulgaria	1.1	2018	yellow	grey	Austria	4.5	2018	red	grey
Cyprus	1.3	2018	yellow	grey	Belgium	4.7	2018	red	grey
Croatia	1.4	2018	yellow	grey	Germany	5.7	2018	red	grey
Slovak Republic	1.4	2018	yellow	grey	Switzerland	5.8	2018	red	grey
Sweden	1.6	2018	yellow	grey	Netherlands	6.0	2018	red	grey
Czech Republic	1.6	2018	yellow	grey	France	7.1	2018	red	grey
Denmark	1.7	2018	yellow	grey	Luxembourg	7.9	2018	red	grey
Ireland	1.7	2018	yellow	grey					

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — 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).i

Reference year: 2017   *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	0.1	2017	green	↑	Greece	0.8	2017	green	↑
Luxembourg	0.2	2017	green	↑	Hungary	0.8	2017	green	↑
Ireland	0.4	2017	green	↑	Iceland	0.9	2017	green	↑
Switzerland	0.4	2017	green	↑	Cyprus	1.0	2017	green	↑
Germany	0.4	2017	green	↑	Belgium	1.1	2017	green	↑
France	0.5	2016	green	↑	Slovenia	1.1	2017	green	↑
Italy	0.5	2017	green	↑	Sweden	1.1	2017	green	↑
Slovak Republic	0.5	2017	green	↑	Finland	1.1	2017	green	↑
Norway	0.5	2017	green	↑	Bulgaria	1.2	2017	green	↑
Austria	0.6	2017	green	↑	Croatia	1.2	2017	green	↑
Czech Republic	0.6	2017	green	↑	Romania	1.5	2017	green	↑
Spain	0.6	2017	green	↑	Malta	1.6	2017	yellow	↓
European Union	0.7	2017	green	↑	Liechtenstein	2.2	2014	yellow	grey
Poland	0.7	2017	green	↑	Estonia	2.3	2017	yellow	↑
Portugal	0.7	2017	green	↑	Lithuania	2.8	2017	orange	↑
Netherlands	0.8	2017	green	↑	Latvia	3.8	2017	orange	↑
Denmark	0.8	2017	green	↑					

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — 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: 2019   *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	2.0	2017	green	grey	Ireland	10.0	2018	green	↑
Croatia	2.7	2019	green	↑	Italy	11.3	2018	yellow	↑
Lithuania	3.7	2018	green	↑	Luxembourg	11.3	2018	yellow	↑
Norway	4.2	2018	green	↑	European Union	11.3	2019	yellow	↑
Poland	4.4	2019	green	↑	Spain	11.6	2019	yellow	↓
Slovak Republic	4.8	2018	green	↑	Belgium	12.3	2018	yellow	↑
Hungary	5.3	2019	green	↑	Sweden	13.0	2019	yellow	↓
Latvia	6.1	2019	green	↑	Germany	13.3	2018	yellow	↗
Finland	6.4	2019	green	↑	Malta	13.6	2019	yellow	↓
Portugal	6.5	2018	green	↑	Cyprus	13.9	2018	yellow	↓
Estonia	7.4	2019	green	↑	France	14.9	2018	yellow	↓
Denmark	7.5	2019	green	↑	Netherlands	16.2	2019	orange	↗
Czech Republic	7.8	2019	green	↑	Greece	16.9	2019	yellow	↓
Switzerland	7.9	2019	green	↑	Bulgaria	20.2	2019	red	↑
Slovenia	8.0	2019	green	↑	United Kingdom	24.2	2018	red	↓
Austria	8.4	2019	green	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	grey	grey
Romania	9.6	2019	green	↑					

● SDG achieved   ● Challenges remain   ● Significant challenges remain   ● Major challenges remain   ● Data not available   ↑ On track   ↗ Moderately Increasing   → Stagnating   ↓ Decreasing

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — 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: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bulgaria	0.0	2019	🟢	↑
Croatia	0.0	2019	🟢	↑
Cyprus	0.0	2018	🟢	↑
Estonia	0.0	2019	🟢	↑
Greece	0.0	2019	🟢	↑
Latvia	0.0	2019	🟢	↑
Malta	0.0	2019	🟢	↑
Poland	0.0	2019	🟢	↑
Slovenia	0.0	2019	🟢	↑
Austria	0.2	2019	🟢	↑
Italy	0.2	2018	🟢	↑
Sweden	0.7	2019	🟢	↑
Iceland	1.0	2017	🟢	⚪
Lithuania	1.0	2018	🟢	↑
Portugal	1.1	2018	🟢	↑
Spain	1.7	2019	🟢	↑
Romania	1.9	2019	🟢	↑
Switzerland	1.9	2018	🟢	↑
United Kingdom	1.9	2018	🟢	↑
Finland	2.5	2019	🟡	↑
Norway	2.6	2018	🟡	↓
European Union	3.3	2019	🟡	↗
Denmark	3.4	2019	🟡	↑
Luxembourg	3.7	2018	🟡	↓
Netherlands	4.0	2019	🟡	↓
Ireland	4.2	2018	🟡	↑
Slovak Republic	4.3	2018	🟡	↓
France	4.4	2018	🟡	↑
Czech Republic	4.6	2019	🟡	↑
Hungary	5.3	2019	🟡	↑
Germany	7.7	2018	🟠	↓
Belgium	10.1	2018	🔴	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚪	⚪

