Annex 3
Indicator profiles

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

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

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

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

Severely materially deprived people (%)

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

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

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

Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: WHO

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

Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)

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

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

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

Yield gap closure (%)

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

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

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

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

The potential surplus or deficit of nitrogen in agricultural soils. A lack of nitrogen or phosphorous may lead to degradation in soil fertility, while an excess may cause surface and groundwater (including drinking water) pollution and eutrophication. Ideally, the input/output of nutrition to the soil should be balanced. The land types included in Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) are arable land, permanent crops and permanent grassland.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	4.0	🟢	⬆	France	52.0	🟡	⬇
Slovak Republic	16.0	🟢	⬆	Greece	59.0	🟡	⬇
Estonia	22.0	🟢	⬆	Croatia	65.0	🟡	⬇
Lithuania	25.0	🟢	⬆	European Union	65.8	🟡	➡
Bulgaria	28.0	🟢	⬆	Italy	66.0	🟡	⬆
Hungary	28.0	🟢	⬆	Denmark	80.0	🟠	⬆
Latvia	28.0	🟢	⬆	Germany	82.0	🟠	⬇
Austria	32.0	🟢	⬆	United Kingdom	87.0	🟠	➡
Sweden	37.0	🟢	⬆	Czech Republic	101.0	🔴	⬇
Spain	39.0	🟢	⬆	Luxembourg	129.0	🔴	⬇
Ireland	42.0	🟢	⬆	Belgium	132.0	🔴	↗
Portugal	42.0	🟢	⬆	Malta	147.0	🔴	➡
Slovenia	42.0	🟢	⬆	Cyprus	194.0	🔴	⬇
Poland	44.0	🟢	⬆	Netherlands	199.0	🔴	⬇
Finland	47.0	🟢	⬆				

🟢 SDG achieved 🟡 Challenges remain 🟠 Significant challenges remain 🔴 Major challenges remain ⚪ Data unavailable

⬆ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving ➡ Stagnating ⬇ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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2 ZERO HUNGER — Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)

The amount of ammonia (NH3) emissions as a result of the agricultural production. Ammonia emissions per hectare are calculated using the total utilised agricultural area (UAA) of the relevant year as denominator.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: EEA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Latvia	7.3	green	↑
Bulgaria	8.3	green	↑
Lithuania	8.8	green	↑
Estonia	9.0	green	↑
Greece	9.7	green	↑
Romania	10.8	green	↑
Finland	12.2	green	↑
Slovak Republic	12.6	green	↑
Portugal	13.1	green	↑
United Kingdom	14.0	green	↑
Hungary	14.9	green	↑
Sweden	15.6	green	↑
Czech Republic	17.2	green	↑
France	19.5	green	↑
Spain	19.7	green	↑
Poland	19.9	green	↑
Croatia	21.3	yellow	↑
European Union	24.2	yellow	→
Austria	24.3	yellow	→
Ireland	26.1	yellow	→
Denmark	27.4	yellow	→
Italy	28.8	yellow	→
Slovenia	35.1	orange	→
Germany	38.3	orange	→
Luxembourg	41.5	orange	↓
Belgium	46.9	red	→
Cyprus	51.5	red	↗
Netherlands	63.6	red	↓
Malta	92.0	red	→

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — Life expectancy at birth (years)

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

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Spain	83.4	green	↑
Italy	83.1	green	↑
France	82.7	green	↑
Sweden	82.5	green	↑
Malta	82.4	green	↑
Cyprus	82.2	green	↑
Ireland	82.2	green	↑
Luxembourg	82.1	green	↑
Netherlands	81.8	green	↑
Austria	81.7	green	↑
Finland	81.7	green	↑
Belgium	81.6	green	↑
Portugal	81.6	green	↑
Greece	81.4	green	↑
United Kingdom	81.3	green	↑
Slovenia	81.2	green	↑
Denmark	81.1	green	↑
Germany	81.1	green	↑
European Union	81.1	green	↑
Czech Republic	79.1	yellow	↗
Estonia	78.4	yellow	↑
Croatia	78.0	yellow	→
Poland	77.8	yellow	→
Slovak Republic	77.3	yellow	↗
Hungary	76.0	yellow	→
Lithuania	75.8	yellow	↑
Romania	75.3	yellow	→
Latvia	74.9	orange	→
Bulgaria	74.8	orange	→

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)

Differences in life expectancy among regions. Calculated by taking the largest gap in life expectancy among NUTS2 regions within each country.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Ireland	0.6	green	••
Denmark	1.4	green	↑
Lithuania	1.4	green	↑
Croatia	1.4	green	↑
Slovak Republic	1.5	green	↑
Sweden	1.7	green	↑
Netherlands	1.7	green	↑
Slovenia	2.0	green	↑
Bulgaria	2.2	green	↑
Romania	2.2	green	↑
Austria	2.4	green	↑
Finland	2.9	green	↑
Poland	3.0	green	↑
Germany	3.1	green	↑
Italy	3.1	green	↑
European Union	3.3	green	↑
Latvia	3.4	green	••
France	3.5	green	↑
Greece	3.5	green	↑
Portugal	3.5	green	↑
Belgium	3.7	green	↑
Estonia	3.7	green	••
Czech Republic	3.7	green	↑
Hungary	3.8	green	↑
United Kingdom	4.6	yellow	↑
Spain	4.8	yellow	↓
Cyprus	NA	grey	••
Luxembourg	NA	grey	••
Malta	NA	grey	••

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. The data stem from the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC).

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Ireland	83.3	green	↑
Cyprus	78.1	green	↑
Italy	77.0	green	↑
Greece	76.4	green	↑
Sweden	76.1	green	↑
Netherlands	75.6	green	↑
Malta	75.0	green	↑
Belgium	74.8	green	↑
United Kingdom	74.8	green	↑
Spain	73.7	green	↑
Austria	71.7	green	↑
Denmark	71.2	green	↑
Luxembourg	71.1	green	↑
Romania	70.6	green	↑
European Union	69.5	green	↑
Finland	69.0	green	↑
France	67.4	green	↑
Slovak Republic	67.1	green	↑
Bulgaria	66.5	green	↑
Germany	65.5	green	↑
Slovenia	65.4	green	↑
Czech Republic	62.1	yellow	↑
Croatia	60.7	yellow	↑
Hungary	60.7	yellow	↑
Poland	59.2	yellow	↗
Estonia	51.8	orange	→
Portugal	49.3	orange	↗
Latvia	47.0	orange	→
Lithuania	43.9	orange	→

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

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Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)

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

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Greece	7.6	●	⬆	Netherlands	22.7	●	⬇
Italy	7.6	●	⬆	Poland	24.8	●	⬇
France	9.6	●	⬆	Portugal	25.5	●	⬇
Luxembourg	10.6	●	⬆	Finland	26.3	●	⬇
Spain	12.9	●	⬆	Bulgaria	27.9	●	⬇
Romania	15.0	●	⬆	Slovenia	28.3	●	⬇
Slovak Republic	16.9	●	⬆	Belgium	29.1	●	➡
Denmark	17.0	●	⬆	Malta	29.7	●	➡
European Union	19.8	●	⬆	Germany	29.8	●	⬇
Ireland	20.0	●	⬆	Croatia	33.6	●	⬇
Austria	20.6	●	⬆	Lithuania	40.0	●	⬇
Sweden	21.2	●	⬇	Czech Republic	41.8	●	⬇
Cyprus	21.2	●	⬇	Estonia	42.8	●	⬇
Hungary	21.6	●	⬇	Latvia	45.7	●	⬇
United Kingdom	22.0	●	↗				

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

The share of the population aged 16 and over reporting unmet needs for medical care due to one of the following reasons: 'Financial reasons', 'Waiting list' and 'Too far to travel' (all three categories are cumulated). Self-reported unmet needs concern a person's own assessment of whether he or she needed medical examination or treatment (dental care excluded), but did not have it or did not seek it. The data stem from the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC).

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Austria	0.1	●	⬆	European Union	2.0	●	⬆
Malta	0.2	●	⬆	Portugal	2.1	●	⬆
Netherlands	0.2	●	⬆	Lithuania	2.2	●	⬆
Spain	0.2	●	⬆	Italy	2.4	●	⬆
Czech Republic	0.3	●	⬆	Slovak Republic	2.4	●	⬇
Germany	0.3	●	⬆	Ireland	2.8	●	➡
Luxembourg	0.3	●	⬆	Slovenia	3.3	●	⬇
Hungary	0.8	●	⬆	United Kingdom	3.3	●	⬇
France	1.0	●	⬆	Poland	4.2	●	⬆
Denmark	1.3	●	⬆	Finland	4.7	●	⬇
Croatia	1.4	●	⬆	Romania	4.9	●	⬆
Cyprus	1.5	●	⬆	Latvia	6.2	●	⬆
Sweden	1.5	●	⬆	Greece	8.8	●	⬆
Belgium	1.8	●	⬆	Estonia	16.4	●	⬇
Bulgaria	1.9	●	⬆				

Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)

Gap in percentage of people reporting unmet needs for medical care between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of the population. A positive value means that people with low income report more unmet needs than people with high income.

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Slovenia	0**	●	⬆	European Union	2.6	●	⬆
Spain	0.1	●	⬆	Slovak Republic	2.8	●	⬆
Austria	0.2	●	⬆	Poland	3.3	●	⬆
Netherlands	0.4	●	⬆	Cyprus	3.7	●	⬇
Malta	0.4	●	⬆	Finland	3.7	●	⬇
Czech Republic	0.6	●	⬆	Ireland	3.9	●	⬇
Germany	0.7	●	⬆	Portugal	3.9	●	⬆
Denmark	0.8	●	⬆	Italy	4.0	●	⬆
Lithuania	1.1	●	⬆	Croatia	4.4	●	➡
Luxembourg	1.1	●	⬆	Bulgaria	4.8	●	⬆
Estonia	1.6	●	⬆	Romania	5.7	●	⬆
France	1.8	●	⬆	Belgium	6.4	●	↗
Hungary	1.8	●	⬆	Latvia	11.1	●	⬆
Sweden	2.1	●	⬆	Greece	19.8	●	⬇
United Kingdom	2.3	●	⬆				

Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)

The difference in the percentage of the population reporting unmet needs for medical care in urban areas as opposed to rural areas because the medical care is too expensive, too far to travel or there's a waiting list. A positive value means that people living in rural areas report more unmet needs than people living in urban areas.

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Austria	0**	●	⬆	Poland	0**	●	⬆
Belgium	0**	●	⬆	Slovak Republic	0**	●	⬆
Cyprus	0**	●	⬆	Slovenia	0**	●	⬆
Czech Republic	0**	●	⬆	Spain	0**	●	⬆
Denmark	0**	●	⬆	Sweden	0**	●	⬆
Estonia	0**	●	⬆	United Kingdom	0**	●	⬆
European Union	0**	●	⬆	Italy	0.1	●	⬆
Finland	0**	●	⬆	France	0.2	●	⬇
Germany	0**	●	⬆	Greece	0.5	●	⬆
Hungary	0**	●	⬆	Latvia	0.6	●	⬇
Ireland	0**	●	⬆	Romania	0.8	●	⬆
Lithuania	0**	●	⬆	Portugal	1.0	●	⬇
Luxembourg	0**	●	⬆	Croatia	1.3	●	↗
Malta	0**	●	••	Bulgaria	2.4	●	⬇
Netherlands	0**	●	⬆				

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

⬆ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving ➡ Stagnating ⬇ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.
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New reported cases of HIV (per 100,000 population)

New cases of HIV infection per 100,000 population.
Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: ECDC/WHO (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Slovak Republic	1.3	●	↑	Italy	5.7	●	↑
Slovenia	1.9	●	↑	Greece	5.8	●	↑
Hungary	2.3	●	↑	United Kingdom	6.7	●	↑
Czech Republic	2.4	●	↑	Spain	7.0	●	↑
Croatia	2.5	●	↑	France	7.8	●	↑
Finland	2.9	●	↑	Belgium	7.9	●	↑
Austria	3.1	●	↑	Lithuania	9.1	●	↑
Romania	3.3	●	↑	Cyprus	10.0	●	↑
Bulgaria	3.4	●	↑	Ireland	10.2	●	↑
Poland	3.5	●	↑	Luxembourg	10.2	●	↑
Denmark	4.2	●	↑	Portugal	10.3	●	↑
Germany	4.2	●	↑	Malta	10.4	●	↑
Netherlands	4.2	●	↑	Estonia	16.6	●	↑
Sweden	4.4	●	↑	Latvia	18.8	●	↑
European Union	5.6	●	↑				

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

New cases of tuberculosis infection per 100,000 population.
Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: ECDC/WHO (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	4.3	●	↑	France	7.7	●	↑
Greece	4.3	●	↑	United Kingdom	8.5	●	↑
Netherlands	4.6	●	↑	Belgium	8.6	●	↑
Slovak Republic	4.6	●	↑	Croatia	8.9	●	↑
Czech Republic	4.8	●	↑	Malta	9.1	●	↑
Denmark	4.8	●	↑	Spain	9.8	●	↑
Sweden	5.2	●	↑	European Union	10.7	●	↑
Luxembourg	5.4	●	↑	Estonia	13.3	●	↑
Slovenia	5.4	●	↑	Poland	15.2	●	↑
Cyprus	6.2	●	↑	Portugal	17.5	●	↑
Austria	6.5	●	↑	Bulgaria	20.6	●	↑
Italy	6.5	●	↑	Latvia	28.3	●	↑
Germany	6.6	●	↑	Lithuania	48.7	●	↗
Ireland	6.6	●	↑	Romania	66.2	●	↑
Hungary	7.0	●	↑				

Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)

The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS).

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available   *Source:* WHO

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	9.1	●	↑	Germany	12.1	●	↑
Italy	9.5	●	↑	Greece	12.4	●	↑
Spain	9.9	●	↑	European Union	12.5	●	↑
Luxembourg	10.0	●	↑	Slovenia	12.7	●	↑
Finland	10.2	●	↑	Czech Republic	15.0	●	↑
Ireland	10.3	●	↑	Croatia	16.7	●	↑
France	10.6	●	↑	Estonia	17.0	●	↑
Malta	10.8	●	↑	Slovak Republic	17.2	●	↑
United Kingdom	10.9	●	↑	Poland	18.7	●	↑
Portugal	11.1	●	↑	Lithuania	20.7	●	↑
Netherlands	11.2	●	↑	Romania	21.4	●	↗
Cyprus	11.3	●	↑	Latvia	21.9	●	↑
Denmark	11.3	●	↑	Hungary	23.0	●	→
Austria	11.4	●	↑	Bulgaria	23.6	●	→
Belgium	11.4	●	↑				

Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)

Rate of mortality due to self-harm per 100,000 population.
Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	3.9	●	↑	Germany	11.3	●	↑
Greece	4.3	●	↑	Sweden	11.7	●	↑
Malta	5.3	●	↑	Poland	12.3	●	↑
Italy	5.9	●	↑	Czech Republic	12.6	●	↑
United Kingdom	7.2	●	↑	France	13.2	●	↑
Spain	7.4	●	↑	Austria	13.7	●	↑
Slovak Republic	7.5	●	↑	Finland	14.3	●	↑
Portugal	9.0	●	↑	Estonia	14.3	●	↑
Bulgaria	9.2	●	↑	Croatia	16.0	●	→
Ireland	9.4	●	↑	Belgium	17.1	●	→
Luxembourg	9.4	●	↑	Hungary	18.0	●	↑
Romania	10.1	●	↑	Slovenia	18.1	●	↑
Denmark	10.2	●	↑	Latvia	18.6	●	→
European Union	10.3	●	↑	Lithuania	28.3	●	↑
Netherlands	11.3	●	↑				

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

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

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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 or closest year available
Source: WHO

Country	Value	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	7	●	••		Cyprus	20	●	••
Sweden	7	●	••		Malta	20	●	••
France	10	●	••		Slovenia	23	●	••
Portugal	10	●	••		Estonia	25	●	••
Spain	10	●	••		Greece	28	●	••
Ireland	12	●	••		Czech Republic	30	●	••
Luxembourg	12	●	••		Lithuania	34	●	••
Denmark	13	●	••		Slovak Republic	34	●	••
Netherlands	14	●	••		Croatia	35	●	••
United Kingdom	14	●	••		Poland	38	●	••
Austria	15	●	••		Hungary	39	●	••
Italy	15	●	••		Latvia	41	●	••
Belgium	16	●	••		Romania	59	●	••
Germany	16	●	••		Bulgaria	62	●	••
European Union	19.3	●	••					

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: 2017 or closest year available
Source: UNICEF et al

Country	Value	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Slovenia	2.1	●	↑		European Union	4.1	●	↑
Finland	2.3	●	↑		France	4.2	●	↑
Luxembourg	2.6	●	↑		Latvia	4.2	●	↑
Cyprus	2.7	●	↑		Denmark	4.3	●	↑
Estonia	2.7	●	↑		Lithuania	4.3	●	↑
Sweden	2.8	●	↑		United Kingdom	4.3	●	↑
Spain	3.1	●	↑		Hungary	4.5	●	↑
Czech Republic	3.3	●	↑		Croatia	4.6	●	↑
Italy	3.4	●	↑		Poland	4.7	●	↑
Ireland	3.5	●	↑		Greece	5.3	●	↑
Austria	3.6	●	↑		Slovak Republic	5.6	●	↑
Germany	3.7	●	↑		Malta	6.4	●	↑
Portugal	3.7	●	↑		Bulgaria	7.5	●	↑
Belgium	3.8	●	↑		Romania	7.8	●	↑
Netherlands	3.9	●	↑					

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: 2017 or closest year available
Source: DG MOVE

Country	Value	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	2.5	●	↑		France	5.2	●	↑
United Kingdom	2.8	●	↑		Belgium	5.4	●	↑
Denmark	3.0	●	↑		Czech Republic	5.4	●	↑
Netherlands	3.1	●	↑		Italy	5.6	●	↑
Ireland	3.3	●	↑		Portugal	5.8	●	↑
Estonia	3.6	●	↑		Cyprus	6.2	●	↑
Germany	3.8	●	↑		Hungary	6.4	●	↑
Spain	3.9	●	↑		Greece	6.8	●	↑
Malta	4.1	●	↑		Lithuania	6.8	●	↑
Luxembourg	4.2	●	↑		Latvia	7.0	●	↑
Finland	4.3	●	↑		Poland	7.5	●	↑
Austria	4.7	●	↑		Croatia	8.0	●	↑
European Union	4.9	●	↑		Bulgaria	9.6	●	↓
Slovenia	5.0	●	↑		Romania	10.0	●	↓
Slovak Republic	5.1	●	↑					

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: 2017 or closest year available
Source: WHO/UNICEF

Country	Value	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Hungary	99	●	↑		Estonia	93	●	↑
Luxembourg	99	●	↑		Netherlands	93	●	↑
Portugal	98	●	↑		Slovenia	93	●	↑
Denmark	97	●	↑		Bulgaria	92	●	↑
Greece	97	●	↑		Ireland	92	●	↑
Sweden	97	●	↑		Italy	92	●	↑
Belgium	96	●	↑		United Kingdom	92	●	↑
Czech Republic	96	●	↑		Malta	91	●	↑
Latvia	96	●	↑		Austria	90	●	↑
Poland	96	●	↑		Cyprus	90	●	↑
Slovak Republic	96	●	↑		France	90	●	↑
Spain	96	●	↑		Croatia	89	●	↓
Germany	95	●	↑		Finland	89	●	↓
Lithuania	94	●	↑		Romania	82	●	↓
European Union	93.2	●	↑					

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Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)

 Good Health and Well-Being (SDG 3)

Alcohol consumption measured in liters per person per year.
Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: ECDC/WHO

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Greece	6.5	green	↑	Belgium	10.4	yellow	↓
Sweden	7.1	green	↑	Poland	10.6	yellow	↑
Italy	7.6	green	↑	Portugal	10.7	yellow	↓
Malta	8.0	green	••	Germany	10.9	yellow	↑
Netherlands	8.3	green	↑	Ireland	11.0	yellow	↓
Finland	8.4	green	↑	Hungary	11.1	yellow	↓
Spain	8.6	green	↑	Latvia	11.2	yellow	↓
Denmark	9.1	green	↑	Luxembourg	11.3	yellow	↑
Cyprus	9.6	green	••	Bulgaria	11.5	yellow	••
Slovak Republic	9.7	green	↑	Czech Republic	11.6	yellow	↓
United Kingdom	9.7	green	↑	France	11.7	yellow	↓
European Union	9.9	green	↑	Austria	11.8	yellow	↗
Slovenia	10.1	yellow	↓	Lithuania	12.3	yellow	↑
Croatia	10.3	yellow	••	Romania	NA	grey	••
Estonia	10.3	yellow	↑				

Smoking prevalence (%)

 Good Health and Well-Being (SDG 3)

The share of the population aged 15 years and over who report that they currently smoke boxed cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos or a pipe. The data does not include use of other tobacco products such as electronic cigarettes and snuff. The data are collected through a Eurobarometer survey and are based on self-reports during face-to-face interviews in people's homes.
Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: DG SANTE

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	7	green	↑	Hungary	27	yellow	↑
United Kingdom	17	green	↑	Spain	27	yellow	↑
Belgium	19	green	↑	Austria	28	yellow	↓
Denmark	19	green	↑	Cyprus	28	yellow	↑
Ireland	19	green	↑	Romania	28	yellow	↓
Netherlands	19	green	↑	Slovenia	28	yellow	↑
Finland	20	green	↑	Czech Republic	29	yellow	↓
Luxembourg	21	green	↑	Lithuania	29	yellow	↓
Estonia	23	green	↑	Poland	30	yellow	↓
Malta	24	green	↑	Latvia	32	yellow	↓
Germany	25	green	↑	Croatia	35	yellow	↓
Italy	25	green	↑	Bulgaria	36	orange	↓
European Union	25.9	yellow	↓	France	36	orange	↓
Portugal	26	yellow	→	Greece	37	orange	→
Slovak Republic	26	yellow	↓				

People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)

 Good Health and Well-Being (SDG 3)

Percentage of people covered by health insurance for a core set of services under public programs and through private insurance.
Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Croatia	100.0	green	••	France	99.9	green	••
Czech Republic	100.0	green	••	Netherlands	99.9	green	••
Denmark	100.0	green	••	Spain	99.9	green	••
Finland	100.0	green	••	Belgium	99.0	green	••
Germany	100.0	green	••	European Union	98.5	green	••
Greece	100.0	green	••	Hungary	95.0	yellow	••
Ireland	100.0	green	••	Slovak Republic	94.5	yellow	••
Italy	100.0	green	••	Estonia	94.0	yellow	••
Latvia	100.0	green	••	Lithuania	92.5	yellow	••
Malta	100.0	green	••	Poland	91.5	yellow	••
Portugal	100.0	green	••	Romania	89.0	yellow	••
Slovenia	100.0	green	••	Bulgaria	88.2	yellow	••
Sweden	100.0	green	••	Cyprus	83.0	orange	••
United Kingdom	100.0	green	••	Luxembourg	NA	grey	••
Austria	99.9	green	••				

Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)

 Good Health and Well-Being (SDG 3)

Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments. Out-of-pocket payments are expenditures borne directly by a patient where neither public nor private insurance cover the full cost of the health good or service. They include cost-sharing and other expenditures paid directly by private households and should also in principle include estimations of informal payments to health care providers.
Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
France	9.4	green	↑	Poland	20.6	green	↑
Netherlands	10.8	green	↑	Romania	20.8	green	••
Luxembourg	10.8	green	↑	Italy	23.1	green	↑
Slovenia	12.0	green	↑	Estonia	23.2	green	↑
Ireland	12.3	green	↑	Spain	23.6	green	↑
Germany	12.3	green	↑	Austria	25.3	yellow	↓
Denmark	13.7	green	↑	Hungary	26.0	yellow	↑
Czech Republic	14.8	green	↑	Portugal	27.4	yellow	↗
Sweden	14.8	green	↑	Lithuania	32.3	yellow	↓
Croatia	14.8	green	••	Greece	34.8	yellow	↗
United Kingdom	16.0	green	↑	Malta	34.9	yellow	••
Belgium	17.6	green	↑	Latvia	41.8	orange	↓
European Union	18.1	green	↑	Cyprus	44.9	orange	••
Slovak Republic	18.7	green	↑	Bulgaria	48.0	orange	••
Finland	20.2	green	↑				