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)

Composite measure of the affordability and accessibility of the civil justice system.

Reference year: 2020 *Source:* World Justice Project

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Germany	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Denmark	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Sweden	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Spain	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Belgium	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Estonia	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Austria	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Slovenia	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Norway	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Finland	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Bulgaria	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
European Union	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Portugal	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Croatia	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
France	0.6	2020	🟡	↑
Czech Republic	0.6	2020	🟡	↓
Greece	0.6	2020	🟡	↑
Poland	0.6	2020	🟡	↑
Italy	0.6	2020	🟡	→
Romania	0.6	2020	🟠	↓
Hungary	0.5	2020	🟠	→
United Kingdom	0.5	2020	🟠	↓
Cyprus	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Iceland	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Ireland	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Latvia	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Lithuania	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Luxembourg	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Malta	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Switzerland	NA	NA	⚪	⚪

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — 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: 2020 *Source:* World Justice Project

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	0.9	2020	🟢	↑
Netherlands	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Sweden	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Germany	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Norway	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Finland	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Estonia	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
United Kingdom	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Austria	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Slovenia	0.7	2020	🟡	↑
Belgium	0.7	2020	🟡	↑
France	0.7	2020	🟡	↗
European Union	0.6	2020	🟡	↑
Czech Republic	0.6	2020	🟡	↑
Spain	0.6	2020	🟡	↑
Bulgaria	0.6	2020	🟡	↗
Romania	0.5	2020	🟠	→
Greece	0.5	2020	🟠	↓
Poland	0.5	2020	🟠	↓
Hungary	0.5	2020	🟠	↓
Croatia	0.5	2020	🟠	↗
Italy	0.4	2020	🟠	→
Portugal	0.4	2020	🟠	↓
Cyprus	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Iceland	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Ireland	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Latvia	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Lithuania	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Luxembourg	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Malta	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Switzerland	NA	NA	⚪	⚪

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — 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: 2020 *Source:* World Justice Project

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	0.9	2020	🟢	↑
Norway	0.9	2020	🟢	↑
Finland	0.9	2020	🟢	↑
Sweden	0.9	2020	🟢	↑
Netherlands	0.9	2020	🟢	↑
Germany	0.9	2020	🟢	↑
Austria	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Estonia	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Belgium	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
United Kingdom	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
Portugal	0.8	2020	🟢	↑
European Union	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Spain	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Czech Republic	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
France	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Italy	0.7	2020	🟢	↑
Greece	0.7	2020	🟡	↑
Slovenia	0.7	2020	🟡	↑
Romania	0.6	2020	🟡	↓
Poland	0.6	2020	🟠	↓
Croatia	0.6	2020	🟠	↓
Bulgaria	0.5	2020	🔴	↓
Hungary	0.4	2020	🔴	↓
Cyprus	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Iceland	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Ireland	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Latvia	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Lithuania	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Luxembourg	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Malta	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Switzerland	NA	NA	⚪	⚪

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20.
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

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — 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: 2019   *Source:* Transparency International

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	87	2019	●	↑	Spain	62	2019	●	↑
Finland	86	2019	●	↑	Lithuania	60	2019	●	↑
Sweden	85	2019	●	↑	Slovenia	60	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	85	2019	●	↑	Cyprus	58	2019	●	↓
Norway	84	2019	●	↑	Poland	58	2019	●	↓
Netherlands	82	2019	●	↑	Czech Republic	56	2019	●	→
Germany	80	2019	●	↑	Latvia	56	2019	●	→
Luxembourg	80	2019	●	↑	Malta	54	2019	●	↓
Iceland	78	2019	●	↑	Italy	53	2019	●	↑
Austria	77	2019	●	↑	Slovak Republic	50	2019	●	↓
United Kingdom	77	2019	●	↑	Greece	48	2019	●	↗
Belgium	75	2019	●	↑	Croatia	47	2019	●	↓
Estonia	74	2019	●	↑	Hungary	44	2019	●	↓
Ireland	74	2019	●	↑	Romania	44	2019	●	↓
France	69	2019	●	↑	Bulgaria	43	2019	●	→
European Union	65.3	2019	●	↑	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Portugal	62	2019	●	↑					