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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: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Gallup

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	7.9	🟢	⬆	Spain	6.5	🟢	⬆
Denmark	7.6	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	6.4	🟢	⬆
Netherlands	7.5	🟢	⬆	Cyprus	6.3	🟢	⬆
Austria	7.4	🟢	⬆	Lithuania	6.3	🟢	⬆
Sweden	7.4	🟢	⬆	Slovenia	6.2	🟢	⬆
Luxembourg	7.2	🟢	⬆	Poland	6.2	🟢	⬆
United Kingdom	7.2	🟢	⬆	Romania	6.2	🟢	⬆
Germany	7.1	🟢	⬆	Estonia	6.1	🟢	⬆
Czech Republic	7.0	🟢	⬆	Hungary	6.1	🟢	⬆
Ireland	7.0	🟢	⬆	Latvia	6.0	🟡	⬆
Malta	6.9	🟢	⬆	Portugal	5.7	🟡	⬆
Belgium	6.9	🟢	⬆	Croatia	5.5	🟡	⬆
European Union	6.7	🟢	⬆	Greece	5.4	🟠	⬇
France	6.7	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	5.1	🟠	⬆
Italy	6.5	🟢	⬆				

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: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
France	100.0	🟢	⬆	Italy	95.1	🟢	⬆
Ireland	100.0	🟢	⬆	Portugal	94.2	🟢	⬆
United Kingdom	100.0	🟢	⬆	Estonia	92.9	🟢	⬆
Belgium	98.7	🟢	⬆	Slovenia	92.1	🟢	⬆
Denmark	98.0	🟢	⬆	Cyprus	92.0	🟢	⬆
Netherlands	97.6	🟢	⬆	Czech Republic	92.0	🟢	⬆
Spain	97.4	🟢	⬆	Lithuania	91.9	🟢	⬆
Luxembourg	96.6	🟢	⬆	Poland	91.9	🟢	⬆
Malta	96.5	🟢	⬆	Romania	89.6	🟢	⬆
Germany	96.4	🟢	⬆	Finland	87.8	🟢	⬆
Latvia	96.3	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	83.9	🟢	⬇
Sweden	96.3	🟢	⬆	Croatia	82.8	🟢	⬆
European Union	95.7	🟢	⬆	Greece	81.5	🟡	⬇
Austria	95.6	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	78.2	🟡	↗
Hungary	95.6	🟢	⬆				

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Croatia	3.3	🟢	⬆	France	8.9	🟢	⬆
Slovenia	4.2	🟢	⬆	Sweden	9.3	🟢	⬆
Lithuania	4.6	🟢	⬆	Denmark	10.2	🟡	⬇
Greece	4.7	🟢	⬆	Germany	10.3	🟡	➡
Poland	4.8	🟢	⬆	European Union	10.6	🟡	⬆
Ireland	5.0	🟢	⬆	United Kingdom	10.7	🟡	↗
Czech Republic	6.2	🟢	⬆	Estonia	11.3	🟡	⬆
Luxembourg	6.3	🟢	⬆	Portugal	11.8	🟡	⬆
Austria	7.3	🟢	⬆	Hungary	12.5	🟡	⬇
Netherlands	7.3	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	12.7	🟠	⬆
Cyprus	7.8	🟢	⬆	Italy	14.5	🟠	➡
Finland	8.3	🟢	⬆	Romania	16.4	🔴	⬆
Latvia	8.3	🟢	⬆	Malta	17.5	🔴	⬆
Belgium	8.6	🟢	⬆	Spain	17.9	🔴	⬆
Slovak Republic	8.6	🟢	⬆				

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

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Estonia	524.3	🟢	⬆	Spain	491.4	🟡	⬆
Finland	522.7	🟢	⬆	Czech Republic	490.8	🟡	⬇
Slovenia	509.3	🟢	⬆	Latvia	486.8	🟡	⬇
Ireland	509.0	🟢	⬆	Italy	485.0	🟡	⬇
Germany	508.1	🟢	⬆	Luxembourg	483.3	🟡	⬇
Netherlands	507.9	🟢	⬆	Croatia	475.4	🟡	⬇
Denmark	504.3	🟢	⬆	Lithuania	475.4	🟡	⬇
Poland	503.9	🟢	⬆	Hungary	474.4	🟡	⬇
Belgium	502.5	🟢	⬆	Malta	463.4	🟡	••
United Kingdom	499.9	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	462.8	🟡	⬇
Portugal	497.0	🟢	⬆	Greece	458.5	🟡	⬇
Sweden	495.8	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	439.6	🟠	⬇
France	495.7	🟢	⬆	Cyprus	437.5	🟠	⬇
European Union	493.3	🟢	⬆	Romania	437.5	🟠	⬇
Austria	492.2	🟡	⬇				

🟢 SDG achieved 🟡 Challenges remain 🟠 Significant challenges remain 🔴 Major challenges remain ⚫ Data unavailable

⬆ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving ➡ Stagnating ⬇ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)

Share of 15-year-old students failing to reach level 2 ('basic skills level') on the PISA scale for science. The data stem from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), which is a triennial international survey which aims to evaluate education systems by testing the skills and knowledge of 15-year-old students.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Estonia	8.8	🟢	⬆	Austria	20.8	🟡	⬇
Finland	11.5	🟢	⬆	Sweden	21.6	🟡	⬆
Slovenia	15.0	🟢	⬆	France	22.1	🟡	⬇
Ireland	15.3	🟢	⬆	Italy	23.2	🟡	⬇
Denmark	15.9	🟢	⬆	Croatia	24.6	🟡	⬇
Poland	16.3	🟢	⬆	Lithuania	24.7	🟡	⬇
Germany	17.0	🟢	⬆	Luxembourg	25.9	🟡	⬇
Latvia	17.2	🟢	⬆	Hungary	26.0	🟡	⬇
Portugal	17.4	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	30.7	🟠	⬇
United Kingdom	17.4	🟢	⬆	Malta	32.5	🟠	••
Spain	18.3	🟢	⬆	Greece	32.7	🟠	⬇
Netherlands	18.5	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	37.9	🔴	⬇
Belgium	19.8	🟢	⬆	Romania	38.5	🔴	⬇
European Union	20.7	🟡	⬇	Cyprus	42.1	🔴	⬇
Czech Republic	20.7	🟡	⬇				

Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)

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

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Estonia	7.8	🟢	••	Slovenia	13.5	🟡	••
Latvia	8.7	🟢	••	Romania	13.8	🟡	••
Cyprus	9.5	🟢	••	European Union	14.2	🟡	••
Italy	9.6	🟢	••	Malta	14.5	🟡	••
Finland	10.0	🟢	••	Portugal	14.9	🟡	••
Denmark	10.4	🟢	••	Germany	15.8	🟠	••
United Kingdom	10.5	🟡	••	Austria	15.9	🟠	••
Lithuania	11.6	🟡	••	Slovak Republic	16.0	🟠	••
Croatia	12.1	🟡	••	Bulgaria	16.4	🟠	••
Sweden	12.2	🟡	••	Czech Republic	18.8	🟠	••
Netherlands	12.5	🟡	••	Belgium	19.3	🟠	••
Greece	12.5	🟡	••	France	20.3	🔴	••
Ireland	12.7	🟡	••	Luxembourg	20.8	🔴	••
Poland	13.4	🟡	••	Hungary	21.4	🔴	••
Spain	13.4	🟡	••				

Resilient students (%)

Percentage of students who are in the bottom quarter of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS) in the country/economy of assessment and performs in the top quarter of students among all countries/economies, after accounting for socio-economic status.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Estonia	48.3	🟢	••	Italy	26.6	🟡	••
Finland	42.8	🟢	••	Austria	25.9	🟡	••
Spain	39.2	🟢	••	Czech Republic	24.9	🟡	••
Portugal	38.1	🟢	••	Sweden	24.7	🟡	••
United Kingdom	35.4	🟡	••	Croatia	24.4	🟡	••
Latvia	35.2	🟡	••	Lithuania	23.1	🟠	••
Slovenia	34.6	🟡	••	Malta	21.8	🟠	••
Poland	34.6	🟡	••	Luxembourg	20.7	🟠	••
Germany	33.5	🟡	••	Hungary	19.3	🟠	••
Netherlands	30.7	🟡	••	Greece	18.1	🟠	••
European Union	30.0	🟡	••	Slovak Republic	17.5	🟠	••
Ireland	29.6	🟡	••	Bulgaria	13.6	🟠	••
Denmark	27.5	🟡	••	Romania	11.3	🟠	••
Belgium	27.2	🟡	••	Cyprus	9.5	🔴	••
France	26.6	🟡	••				

Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)

Share of the population aged 30-34 who have successfully completed tertiary studies (e.g. university, higher technical institution, etc.). This educational attainment refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 5-8 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 5-6 for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS).

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Lithuania	57.6	🟢	⬆	Slovenia	42.7	🟢	⬆
Cyprus	57.1	🟢	⬆	Spain	42.4	🟢	⬆
Ireland	56.3	🟢	⬆	Austria	40.7	🟢	⬆
Luxembourg	56.2	🟢	⬆	European Union	40.6	🟢	⬆
Sweden	52.0	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	37.7	🟡	⬆
Netherlands	49.4	🟢	⬆	Germany	34.9	🟡	⬆
Denmark	49.1	🟢	⬆	Malta	34.2	🟡	⬆
United Kingdom	48.8	🟢	⬆	Croatia	34.1	🟡	⬆
Belgium	47.6	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	33.7	🟡	⬆
Estonia	47.2	🟢	⬆	Czech Republic	33.7	🟡	⬆
France	46.2	🟢	⬆	Hungary	33.7	🟡	⬇
Poland	45.7	🟢	⬆	Portugal	33.5	🟡	↗
Greece	44.3	🟢	⬆	Italy	27.8	🟠	↗
Finland	44.2	🟢	⬆	Romania	24.6	🟠	⬇
Latvia	42.7	🟢	⬆				

🟢 SDG achieved 🟡 Challenges remain 🟠 Significant challenges remain 🔴 Major challenges remain ⚫ Data unavailable

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4 QUALITY EDUCATION — Adult participation in learning (%)

Share of people aged 25 to 64 who stated that they received formal or non-formal education and training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding those who did not answer to the question 'participation in education and training'. Adult learning covers formal and non-formal learning activities — both general and vocational — undertaken by adults after leaving initial education and training. Data stem from the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS).