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — 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: 2018   *Source:* UNODC

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	6.1	2018	●	↑	Austria	21.0	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	8.4	2018	●	↑	Germany	23.6	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	8.8	2018	●	↑	Liechtenstein	24.7	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	8.8	2018	●	↑	Norway	25.2	2018	●	↑
Poland	9.1	2018	●	↑	Netherlands	25.8	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	9.1	2018	●	↑	Cyprus	26.3	2018	●	↑
Iceland	10.6	2018	●	↑	Sweden	26.9	2018	●	↑
Spain	14.4	2018	●	↑	Croatia	27.6	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	14.9	2018	●	↑	Malta	27.9	2018	●	↑
Portugal	15.9	2018	●	↑	France	28.6	2018	●	↑
Italy	18.1	2018	●	↑	Latvia	28.6	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	18.3	2018	●	↑	Greece	31.1	2018	●	↓
Ireland	18.7	2018	●	↑	Denmark	32.8	2018	●	↓
Finland	19.0	2018	●	↑	Belgium	35.6	2018	●	↓
Hungary	20.1	2018	●	↑	Switzerland	43.2	2018	●	↓
European Union	20.2	2018	●	↑	Luxembourg	45.9	2018	●	↓
Estonia	20.7	2018	●	↑					

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — 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 (TIV), 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: 2019   *Source:* Stockholm Peace Research Institute

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	0.0*	2019	●	●	Portugal	0.5	2019	●	●
Estonia	0.0	2019	●	●	Finland	0.6	2019	●	●
Hungary	0.0*	2019	●	●	Bulgaria	0.6	2019	●	●
Iceland	0.0*	2019	●	●	Czech Republic	0.9	2019	●	●
Ireland	0.0*	2019	●	●	Italy	1.0	2019	●	●
Latvia	0.0*	2019	●	●	Malta	1.1	2019	●	●
Liechtenstein	0.0*	2019	●	●	European Union	1.5	2019	●	●
Luxembourg	0.0*	2019	●	●	United Kingdom	1.6	2019	●	●
Romania	0.0*	2019	●	●	Sweden	1.8	2019	●	●
Slovenia	0.0	2019	●	●	Spain	1.9	2019	●	●
Poland	0.0	2019	●	●	Germany	2.0	2019	●	●
Croatia	0.1	2019	●	●	Norway	2.1	2019	●	●
Austria	0.1	2019	●	●	Lithuania	2.2	2019	●	●
Belgium	0.2	2019	●	●	Switzerland	3.1	2019	●	●
Slovak Republic	0.3	2019	●	●	Netherlands	3.2	2019	●	●
Greece	0.3	2019	●	●	France	3.5	2019	●	●
Denmark	0.4	2019	●	●					

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — 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 Reporters sans frontières.

Reference year: 2019   *Source:* Reporters sans frontières

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Norway	7.8	2019	●	↑	Cyprus	21.7	2019	●	↑
Finland	7.9	2019	●	↑	Spain	22.0	2019	●	↑
Sweden	8.3	2019	●	↑	Lithuania	22.1	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	8.6	2019	●	↑	France	22.2	2019	●	↑
Denmark	9.9	2019	●	↑	United Kingdom	22.2	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	10.5	2019	●	↑	Slovenia	22.3	2019	●	↑
Belgium	12.1	2019	●	↑	Slovak Republic	23.6	2019	●	↑
Estonia	12.3	2019	●	↑	Czech Republic	24.9	2019	●	↑
Portugal	12.6	2019	●	↑	Italy	25.0	2019	●	↑
Germany	14.6	2019	●	↑	Romania	25.7	2019	●	↓
Iceland	14.7	2019	●	↑	Poland	28.9	2019	●	↓
Ireland	15.0	2019	●	↑	Croatia	29.0	2019	●	↓
Austria	15.3	2019	●	↑	Greece	29.1	2019	●	↗
Luxembourg	15.7	2019	●	↑	Malta	29.7	2019	●	↓
Latvia	19.5	2019	●	↑	Hungary	30.4	2019	●	↓
Liechtenstein	20.5	2019	●	↑	Bulgaria	35.1	2019	●	↓
European Union	20.6	2019	●	↑					

* Imputed data point

● SDG achieved   ● Challenges remain   ● Significant challenges remain   ● Major challenges remain   ● Data not available   ↑ On track   ↗ Moderately Increasing   → Stagnating   ↓ Decreasing