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	29.2	●	⬆	Belgium	8.5	●	⬆
Finland	28.5	●	⬆	Czech Republic	8.5	●	➡
Denmark	23.5	●	⬆	Germany	8.2	●	➡
Estonia	19.7	●	⬆	Italy	8.1	●	⬆
Netherlands	19.1	●	⬆	Cyprus	6.7	●	⬇
France	18.6	●	⬆	Latvia	6.7	●	↗
Luxembourg	18.0	●	⬆	Lithuania	6.6	●	↗
Austria	15.1	●	⬆	Hungary	6.0	●	⬇
United Kingdom	14.6	●	⬆	Poland	5.7	●	⬆
Ireland	12.5	●	⬆	Greece	4.5	●	↗
Slovenia	11.4	●	⬆	Slovak Republic	4.0	●	↗
European Union	11.2	●	⬆	Croatia	2.9	●	⬇
Malta	10.8	●	⬆	Bulgaria	2.5	●	➡
Spain	10.5	●	⬆	Romania	0.9	●	⬇
Portugal	10.3	●	⬆				

4 QUALITY EDUCATION — Numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)

Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adults Skills (PIAAC) (or proficiency in problem solving in technology-rich environments). The Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) is a programme of assessment and analysis of adult skills. The Survey of Adult Skills component measures adults' proficiency in key information-processing skills - literacy, numeracy and problem solving - and gathers information and data on how adults use their skills at home, at work and in the wider community.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	282.2	●	••	Slovenia	257.6	●	••
Belgium	280.4	●	••	Ireland	255.6	●	••
Netherlands	280.3	●	••	France	254.2	●	••
Sweden	279.1	●	••	Greece	251.9	●	••
Denmark	278.3	●	••	Italy	247.1	●	••
Slovak Republic	275.8	●	••	Spain	245.8	●	••
Czech Republic	275.7	●	••	Bulgaria	NA	●	••
Austria	275.0	●	••	Croatia	NA	●	••
Estonia	273.1	●	••	Hungary	NA	●	••
Germany	271.7	●	••	Latvia	NA	●	••
Lithuania	267.2	●	••	Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Cyprus	264.6	●	••	Malta	NA	●	••
United Kingdom	261.8	●	••	Portugal	NA	●	••
European Union	261.3	●	••	Romania	NA	●	••
Poland	259.8	●	••				

5 GENDER EQUALITY — Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)

The difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The indicator has been defined as unadjusted, because it gives an overall picture of gender inequalities in terms of pay and measures a concept which is broader than the concept of equal pay for equal work. All employees working in firms with ten or more employees, without restrictions for age and hours worked, are included.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat (SES)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	3.5	●	⬆	Denmark	14.7	●	⬆
Italy	5.0	●	⬆	Spain	15.1	●	➡
Luxembourg	5.0	●	⬆	Lithuania	15.2	●	⬇
Belgium	6.0	●	⬆	Netherlands	15.2	●	⬆
Poland	7.2	●	⬆	France	15.4	●	➡
Slovenia	8.0	●	⬆	Latvia	15.7	●	⬆
Croatia	11.6	●	⬆	Portugal	16.3	●	⬇
Malta	12.2	●	⬆	Finland	16.7	●	⬆
Greece	12.5	●	••	Slovak Republic	19.8	●	⬇
Sweden	12.6	●	⬆	Austria	19.9	●	⬆
Bulgaria	13.6	●	⬆	United Kingdom	20.8	●	➡
Cyprus	13.7	●	⬆	Germany	21.0	●	↗
Ireland	13.9	●	••	Czech Republic	21.1	●	↗
Hungary	14.2	●	⬆	Estonia	25.6	●	↗
European Union	14.5	●	⬆				

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. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Lithuania	2.3	●	⬆	Netherlands	10.1	●	⬆
Finland	3.7	●	⬆	Croatia	10.2	●	⬇
Latvia	4.2	●	⬆	Cyprus	10.4	●	⬇
Sweden	4.3	●	⬆	European Union	11.4	●	➡
Denmark	6.7	●	⬆	Spain	12.1	●	⬇
Portugal	6.8	●	⬆	Ireland	12.2	●	➡
Slovenia	7.3	●	⬆	Slovak Republic	13.7	●	⬆
France	7.6	●	⬆	Poland	14.4	●	⬇
Estonia	7.8	●	⬆	Czech Republic	15.2	●	⬆
Luxembourg	8.0	●	⬆	Hungary	15.3	●	⬇
Germany	8.1	●	⬆	Romania	18.3	●	⬇
Bulgaria	8.2	●	⬆	Italy	19.8	●	➡
Belgium	8.4	●	⬆	Greece	21.0	●	⬇
Austria	9.0	●	⬆	Malta	22.3	●	⬆
United Kingdom	9.9	●	⬆				

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

⬆ On track or maintaining SDG achievement   ↗ Moderately improving   ➡ Stagnating   ⬇ Decreasing   •• Data unavailable

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	5.3	green	↑	European Union	21.4	yellow	↓
Sweden	6.2	green	↑	Hungary	23.0	yellow	↓
Netherlands	11.1	green	↑	Romania	23.6	yellow	↓
France	11.3	green	↑	Italy	25.3	yellow	↓
Finland	12.2	green	↑	Slovak Republic	26.8	yellow	↓
Slovenia	12.3	green	↑	Czech Republic	27.1	yellow	↓
Portugal	14.9	green	↑	United Kingdom	27.2	yellow	↑
Luxembourg	15.0	green	↑	Bulgaria	27.8	yellow	↓
Belgium	17.3	green	↑	Spain	28.5	yellow	↗
Lithuania	18.0	green	↑	Estonia	29.4	yellow	↓
Latvia	18.4	green	↑	Poland	29.8	yellow	↓
Greece	18.7	green	↑	Ireland	37.8	orange	↗
Austria	18.8	green	↑	Malta	38.2	orange	↓
Germany	18.8	green	↑	Cyprus	41.6	orange	↓
Croatia	19.9	green	↑				

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

The proportion of women in national parliaments and national governments. The national parliament is the national legislative assembly and the indicator refers to both chambers (lower house and an upper house, where relevant). The count of members of a parliament includes the president/speaker/leader of the parliament.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: European Institute for Gender Equality

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	46.4	green	↑	Poland	26.4	orange	→
Finland	41.5	green	↑	Bulgaria	25.8	orange	↑
Belgium	39.5	yellow	↓	Luxembourg	25.0	orange	↓
Spain	39.3	yellow	→	Ireland	24.2	orange	↗
Austria	37.7	yellow	↑	Slovenia	22.1	orange	↓
Denmark	37.4	yellow	→	Lithuania	22.0	orange	↓
France	37.0	yellow	↑	Czech Republic	21.1	orange	→
Portugal	36.5	yellow	↑	Slovak Republic	20.7	orange	→
Italy	35.4	yellow	↑	Croatia	20.5	orange	↓
Netherlands	33.5	yellow	↓	Romania	19.6	red	↑
Germany	31.9	yellow	↓	Greece	18.3	red	↓
European Union	31.8	yellow	↗	Cyprus	18.2	red	↗
Latvia	30.0	yellow	↑	Malta	14.9	red	→
United Kingdom	29.0	orange	↗	Hungary	12.6	red	→
Estonia	27.7	orange	↗				

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: 2018 or closest year available
Source: European Institute for Gender Equality

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
France	44.0	green	↑	Portugal	21.6	orange	↑
Italy	36.4	yellow	↑	Poland	21.0	orange	→
Sweden	36.1	yellow	↑	Ireland	18.7	orange	↗
Finland	34.5	yellow	↑	Croatia	17.2	orange	↓
Germany	33.8	yellow	↑	Hungary	14.9	orange	↓
Belgium	32.0	yellow	↑	Bulgaria	14.5	orange	↓
Netherlands	30.7	yellow	↑	Czech Republic	13.8	orange	↗
United Kingdom	29.9	yellow	↗	Luxembourg	13.3	orange	→
European Union	29.3	yellow	↑	Cyprus	11.2	orange	→
Latvia	29.0	yellow	↓	Romania	11.0	orange	↓
Slovenia	27.9	yellow	↑	Lithuania	10.8	orange	↓
Denmark	27.7	yellow	↗	Malta	9.5	red	↗
Austria	26.1	yellow	↑	Greece	9.1	red	↓
Slovak Republic	24.1	orange	↑	Estonia	8.0	red	↓
Spain	23.7	orange	↑				

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

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

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Gallup

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Slovenia	86	green	↑	Portugal	67	yellow	↑
Luxembourg	82	green	↑	Sweden	67	yellow	→
Spain	82	green	↑	Czech Republic	65	yellow	↑
Austria	80	green	↑	Malta	65	yellow	↓
Denmark	79	yellow	↑	Cyprus	64	orange	↑
Finland	78	yellow	↓	Lithuania	63	orange	↑
United Kingdom	77	yellow	↑	Slovak Republic	62	orange	↑
Netherlands	76	yellow	↑	Hungary	56	orange	↑
Ireland	74	yellow	↑	Italy	56	orange	↗
Estonia	70	yellow	↑	Romania	54	orange	↗
France	70	yellow	↑	Belgium	53	orange	↓
Germany	69	yellow	↑	Bulgaria	52	orange	↓
European Union	68.3	yellow	↑	Latvia	52	orange	↓
Croatia	68	yellow	↑	Greece	47	red	↓
Poland	68	yellow	↑				

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

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

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Germany	0.0	●	↑	France	0.4	●	↑
Malta	0.0	●	••	Cyprus	0.5	●	↑
Netherlands	0.0	●	↑	Portugal	0.6	●	↑
Belgium	0.1	●	↑	Slovak Republic	0.9	●	↑
Ireland	0.1	●	↑	Croatia	1.1	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.1	●	↑	European Union	1.7	●	↑
Slovenia	0.1	●	↑	Poland	2.0	●	↑
Finland	0.2	●	↑	Hungary	3.4	●	→
Greece	0.2	●	↑	Estonia	4.0	●	↑
Spain	0.2	●	↑	Bulgaria	8.9	●	↑
Austria	0.3	●	↑	Latvia	9.0	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.3	●	↑	Lithuania	10.8	●	↓
Italy	0.3	●	↑	Romania	25.6	●	↗
United Kingdom	0.3	●	••	Sweden	NA	●	••
Denmark	0.4	●	↑				

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 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	100.0	●	••	Czech Republic	82.3	●	↑
Austria	99.8	●	↑	France	80.0	●	↑
Netherlands	99.5	●	↑	Hungary	79.2	●	↑
Luxembourg	97.0	●	↑	Lithuania	73.8	●	↑
Germany	96.0	●	↑	Poland	73.5	●	↑
Sweden	95.0	●	↑	Slovenia	67.4	●	↑
Latvia	95.0	●	↑	Slovak Republic	65.0	●	••
Greece	93.4	●	↑	Bulgaria	63.2	●	↑
Spain	92.9	●	••	Ireland	61.2	●	→
Denmark	91.8	●	↑	Italy	59.6	●	••
Estonia	87.9	●	↑	Romania	46.5	●	↑
Finland	85.0	●	••	Croatia	36.9	●	→
Portugal	84.6	●	••	Cyprus	29.8	●	••
European Union	83.1	●	↑	Malta	14.9	●	↓
Belgium	83.0	●	↑				

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION — Freshwater abstraction (% long term average available water)

Annual total fresh water abstraction in a country as a percentage of its long-term annual average available water (LTAA) from renewable fresh water resources (groundwater and surface water). Total fresh water abstraction includes water removed from any fresh water source, either permanently or temporarily. Mine water and drainage water as well as water abstractions from precipitation are included, whereas water used for hydroelectricity generation (in situ use) is excluded.
Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Latvia	0.6	●	↑	European Union	12.6	●	↑
Slovak Republic	0.7	●	↑	Germany	13.0	●	↑
Sweden	1.2	●	••	France	13.9	●	↑
Lithuania	1.3	●	↑	Estonia	14.5	●	↑
Ireland	1.4	●	••	Belgium	15.2	●	↑
Luxembourg	2.7	●	↑	Greece	15.6	●	↑
Slovenia	2.9	●	↑	Romania	17.1	●	↑
Hungary	3.4	●	↑	Poland	17.7	●	↑
United Kingdom	4.2	●	••	Spain	28.1	●	↗
Denmark	4.5	●	↑	Malta	51.2	●	→
Bulgaria	5.6	●	↑	Cyprus	67.4	●	↗
Finland	6.0	●	••	Austria	NA	●	••
Portugal	6.6	●	••	Croatia	NA	●	••
Netherlands	8.7	●	↑	Italy	NA	●	••
Czech Republic	10.2	●	↑				

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION — Imported groundwater depletion (m³/capita/year)

Imports of groundwater depletion embedded in international crop trade. Estimates are based on a combination of global, crop-specific estimates of non-renewable groundwater abstraction and international food trade data. This indicator was calculated by aggregating bilateral import data into an overall country score, and expressed per capita.
Reference year: 2010 or closest year available
Source: Dalin et al. (2017)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Poland	2.3	●	••	Bulgaria	7.2	●	••
Hungary	3.2	●	••	Austria	7.5	●	••
Estonia	4.7	●	••	Italy	7.8	●	••
Finland	5.3	●	••	Sweden	8.0	●	••
Romania	5.5	●	••	Greece	8.0	●	••
Slovak Republic	5.6	●	••	Slovenia	9.1	●	••
Croatia	5.6	●	••	United Kingdom	9.4	●	••
France	5.9	●	••	Denmark	9.9	●	••
Czech Republic	5.9	●	••	Netherlands	10.1	●	••
Spain	6.2	●	••	Ireland	10.3	●	••
Lithuania	6.4	●	••	Malta	13.4	●	••
Portugal	6.7	●	••	Cyprus	14.9	●	••
Germany	6.7	●	••	Belgium	15.7	●	••
Latvia	6.9	●	••	Luxembourg	19.2	●	••
European Union	7.1	●	••				

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

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

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6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION — Population using safely managed water services (%)

Percentage of the population using a safely managed drinking water service. A safely managed drinking water service is one where people use an "improved" source meeting three criteria: it is accessible on premises, water is available when needed, and the water supplied is free from contamination. Improved sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	100.0	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	96.6	🟢	⬆
Malta	99.9	🟢	⬆	United Kingdom	95.7	🟢	⬆
Cyprus	99.6	🟢	⬆	European Union	95.6	🟢	⬆
Germany	99.2	🟢	⬆	Portugal	95.1	🟢	⬆
Greece	98.9	🟢	⬆	Poland	93.9	🟡	➡
Ireland	98.9	🟢	⬆	Italy	93.7	🟡	⬆
Austria	98.7	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	93.4	🟡	➡
Belgium	98.4	🟢	⬆	France	93.3	🟡	➡
Luxembourg	98.2	🟢	⬆	Lithuania	91.7	🟡	⬆
Spain	98.2	🟢	⬆	Croatia	90.5	🟡	⬇
Slovenia	98.0	🟢	⬆	Romania	87.8	🟡	⬇
Sweden	98.0	🟢	⬆	Latvia	81.9	🟠	➡
Czech Republic	97.6	🟢	⬆	Estonia	81.7	🟠	⬇
Finland	96.9	🟢	⬆	Hungary	81.5	🟠	⬆
Denmark	96.7	🟢	⬆				

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION — Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)

Percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services. Safely managed sanitation services are "improved" sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households, and where the excreta produced should either be treated and disposed of in situ, stored temporarily and then emptied, transported and treated off-site, or transported through a sewer with wastewater and then treated off-site. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	97.6	🟢	⬆	Czech Republic	81.9	🟡	⬇
Netherlands	97.5	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	81.7	🟡	⬇
Spain	97.5	🟢	⬆	Latvia	78.4	🟡	↗
Belgium	97.1	🟢	⬆	Poland	77.1	🟠	↗
Austria	96.8	🟢	⬆	Slovenia	75.7	🟠	➡
Germany	95.5	🟢	⬆	Hungary	75.6	🟠	⬆
Italy	95.4	🟢	⬆	Cyprus	75.6	🟠	⬇
Luxembourg	93.7	🟢	⬆	Greece	75.2	🟠	➡
Denmark	93.2	🟢	⬆	Ireland	70.3	🟠	⬆
Malta	93.0	🟢	⬆	Portugal	61.7	🔴	➡
Estonia	92.9	🟢	⬆	Lithuania	61.2	🔴	➡
Sweden	92.3	🟢	⬆	Croatia	60.1	🔴	➡
France	92.1	🟢	⬆	Romania	57.1	🔴	↗
Finland	91.6	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	48.9	🔴	⬇
European Union	89.2	🟡	⬆				

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY — Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)

Share of population who are in the state of enforced inability to keep home adequately warm.

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Austria	1.6	🟢	⬆	United Kingdom	5.5	🟡	⬆
Finland	1.7	🟢	⬆	Hungary	6.1	🟡	⬆
Luxembourg	1.9	🟢	⬆	European Union	7.3	🟡	⬆
Netherlands	2.2	🟢	⬆	Latvia	7.5	🟡	⬆
Estonia	2.3	🟢	⬆	Malta	7.6	🟡	⬆
Sweden	2.3	🟢	⬆	Croatia	7.7	🟡	⬆
Czech Republic	2.7	🟢	⬆	Spain	9.1	🟡	⬆
Germany	2.9	🟢	⬆	Romania	9.6	🟠	⬆
Denmark	3.0	🟢	⬆	Italy	14.0	🟠	⬆
Slovenia	3.3	🟢	⬆	Portugal	19.4	🔴	⬆
Slovak Republic	4.3	🟡	⬆	Cyprus	21.9	🔴	⬆
Ireland	4.4	🟡	⬆	Greece	22.7	🔴	⬆
France	5.0	🟡	⬆	Lithuania	27.9	🔴	↗
Poland	5.1	🟡	⬆	Bulgaria	33.7	🔴	↗
Belgium	5.2	🟡	➡				

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: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	54.5	🟢	⬆	Greece	16.3	🟠	➡
Finland	41.0	🟢	⬆	France	16.3	🟠	↗
Latvia	39.0	🟢	⬆	Germany	15.5	🟠	➡
Denmark	35.8	🟢	⬆	Czech Republic	14.8	🟠	⬇
Austria	32.6	🟢	⬆	Hungary	13.3	🟠	⬇
Estonia	29.2	🟡	⬆	Slovak Republic	11.5	🟠	⬇
Portugal	28.1	🟡	⬆	Poland	10.9	🟠	⬇
Croatia	27.3	🟡	⬇	Ireland	10.7	🟠	➡
Lithuania	25.8	🟡	⬆	United Kingdom	10.2	🟠	↗
Romania	24.5	🟡	⬇	Cyprus	9.9	🔴	➡
Slovenia	21.5	🟡	➡	Belgium	9.1	🔴	➡
Bulgaria	18.7	🟠	➡	Malta	7.2	🔴	↗
Italy	18.3	🟠	➡	Netherlands	6.6	🔴	➡
Spain	17.5	🟠	↗	Luxembourg	6.4	🔴	➡
European Union	17.0	🟠	➡				

🟢 SDG achieved 🟡 Challenges remain 🟠 Significant challenges remain 🔴 Major challenges remain ⚫ Data unavailable

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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: 2015 or closest year available
Source: SE4ALL

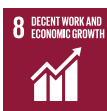| Country	Value	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	0.2	●	↑		Czech Republic	1.3	●	↑
France	0.5	●	↑		Latvia	1.3	●	→
Finland	0.6	●	↑		Greece	1.3	●	↑
Slovenia	0.9	●	↑		Ireland	1.3	●	↑
Spain	0.9	●	↑		Malta	1.3	●	→
Bulgaria	0.9	●	↑		Cyprus	1.4	●	↗
Portugal	1.0	●	↑		Croatia	1.4	●	→
Austria	1.1	●	→		Belgium	1.4	●	→
Romania	1.1	●	↑		Hungary	1.5	●	→
Denmark	1.1	●	↑		Netherlands	1.5	●	→
European Union	1.2	●	↑		Estonia	1.5	●	→
Slovak Republic	1.2	●	↑		Poland	1.8	●	↗
Germany	1.2	●	↑		Lithuania	2.9	●	↓
Italy	1.2	●	↑		Luxembourg	11.6	●	↓
United Kingdom	1.2	●	↑					

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

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

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: World Justice Project

Country	Value	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	0.95	●	••		Croatia	0.70	●	••
Finland	0.87	●	••		United Kingdom	0.69	●	••
Germany	0.85	●	••		Hungary	0.69	●	••
Austria	0.81	●	••		Bulgaria	0.67	●	••
Netherlands	0.81	●	••		Poland	0.67	●	••
Belgium	0.79	●	••		Italy	0.57	●	••
France	0.79	●	••		Greece	0.55	●	••
Spain	0.76	●	••		Cyprus	NA	●	••
Sweden	0.75	●	••		Ireland	NA	●	••
European Union	0.74	●	••		Latvia	NA	●	••
Czech Republic	0.73	●	••		Lithuania	NA	●	••
Romania	0.73	●	••		Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Slovenia	0.73	●	••		Malta	NA	●	••
Portugal	0.71	●	••		Slovak Republic	NA	●	••
Estonia	0.71	●	••					

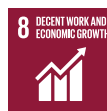## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — Gross disposable income (€/capita)

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: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	32,681	●	↑		Portugal	18,050	●	↑
Germany	28,473	●	↑		Czech Republic	17,971	●	↑
Austria	26,730	●	↑		Lithuania	17,561	●	↑
Netherlands	25,648	●	↑		Slovenia	17,502	●	↑
Sweden	25,123	●	↑		Slovak Republic	16,652	●	↑
Finland	25,029	●	↑		Estonia	15,963	●	↑
France	25,022	●	↑		Poland	15,687	●	↑
Belgium	24,961	●	↑		Greece	14,768	●	↓
Denmark	24,957	●	↑		Hungary	14,409	●	↗
United Kingdom	23,597	●	↑		Latvia	14,036	●	↑
Italy	22,373	●	↑		Romania	12,786	●	↑
European Union	22,170	●	↑		Croatia	12,109	●	••
Ireland	20,760	●	↑		Bulgaria	10,875	●	↗
Spain	19,336	●	↑		Malta	NA	●	••
Cyprus	18,458	●	↑					

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	5.7	●	↑		United Kingdom	11.7	●	↑
Sweden	7.0	●	↑		Belgium	12.0	●	↑
Malta	7.4	●	↑		Poland	12.1	●	↑
Luxembourg	7.5	●	↑		Hungary	12.9	●	↑
Germany	7.9	●	↑		European Union	13.1	●	↑
Austria	8.4	●	↑		France	13.6	●	↑
Denmark	8.5	●	↑		Slovak Republic	14.6	●	↑
Slovenia	8.8	●	↑		Cyprus	14.9	●	↑
Lithuania	9.3	●	↑		Spain	15.3	●	↑
Czech Republic	9.5	●	↑		Croatia	15.6	●	↑
Portugal	9.6	●	↑		Romania	17.0	●	↑
Finland	10.1	●	↑		Bulgaria	18.1	●	↑
Ireland	11.6	●	↑		Greece	19.5	●	↑
Latvia	11.6	●	↑		Italy	23.4	●	↗
Estonia	11.7	●	↑					

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

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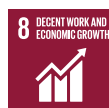
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — Employment rate (%)

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	82.6	🟢	⬆	Ireland	74.1	🟡	⬆
Czech Republic	79.9	🟢	⬆	Cyprus	73.9	🟡	⬆
Germany	79.9	🟢	⬆	European Union	73.2	🟡	⬆
Estonia	79.5	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	72.4	🟡	⬆
Netherlands	79.2	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	72.4	🟡	⬆
United Kingdom	78.7	🟢	⬆	Poland	72.2	🟡	⬆
Denmark	78.2	🟢	⬆	Luxembourg	72.1	🟡	⬆
Lithuania	77.8	🟢	⬆	France	71.8	🟡	⬆
Latvia	76.8	🟢	⬆	Romania	69.9	🟡	⬆
Finland	76.3	🟢	⬆	Belgium	69.7	🟡	⬆
Austria	76.2	🟢	⬆	Spain	67.0	🟠	⬆
Portugal	75.4	🟢	⬆	Croatia	65.2	🟠	⬆
Slovenia	75.4	🟢	⬆	Italy	63.0	🟠	↗
Malta	75.0	🟢	⬆	Greece	59.5	🔴	⬆
Hungary	74.4	🟡	⬆				

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

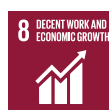| Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Czech Republic	0.7	🟢	⬆	Ireland	2.1	🟡	⬆
Poland	1.0	🟢	⬆	Slovenia	2.2	🟡	⬆
Denmark	1.1	🟢	⬆	Cyprus	2.7	🟡	⬆
Malta	1.1	🟢	⬆	Belgium	2.9	🟡	⬆
United Kingdom	1.1	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	3.0	🟡	⬆
Sweden	1.2	🟢	⬆	European Union	3.1	🟡	⬆
Estonia	1.3	🟢	⬆	Latvia	3.1	🟡	⬆
Austria	1.4	🟢	⬆	Portugal	3.1	🟡	⬆
Germany	1.4	🟢	⬆	Croatia	3.4	🟡	⬆
Hungary	1.4	🟢	⬆	France	3.8	🟠	⬆
Luxembourg	1.4	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	4.0	🟠	⬆
Netherlands	1.4	🟢	⬆	Italy	6.2	🔴	↗
Finland	1.6	🟢	⬆	Spain	6.4	🔴	⬆
Romania	1.8	🟢	⬆	Greece	13.6	🔴	⬆
Lithuania	2.0	🟢	⬆				