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: 2019 *Source:* OECD (DAC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	1.1	2019	🟢	↑	Hungary	0.2	2019	🔴	↗
Norway	1.0	2019	🟢	↑	Cyprus	0.2	2019	🔴	↗
Sweden	1.0	2019	🟢	↑	Spain	0.2	2019	🔴	↗
Denmark	0.7	2019	🟢	↑	Portugal	0.2	2019	🔴	→
United Kingdom	0.7	2019	🟢	↑	Slovenia	0.2	2019	🔴	→
Germany	0.6	2019	🟡	↑	Greece	0.1	2019	🔴	→
Netherlands	0.6	2019	🟡	↓	Croatia	0.1	2019	🔴	→
France	0.4	2019	🟠	↗	Czech Republic	0.1	2019	🔴	→
Switzerland	0.4	2019	🟠	↓	Estonia	0.1	2019	🔴	↓
Belgium	0.4	2019	🟠	→	Poland	0.1	2019	🔴	→
Finland	0.4	2019	🟠	↓	Slovak Republic	0.1	2019	🔴	→
European Union	0.4	2019	🔴	→	Lithuania	0.1	2019	🔴	↓
Ireland	0.3	2019	🔴	↓	Bulgaria	0.1	2019	🔴	→
Malta	0.3	2019	🔴	↗	Latvia	0.1	2019	🔴	→
Austria	0.3	2019	🔴	↓	Romania	0.1	2019	🔴	→
Iceland	0.3	2019	🔴	→	Liechtenstein	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Italy	0.2	2019	🔴	→					

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: 2016 *Source:* Zucman (2018)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Germany	65.4	2016	🟢	⚪	Iceland	0.5	2016	🟢	⚪
France	36.0	2016	🟢	⚪	Estonia	0.3	2016	🟢	⚪
Italy	24.0	2016	🟢	⚪	Latvia	0.3	2016	🟢	⚪
Spain	14.7	2016	🟢	⚪	Liechtenstein	0.0	2016	🟢	⚪
United Kingdom	12.8	2016	🟢	⚪	Cyprus	-4.3	2016	🟡	⚪
Sweden	10.3	2016	🟢	⚪	European Union	-6.3	2016	🟡	⚪
Norway	6.2	2016	🟢	⚪	Malta	-10.8	2016	🟡	⚪
Denmark	4.5	2016	🟢	⚪	Belgium	-15.2	2016	🟠	⚪
Austria	4.3	2016	🟢	⚪	Luxembourg	-50.1	2016	🔴	⚪
Poland	4.2	2016	🟢	⚪	Switzerland	-73.2	2016	🔴	⚪
Hungary	3.7	2016	🟢	⚪	Netherlands	-104.6	2016	🔴	⚪
Portugal	3.3	2016	🟢	⚪	Ireland	-117.1	2016	🔴	⚪
Finland	3.2	2016	🟢	⚪	Bulgaria	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Czech Republic	2.2	2016	🟢	⚪	Croatia	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Greece	1.7	2016	🟢	⚪	Lithuania	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Slovenia	0.9	2016	🟢	⚪	Romania	NA	NA	⚪	⚪
Slovak Republic	0.9	2016	🟢	⚪					

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 *Source:* Tax Justice Network (2019)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	0.0*	2019	🟢	⚪	Romania	55.6	2019	🟢	⚪
Norway	0.0*	2019	🟢	⚪	France	55.7	2019	🟢	⚪
Greece	39.1	2019	🟢	⚪	Sweden	56.0	2019	🟢	⚪
Poland	40.4	2019	🟢	⚪	Czech Republic	58.9	2019	🟢	⚪
Portugal	45.8	2019	🟢	⚪	Estonia	66.5	2019	🟠	⚪
Slovenia	49.6	2019	🟢	⚪	Belgium	67.8	2019	🟠	⚪
Italy	50.5	2019	🟢	⚪	Latvia	68.1	2019	🟠	⚪
Austria	51.6	2019	🟢	⚪	Hungary	69.1	2019	🟠	⚪
Denmark	51.7	2019	🟢	⚪	Liechtenstein	69.5	2019	🟠	⚪
Germany	52.3	2019	🟢	⚪	Cyprus	71.1	2019	🔴	⚪
Slovak Republic	53.0	2019	🟢	⚪	Luxembourg	72.4	2019	🔴	⚪
European Union	54.0	2019	🟢	⚪	Malta	73.5	2019	🔴	⚪
Croatia	54.5	2019	🟢	⚪	Ireland	75.7	2019	🔴	⚪
Spain	54.5	2019	🟢	⚪	Netherlands	78.0	2019	🔴	⚪
Lithuania	54.8	2019	🟢	⚪	Switzerland	83.3	2019	🔴	⚪
Finland	55.0	2019	🟢	⚪	United Kingdom	100.0	2019	🔴	⚪
Bulgaria	55.6	2019	🟢	⚪					

* Imputed data point

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20.
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