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 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Malta	0.5	🟢	⬆	Spain	2.0	🟢	⬆
Cyprus	0.5	🟢	⬆	Poland	2.0	🟢	⬆
Netherlands	0.6	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	2.0	🟢	⬆
United Kingdom	0.9	🟢	⬆	Hungary	2.0	🟢	⬆
Germany	0.9	🟢	⬆	Italy	2.1	🟢	⬆
Sweden	0.9	🟢	⬆	Latvia	2.3	🟢	⬆
Denmark	0.9	🟢	⬆	Austria	2.5	🟡	⬆
Finland	0.9	🟢	⬆	Croatia	2.6	🟡	⬇
Estonia	1.2	🟢	⬆	France	2.7	🟡	➡
Greece	1.2	🟢	⬆	Luxembourg	2.7	🟡	⬇
Belgium	1.7	🟢	⬆	Lithuania	2.8	🟡	⬆
European Union	1.8	🟢	⬆	Portugal	2.9	🟡	⬆
Czech Republic	1.8	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	3.4	🟡	⬆
Slovenia	1.9	🟢	⬆	Romania	4.5	🟠	⬆
Ireland	1.9	🟢	⬆				

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)

Estimation of the number of people in modern slavery. Modern slavery is defined as people in forced labour or forced marriage. It is calculated based on standardised surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Walk Free Foundation (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	1.5	🟢	••	European Union	2.6	🟢	••
Sweden	1.6	🟢	••	Czech Republic	2.9	🟢	••
Denmark	1.6	🟢	••	Slovak Republic	2.9	🟢	••
Finland	1.7	🟢	••	Poland	3.4	🟢	••
Ireland	1.7	🟢	••	Estonia	3.6	🟢	••
Austria	1.7	🟢	••	Hungary	3.7	🟢	••
Netherlands	1.8	🟢	••	Latvia	3.9	🟢	••
France	2.0	🟢	••	Cyprus	4.2	🟡	••
Belgium	2.0	🟢	••	Romania	4.3	🟡	••
Germany	2.0	🟢	••	Bulgaria	4.5	🟡	••
United Kingdom	2.1	🟢	••	Lithuania	5.8	🟡	••
Slovenia	2.2	🟢	••	Croatia	6.0	🟡	••
Spain	2.3	🟢	••	Greece	7.9	🟠	••
Italy	2.4	🟢	••	Malta	NA	⚪	••
Portugal	2.5	🟢	••				

🟢 SDG achieved 🟡 Challenges remain 🟠 Significant challenges remain 🔴 Major challenges remain ⚪ Data unavailable

⬆ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving ➡ Stagnating ⬇ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.
Trends over time are calculated over the past four years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2018/19. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions.
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

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 or closest year available
Source: Alsamawi et al (2017)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	0.2	●	••	Cyprus	1.3	●	••
Hungary	0.4	●	••	Sweden	1.3	●	••
Bulgaria	0.4	●	••	European Union	1.4	●	••
Poland	0.5	●	••	Malta	1.5	●	••
Croatia	0.5	●	••	Spain	1.5	●	••
Latvia	0.6	●	••	Denmark	1.6	●	••
Slovak Republic	0.7	●	••	Ireland	1.6	●	••
Lithuania	0.7	●	••	Germany	1.7	●	••
Estonia	0.7	●	••	Belgium	1.8	●	••
Czech Republic	0.8	●	••	United Kingdom	1.8	●	••
Italy	0.9	●	••	France	1.9	●	••
Portugal	0.9	●	••	Austria	1.9	●	••
Greece	0.9	●	••	Netherlands	2.1	●	••
Slovenia	1.0	●	••	Luxembourg	7.0	●	••
Finland	1.0	●	••				

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: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	3.4	●	↑	Estonia	1.3	●	↓
Austria	3.2	●	↑	Luxembourg	1.3	●	→
Denmark	3.1	●	↑	Spain	1.2	●	↓
Germany	3.0	●	↑	Greece	1.1	●	↑
Finland	2.8	●	↑	Ireland	1.1	●	↓
Belgium	2.6	●	↑	Poland	1.0	●	↗
France	2.2	●	↑	Lithuania	0.9	●	↓
Netherlands	2.0	●	↑	Slovak Republic	0.9	●	→
Slovenia	1.9	●	↑	Croatia	0.9	●	↗
European Union	1.8	●	↑	Bulgaria	0.8	●	↓
Czech Republic	1.8	●	↑	Cyprus	0.6	●	→
United Kingdom	1.7	●	↑	Malta	0.5	●	↓
Hungary	1.4	●	→	Latvia	0.5	●	↓
Italy	1.4	●	→	Romania	0.5	●	↗
Portugal	1.3	●	↑				

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: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

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

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: 2017 or closest year available
Source: European Patents Office

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	283.5	●	↑	Czech Republic	33.8	●	↗
Denmark	246.6	●	↑	Estonia	27.6	●	↗
Finland	235.7	●	↑	Hungary	20.1	●	↓
Austria	231.4	●	↑	Poland	18.1	●	→
Germany	228.8	●	↑	Malta	14.4	●	→
Netherlands	203.6	●	↑	Portugal	13.8	●	→
Belgium	145.8	●	↑	Latvia	11.4	●	↓
France	141.9	●	↑	Cyprus	10.6	●	→
European Union	106.8	●	↑	Slovak Republic	10.1	●	→
Luxembourg	93.9	●	↑	Greece	8.4	●	↓
United Kingdom	82.6	●	↑	Lithuania	7.6	●	↓
Ireland	77.6	●	↑	Romania	5.1	●	↓
Italy	68.5	●	↓	Croatia	4.8	●	→
Slovenia	55.3	●	↓	Bulgaria	4.1	●	↓
Spain	35.6	●	→				

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

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

Trends over time are calculated over the past four years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2018/19. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions.
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Households with broadband access (%)

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Percentage of households with broadband internet service. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available

Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	97.0	●	↑	Belgium	84.0	●	↑
United Kingdom	95.0	●	↑	Malta	84.0	●	↑
Finland	93.0	●	↑	Hungary	83.0	●	↑
Luxembourg	93.0	●	↑	Italy	83.0	●	↑
Denmark	90.0	●	↑	Croatia	81.0	●	↑
Germany	90.0	●	↑	France	81.0	●	↑
Sweden	90.0	●	↑	Latvia	79.0	●	↑
Estonia	89.0	●	↑	Poland	79.0	●	↑
Austria	88.0	●	↑	Romania	79.0	●	↑
Ireland	88.0	●	↑	Slovak Republic	79.0	●	↑
Slovenia	87.0	●	↑	Lithuania	78.0	●	↑
Cyprus	86.0	●	↑	Portugal	77.0	●	↑
Czech Republic	86.0	●	↑	Greece	76.0	●	↑
Spain	86.0	●	↑	Bulgaria	71.0	●	↑
European Union	85.8	●	↑				

Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Difference in the percentage of households with broadband internet service between households in urban areas as opposed to those in rural areas.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available

Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Malta	0**	●	↑	Poland	7.0	●	↑
Belgium	0.0	●	↑	Sweden	7.0	●	↑
Netherlands	0.0	●	↑	France	8.0	●	↑
Slovenia	0.0	●	↑	Hungary	11.0	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.0	●	↑	Croatia	12.0	●	↑
Austria	2.0	●	↑	Cyprus	12.0	●	→
Denmark	2.0	●	↑	Ireland	12.0	●	↓
Estonia	2.0	●	↑	Lithuania	12.0	●	↑
Luxembourg	2.0	●	↑	Spain	13.0	●	↓
Germany	3.0	●	↑	Slovak Republic	15.0	●	↓
Finland	4.0	●	↑	Bulgaria	21.0	●	↑
Italy	4.0	●	↑	Portugal	21.0	●	→
Czech Republic	5.0	●	↑	Romania	21.0	●	↑
Latvia	6.0	●	↑	Greece	22.0	●	→
European Union	6.8	●	↑				

Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Percentage of people aged 55–74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available

Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	70.0	●	••	Spain	26.0	●	••
Netherlands	64.0	●	••	Lithuania	23.0	●	••
Sweden	57.0	●	••	Slovenia	23.0	●	••
United Kingdom	53.0	●	••	Italy	22.0	●	••
Denmark	51.0	●	••	Hungary	21.0	●	••
Finland	51.0	●	••	Latvia	21.0	●	••
Germany	45.0	●	••	Cyprus	20.0	●	••
Austria	40.0	●	••	Malta	19.0	●	••
Belgium	39.0	●	••	Portugal	19.0	●	••
France	35.0	●	••	Croatia	16.0	●	••
European Union	34.1	●	••	Poland	15.0	●	••
Czech Republic	31.0	●	••	Greece	14.0	●	••
Estonia	28.0	●	••	Bulgaria	10.0	●	••
Ireland	28.0	●	••	Romania	9.0	●	••
Slovak Republic	26.0	●	••				

Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Survey-based assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available

Source: World Bank

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

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

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

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.
Trends over time are calculated over the past four years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2018/19. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions.
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9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE — The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)

The average score of the top three universities in each country that are listed in the global top 1,000 universities in the world, expressed as 0–100. Calculated as the sum of the top three scores, divided by three. For countries with at least one university on the list, only the score of the ranked university was taken into account. Whenever a university score was missing in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking, an indicator from the Global Innovation Index on the top 3 universities in Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Ranking 2018, was used as a source when available.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available   *Source:* Times Higher Education (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	93.7	green	••
Germany	75.1	green	••
Netherlands	68.5	green	••
Sweden	66.9	green	••
France	66.8	green	••
Belgium	63.0	green	••
European Union	59.2	green	••
Denmark	58.2	green	••
Finland	56.1	green	••
Italy	55.8	green	••
Spain	55.7	green	••
Ireland	53.9	green	••
Austria	53.4	green	••
Luxembourg	51.3	green	••
Cyprus	44.0	green	••
Estonia	37.4	green	••
Portugal	36.6	green	••
Greece	35.9	green	••
Czech Republic	32.9	green	••
Hungary	32.9	green	••
Poland	27.3	green	••
Croatia	26.1	green	••
Slovenia	26.1	green	••
Latvia	22.5	green	••
Romania	22.5	green	••
Lithuania	18.4	yellow	••
Slovak Republic	17.1	yellow	••
Bulgaria	14.4	yellow	••
Malta	NA	grey	••

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE — Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)

The number of scientific and technical journal articles published, that are covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: National Science Foundation

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	2.4	green	↑
Sweden	2.0	green	↑
Finland	1.9	green	↑
Netherlands	1.8	green	↑
Slovenia	1.6	green	↑
Czech Republic	1.5	green	↑
United Kingdom	1.5	green	↑
Ireland	1.4	green	↑
Belgium	1.4	green	↑
Luxembourg	1.4	green	↑
Austria	1.4	green	↑
Portugal	1.3	green	↑
Germany	1.3	green	↑
European Union	1.2	green	↑
Italy	1.2	green	↑
Spain	1.1	green	↑
Estonia	1.1	green	↑
France	1.1	green	↑
Slovak Republic	1.0	yellow	↑
Croatia	1.0	yellow	↓
Greece	1.0	yellow	↓
Poland	0.9	yellow	↑
Cyprus	0.8	yellow	↑
Lithuania	0.8	yellow	↓
Malta	0.7	yellow	↑
Latvia	0.6	yellow	→
Hungary	0.6	yellow	↓
Romania	0.5	orange	↓
Bulgaria	0.4	orange	→

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES — Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income

The Gini coefficient adjusted for top revenues unaccounted for in household surveys. This indicator takes the average of the unadjusted Gini and the adjusted Gini.

Reference year: 2014 or closest year available
Source: Chandy, L., Seidel B., (2017)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Slovenia	27.5	green	↑
Sweden	27.5	green	↑
Finland	28.3	green	↑
Denmark	28.7	green	↑
Malta	29.4*	green	••
Netherlands	29.4	green	↑
Belgium	29.8	green	↑
Czech Republic	30.2	yellow	↑
Luxembourg	31.7	yellow	↓
Austria	32.0	yellow	→
France	32.6	yellow	↑
Ireland	32.9	yellow	↑
Slovak Republic	33.4	yellow	↓
Germany	33.4	yellow	↓
Cyprus	35.5	orange	↗
Latvia	35.9	orange	↑
Hungary	36.2	orange	↓
European Union	36.5	orange	↓
Estonia	37.4	orange	↓
United Kingdom	37.7	orange	→
Italy	38.2	orange	→
Croatia	38.2	orange	↓
Spain	38.4	orange	↓
Bulgaria	41.1	red	↓
Portugal	42.6	red	↓
Poland	43.9	red	→
Greece	44.9	red	↓
Lithuania	45.4	red	↓
Romania	52.4	red	↓

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: 2016 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Slovak Republic	0.8	green	↑
Slovenia	0.8	green	↑
Czech Republic	0.9	green	↑
Belgium	0.9	green	↑
Denmark	0.9	green	↑
Finland	0.9	green	↑
Austria	1.0	green	↑
Bulgaria	1.0*	green	••
Romania	1.0*	green	••
Poland	1.0	yellow	↑
Hungary	1.0	yellow	••
Sweden	1.0	yellow	↓
Netherlands	1.0	yellow	↑
France	1.1	yellow	→
Germany	1.1	yellow	↓
Ireland	1.1	yellow	↑
Luxembourg	1.1	yellow	••
Estonia	1.1	yellow	↑
European Union	1.2	orange	→
Italy	1.3	orange	↓
Greece	1.3	orange	↗
Portugal	1.3	orange	↗
Spain	1.3	red	→
Latvia	1.4	red	↗
Croatia	1.4*	red	••
United Kingdom	1.5	red	↗
Lithuania	1.7	red	↓
Cyprus	NA	grey	••
Malta	NA	grey	••

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

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

* Imputed data point
Trends over time are calculated over the past four years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2018/19. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions.
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

Elderly poverty rate (%)

The percentage of people of 66 years of age or more whose income falls below the poverty line; taken as half the median household income of the total population.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: OECD

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	3.1	🟢	⬆	Portugal	9.5	🟡	⬇
Netherlands	3.1	🟢	⬆	Germany	9.6	🟡	→
France	3.4	🟢	⬆	Italy	10.3	🟡	⬇
Slovak Republic	4.3	🟢	⬆	Sweden	11.0	🟡	⬇
Czech Republic	4.5	🟢	⬆	Slovenia	12.3	🟡	⬆
Finland	5.0	🟢	⬆	United Kingdom	14.2	🟡	⬇
Hungary	5.2	🟢	⬆	Lithuania	25.1	🔴	⬇
Ireland	6.4	🟢	⬆	Latvia	32.7	🔴	⬇
Luxembourg	7.7	🟡	••	Estonia	35.7	🔴	⬇
Greece	7.8	🟡	⬇	Bulgaria	NA	⚫	••
Belgium	8.2	🟡	⬆	Croatia	NA	⚫	••
Austria	8.7	🟡	⬆	Cyprus	NA	⚫	••
European Union	9.0	🟡	⬇	Malta	NA	⚫	••
Poland	9.3	🟡	⬇	Romania	NA	⚫	••
Spain	9.4	🟡	⬇				

Share of green space in urban areas (%)

The average share of urban green spaces and forests as a percentage of land area.

Reference year: 2012 or closest year available
Source: DG Regio (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	69.7	🟢	••	Hungary	21.1	🟡	••
Sweden	58.4	🟢	••	France	19.9	🟡	••
Slovenia	42.6	🟢	••	European Union	19.6	🟡	••
Lithuania	32.0	🟢	••	Romania	18.5	🟡	••
Slovak Republic	32.0	🟢	••	Netherlands	18.4	🟡	••
Luxembourg	31.7	🟢	••	Belgium	15.4	🟡	••
Latvia	30.2	🟢	••	Italy	12.5	🟠	••
Croatia	28.7	🟢	••	Denmark	10.8	🟡	••
Austria	28.5	🟢	••	United Kingdom	10.5	🟡	••
Estonia	27.9	🟢	••	Spain	9.7	🟡	••
Czech Republic	27.4	🟢	••	Greece	8.6	🟡	••
Germany	25.2	🟢	••	Ireland	7.9	🟠	••
Poland	25.2	🟢	••	Malta	1.9	🔴	••
Portugal	25.2	🟢	••	Cyprus	1.3	🔴	••
Bulgaria	22.3	🟡	••				

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)

Share of people living in overcrowded conditions in the EU. A person is considered to be living in an overcrowded household if the house does not have at least one room for the entire household as well as a room for a couple, for each single person above 18, for a pair of teenagers (12 to 17 years of age) of the same sex, for each teenager of different sex and for a pair of children (under 12 years of age).

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	5.2	🟢	⬆	European Union	25.6	🟢	⬆
United Kingdom	6.4	🟢	⬆	Hungary	26.5	🟢	⬆
Malta	7.0	🟢	⬆	Czech Republic	28.7	🟢	⬆
Ireland	7.5	🟢	⬆	Denmark	30.0	🟢	⬆
Spain	11.3	🟢	⬆	Austria	32.3	🟢	⬆
Netherlands	11.8	🟢	⬆	Italy	38.0	🟡	⬆
Estonia	12.9	🟢	⬆	Sweden	41.8	🟡	⬇
Portugal	18.7	🟢	⬆	Greece	44.2	🟠	⬇
Germany	19.0	🟢	⬆	Croatia	44.4	🟠	→
Belgium	19.2	🟢	⬆	Latvia	47.0	🟠	⬆
Slovenia	19.6	🟢	⬆	Poland	47.7	🟠	⬆
Luxembourg	19.7	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	48.7	🟠	⬇
Finland	20.4	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	55.6	🔴	↗
Lithuania	23.8	🟢	⬆	Romania	56.4	🔴	↗
France	24.5	🟢	⬆				

Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)

Tonnage recycled from municipal waste divided by the total municipal waste arising. Recycling includes material recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion. Municipal waste consists mostly of waste generated by households, but may also include similar wastes generated by small businesses and public institutions and collected by the municipality. This latter part of municipal waste may vary from municipality to municipality and from country to country, depending on the local waste management system.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Germany	67.6	🟢	⬆	Hungary	35.0	🟡	⬆
Slovenia	57.8	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	34.6	🟡	⬆
Austria	57.7	🟢	⬆	Czech Republic	34.1	🟡	⬆
Netherlands	54.2	🟢	⬆	Poland	33.8	🟡	⬆
Belgium	53.7	🟢	⬆	Spain	33.5	🟡	⬆
Luxembourg	48.3	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	29.8	🟠	⬆
Lithuania	48.1	🟢	⬆	Estonia	28.4	🟠	⬇
Italy	47.7	🟢	⬆	Portugal	28.4	🟠	⬇
Sweden	46.8	🟢	⬆	Croatia	23.6	🟠	⬆
Denmark	46.3	🟢	⬆	Latvia	23.3	🟠	⬇
European Union	44.2	🟢	⬆	Greece	18.9	🔴	↗
United Kingdom	43.8	🟢	⬆	Cyprus	16.1	🔴	⬇
France	42.9	🟢	⬆	Romania	13.9	🔴	→
Ireland	40.7	🟢	⬆	Malta	6.4	🔴	⬇
Finland	40.5	🟢	⬆				

🟢 SDG achieved 🟡 Challenges remain 🟠 Significant challenges remain 🔴 Major challenges remain ⚫ Data unavailable

⬆ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ⬇ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

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Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)

![SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES]

Share of the population experiencing at least one of the following basic deficits in their housing condition: a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor.

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	4.6	green	↑	European Union	14.0	green	↑
Slovak Republic	6.7	green	↑	Lithuania	15.7	yellow	↑
Malta	7.1	green	↑	Netherlands	15.7	yellow	→
Czech Republic	7.7	green	↑	Spain	15.9	yellow	↓
Sweden	7.8	green	↑	Italy	16.1	yellow	↑
Romania	10.1	green	↑	Denmark	16.4	yellow	→
Austria	10.4	green	↑	United Kingdom	17.0	yellow	↓
France	11.1	green	↑	Luxembourg	17.4	yellow	↓
Croatia	11.2	green	↑	Belgium	18.0	yellow	→
Poland	11.6	green	↑	Hungary	22.5	orange	↑
Germany	12.5	green	↑	Slovenia	22.7	orange	↑
Ireland	12.6	green	↑	Latvia	23.5	orange	→
Greece	12.9	green	↑	Portugal	26.9	red	→
Bulgaria	13.0	green	↑	Cyprus	29.3	red	↓
Estonia	13.6	green	↑				

Satisfaction with public transport (%)

![SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES]

Percentage of the surveyed population that responded that they were satisfied with the public transportation system in the city or area where they live.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Gallup

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	75.6	green	↑	Finland	61.0	yellow	↑
Czech Republic	70.5	green	↑	Romania	60.8	yellow	↓
Netherlands	70.5	green	↑	Slovak Republic	59.8	yellow	↑
Germany	70.1	green	↑	Bulgaria	58.4	yellow	↓
Austria	69.8	green	↑	Malta	57.1	yellow	↑
United Kingdom	68.8	green	↑	Greece	57.0	yellow	↑
Denmark	67.3	green	↑	Ireland	56.2	yellow	↓
Latvia	65.4	green	↑	Lithuania	56.0	yellow	↗
Estonia	65.2	green	↑	Portugal	55.2	yellow	↑
Spain	65.0	green	↑	Belgium	55.0	yellow	↓
Sweden	64.7	yellow	↑	Poland	54.8	yellow	••
Slovenia	64.5	green	↑	Cyprus	49.8	orange	↓
Hungary	64.2	green	↑	Croatia	47.8	orange	↓
France	62.9	yellow	↓	Italy	42.4	orange	↗
European Union	61.8	yellow	↓				

Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m³)

![SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES]

Air pollution measured as the population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter at urban background stations in agglomerations.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: EEA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	4.9	green	↑	European Union	14.3	yellow	→
Estonia	5.3	green	↑	Cyprus	14.7	yellow	↑
Sweden	5.4	green	↑	Greece	14.7	yellow	↑
Ireland	7.7	green	↑	Slovak Republic	17.5	orange	→
Denmark	9.2	green	↑	Czech Republic	18.4	orange	→
United Kingdom	10.0	green	↑	Croatia	19.0	orange	↗
Luxembourg	11.2	yellow	↗	Italy	19.4	orange	↓
Netherlands	11.3	yellow	↑	Slovenia	19.7	orange	↓
France	12.0	yellow	↑	Romania	20.4	red	↓
Portugal	12.0	yellow	↓	Hungary	20.9	red	↓
Spain	12.1	yellow	↓	Bulgaria	23.8	red	↗
Germany	12.7	yellow	↑	Poland	23.8	red	↗
Belgium	12.9	yellow	↑	Lithuania	NA	grey	••
Latvia	13.6	yellow	↑	Malta	NA	grey	••
Austria	13.8	yellow	↗				

Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)

![SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES]

The percentage of the urban population with access to improved drinking water piped on premises. An "improved" drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly fecal matter.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Belgium	100	green	↑	Estonia	99.7	green	↑
Denmark	100	green	↑	Lithuania	99.6	green	↑
Finland	100	green	↑	Croatia	99.6	green	↑
France	100	green	↑	Cyprus	99.5	green	↑
Germany	100	green	↑	Bulgaria	99.5	green	↑
Greece	100	green	↑	Poland	99.3	green	↑
Hungary	100	green	↑	Slovenia	99.3	green	↑
Luxembourg	100	green	↑	European Union	99.2	green	↑
Malta	100	green	↑	Italy	97.5	yellow	→
Netherlands	100	green	↑	Latvia	97.2	yellow	↑
Portugal	100	green	↑	Slovak Republic	97.2	yellow	→
Sweden	100	green	↑	Ireland	97.0	yellow	↓
United Kingdom	100	green	↑	Romania	89.8	yellow	→
Spain	99.9	green	↑	Austria	NA	grey	••
Czech Republic	99.9	green	↑				

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

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

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Circular material use rate (%)

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	29.0	green	••	Luxembourg	6.5	orange	••
France	19.5	green	••	Hungary	6.4	orange	••
Belgium	18.9	yellow	••	Finland	5.3	orange	••
United Kingdom	17.2	yellow	••	Malta	5.2	orange	••
Italy	17.1	yellow	••	Slovak Republic	4.9	red	••
European Union	12.7	orange	••	Lithuania	4.5	red	••
Estonia	11.8	orange	••	Croatia	4.4	red	••
Germany	11.4	orange	••	Bulgaria	4.3	red	••
Austria	10.6	orange	••	Latvia	3.9	red	••
Poland	10.2	orange	••	Cyprus	2.3	red	••
Slovenia	8.5	orange	••	Portugal	2.1	red	••
Denmark	8.2	orange	••	Ireland	1.7	red	••
Spain	8.2	orange	••	Romania	1.5	red	••
Czech Republic	7.6	orange	••	Greece	1.3	red	••
Sweden	7.1	orange	••				

Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

SO_2 emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. The health impacts of outdoor air pollution are felt locally as well as in neighbouring regions, due to transboundary atmospheric transport of the pollutants.

Reference year: 2010 or closest year available
Source: Zhang et. al. (2017)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Latvia	2.3	green	••	Lithuania	12.7	yellow	••
Sweden	3.7	green	••	European Union	14.6	yellow	••
Netherlands	3.8	green	••	Croatia	16.9	yellow	••
Austria	3.9	green	••	Finland	17.6	yellow	••
Denmark	4.3	green	••	Slovak Republic	17.8	yellow	••
Luxembourg	4.8	green	••	Czech Republic	21.1	orange	••
Italy	5.9	green	••	Spain	25.1	orange	••
Germany	7.0	green	••	Cyprus	29.6	orange	••
France	7.2	green	••	Romania	30.9	red	••
Slovenia	8.1	green	••	Malta	32.1	red	••
Hungary	8.6	green	••	Poland	32.1	red	••
United Kingdom	9.7	green	••	Greece	45.3	red	••
Ireland	10.9	yellow	••	Estonia	68.3	red	••
Belgium	11.2	yellow	••	Bulgaria	98.2	red	••
Portugal	11.4	yellow	••				

Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Net imports of SO_2 emissions associated with the trade in goods and services. These have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide. Trade in goods mean that health impacts of air pollution occur far away from the point of consumption.

Reference year: 2010 or closest year available
Source: Zhang et. al. (2017)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bulgaria	-31.0	green	••	Slovenia	17.4	red	••
Estonia	-4.5	green	••	Germany	17.5	red	••
Romania	-1.2	green	••	Italy	17.9	red	••
Poland	-1.0	green	••	Latvia	18.7	red	••
Czech Republic	2.6	yellow	••	Sweden	19.0	red	••
Slovak Republic	5.2	yellow	••	Austria	20.1	red	••
Hungary	7.4	yellow	••	United Kingdom	20.2	red	••
Portugal	8.5	orange	••	Netherlands	20.8	red	••
Spain	8.7	orange	••	Finland	21.1	red	••
Lithuania	10.6	orange	••	Ireland	22.0	red	••
Malta	11.6	orange	••	Cyprus	23.2	red	••
Croatia	11.7	orange	••	Denmark	24.8	red	••
European Union	13.6	orange	••	Belgium	30.1	red	••
France	13.8	orange	••	Luxembourg	60.9	red	••
Greece	16.8	red	••				

Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. Reactive nitrogen corresponds to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.

Reference year: 2010 or closest year available
Source: Oita et al. (2016)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bulgaria	20.0	yellow	••	European Union	43.1	orange	••
Croatia	23.2	yellow	••	Finland	43.7	orange	••
Hungary	26.2	yellow	••	Lithuania	44.4	orange	••
Czech Republic	31.9	orange	••	Denmark	45.4	orange	••
Poland	33.2	orange	••	Ireland	46.7	orange	••
Slovenia	34.7	orange	••	Malta	47.1	orange	••
Latvia	37.0	orange	••	Spain	47.4	orange	••
Estonia	38.0	orange	••	Netherlands	47.7	orange	••
Italy	38.3	orange	••	Cyprus	48.0	orange	••
Romania	39.5	orange	••	France	48.1	orange	••
Slovak Republic	40.2	orange	••	Austria	48.7	orange	••
Belgium	40.9	orange	••	United Kingdom	50.9	red	••
Sweden	41.6	orange	••	Greece	56.9	red	••
Germany	42.3	orange	••	Luxembourg	139.8	red	••
Portugal	42.8	orange	••				

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

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Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)

SDG 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Net imports of reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities. Reactive nitrogen corresponds here to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.

Reference year: 2010 or closest year available
Source: Oita et al. (2016)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Bulgaria	-200.3	🟢	••	Slovenia	125.0	🟠	••
Ireland	-199.8	🟢	••	Belgium	148.3	🟠	••
Denmark	-115.4	🟢	••	Sweden	169.3	🔴	••
Hungary	-103.3	🟢	••	Cyprus	170.5	🔴	••
Poland	11.6	🟡	••	Italy	172.6	🔴	••
Romania	18.5	🟡	••	Portugal	201.2	🔴	••
Czech Republic	26.6	🟡	••	Austria	203.5	🔴	••
Estonia	27.8	🟡	••	Germany	205.4	🔴	••
Lithuania	32.9	🟡	••	Greece	215.0	🔴	••
Croatia	53.5	🟡	••	Netherlands	223.6	🔴	••
Latvia	60.7	🟡	••	Malta	255.2	🔴	••
Finland	74.3	🟡	••	Luxembourg	965.4	🔴	••
Spain	81.2	🟠	••	Slovak Republic	NA	⚪	••
European Union	117.6	🟠	••	United Kingdom	NA	⚪	••
France	122.4	🟠	••				

Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (per 10,000€ of GDP)

SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION

The total amount spent from the annual budget of the EU Member States as well as of the European Commission and the European Investment Bank, in order to contribute to the international 100bn USD commitment for climate finance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The financial contribution was divided by GDP to obtain the share of GDP, then multiplied by 10,000.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: DG Clima

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Germany	20.5	🟢	↑	Slovenia	0.9	🔴	→
France	19.1	🟢	↑	Slovak Republic	0.4	🔴	→
Sweden	10.8	🟢	↑	Czech Republic	0.4	🔴	↓
European Union	7.9	🟡	↑	Lithuania	0.4	🔴	→
Luxembourg	7.3	🟡	→	Estonia	0.3	🔴	↓
Denmark	6.2	🟡	↓	Greece	0.3	🔴	→
Netherlands	5.5	🟡	→	Malta	0.1	🔴	→
Finland	5.3	🟠	↓	Portugal	0.1	🔴	↓
Spain	4.5	🟠	↓	Poland	0.1	🔴	↓
Austria	4.4	🟠	→	Romania	0.0	🔴	→
United Kingdom	4.4	🟠	↓	Bulgaria	0.0	🔴	••
Italy	3.7	🟠	↑	Croatia	0.0	🔴	↓
Belgium	2.4	🟠	↓	Latvia	0.0	🔴	↓
Ireland	2.2	🟠	→	Cyprus	0.0	🔴	••
Hungary	1.1	🟠	→				

Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)

SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION

Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita that arise from the consumption of energy. This includes emissions due to the consumption of petroleum, natural gas, coal, and also from natural gas flaring.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: Gütschow et al (2016)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	3.3	🟡	→	Denmark	5.8	🔴	↑
Latvia	3.5	🟡	→	Malta	6.3	🔴	↓
Croatia	4.0	🟠	→	European Union	6.4	🔴	→
Sweden	4.4	🟠	→	Slovenia	6.4	🔴	→
Lithuania	4.5	🟠	↓	Austria	6.8	🔴	→
Portugal	4.6	🟠	↓	Poland	7.7	🔴	→
Hungary	4.7	🟠	↓	Ireland	7.8	🔴	↓
France	5.0	🟠	↗	Belgium	8.6	🔴	↓
Spain	5.1	🔴	↓	Finland	8.7	🔴	↓
Cyprus	5.4	🔴	↓	Germany	8.8	🔴	→
Greece	5.4	🔴	↗	Czech Republic	9.5	🔴	↓
Italy	5.5	🔴	→	Netherlands	10.4	🔴	↓
Slovak Republic	5.5	🔴	↗	Estonia	14.2	🔴	↗
United Kingdom	5.7	🔴	↑	Luxembourg	15.1	🔴	↗
Bulgaria	5.8	🔴	↓				

Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)

SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION

Imports of CO_2 emissions embodied in goods, measured as technology-adjusted consumption-based emissions minus production-based emissions. Technology-adjusted consumption-based accounting (TCBA) reflects the carbon efficiency of exporting sectors. If a country uses relatively CO_2-intensive technologies in its export sector, then it will have higher TCBA emissions than suggested by a simple carbon footprint.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: Kander et al. (2015)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	-9.9	🟢	••	Portugal	0.5	🟢	••
Ireland	-3.4	🟢	••	Latvia	0.7	🟡	••
Estonia	-3.1	🟢	••	Belgium	0.7	🟡	••
Czech Republic	-3.0	🟢	••	Bulgaria	0.8	🟠	••
Denmark	-1.8	🟢	••	United Kingdom	1.0	🔴	••
Slovenia	-1.4	🟢	••	Sweden	1.0	🔴	••
Netherlands	-1.2	🟢	••	France	1.1	🔴	••
Malta	-0.6	🟢	••	Austria	1.1	🔴	••
Germany	-0.5	🟢	••	Italy	1.2	🔴	••
Hungary	-0.3	🟢	••	Lithuania	1.4	🔴	••
Romania	0.2	🟢	••	Greece	1.5	🔴	••
Spain	0.2	🟢	••	Finland	1.6	🔴	••
Croatia	0.3	🟢	••	Cyprus	1.9	🔴	••
Poland	0.3	🟢	••	Slovak Republic	2.1	🔴	••
European Union	0.4	🟢	••				

🟢 SDG achieved 🟡 Challenges remain 🟠 Significant challenges remain 🔴 Major challenges remain ⚪ Data unavailable

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

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13 CLIMATE ACTION — CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)

Kilograms of CO_2 emissions per capita embodied in the exports of coal, gas and oil. Calculated using a 3 year average of fossil fuel exports and applying CO_2 conversion factors to those fossil fuels. For countries with little to no production of fossil fuels, we assumed a value of 0.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: UN Comtrade

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	0.0	green	••	Lithuania	160.0	yellow	••
Malta	0.0	green	••	Croatia	177.6	yellow	••
Luxembourg	0.0	green	••	Hungary	197.2	yellow	••
Finland	5.1	green	••	Austria	338.2	yellow	••
Bulgaria	15.8	green	••	Slovenia	451.4	yellow	••
Romania	18.6	green	••	Poland	567.7	yellow	••
Portugal	23.1	green	••	European Union	753.6	yellow	••
Estonia	29.9	green	••	Germany	878.7	yellow	••
Greece	39.6	green	••	Netherlands	1281.7	yellow	••
Italy	58.0	green	••	Czech Republic	1588.4	yellow	••
Ireland	69.2	green	••	Slovak Republic	1656.5	yellow	••
Latvia	69.4	green	••	Denmark	2268.4	yellow	••
Sweden	82.8	green	••	United Kingdom	2336.5	yellow	••
Spain	123.2	yellow	••	Belgium	3823.6	yellow	••
France	157.3	yellow	••				

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 or closest year available
Source: EEA (2019)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	99.1	green	↑	Czech Republic	81.7	green	↑
Malta	98.9	green	↑	France	78.8	yellow	↑
Austria	97.3	green	↑	European Union	76.9	yellow	↗
Greece	97.0	green	↑	Luxembourg	73.3	yellow	↓
Croatia	94.4	green	↑	Netherlands	72.7	yellow	↓
Latvia	92.9	green	↑	Sweden	72.7	yellow	↑
Germany	92.7	green	↑	Hungary	72.3	yellow	↑
Portugal	91.1	green	↑	Ireland	71.0	yellow	↓
Italy	90.0	green	↑	Estonia	66.7	yellow	↑
Belgium	87.8	green	↑	United Kingdom	63.2	orange	↗
Denmark	87.4	green	↑	Slovak Republic	56.3	orange	↑
Slovenia	87.2	green	↑	Romania	56.0	orange	↑
Spain	87.0	green	↑	Bulgaria	52.6	orange	↓
Finland	84.7	green	↑	Poland	28.0	red	↓
Lithuania	84.6	green	↑				

14 LIFE BELOW WATER — Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)

The percentage of a country's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), that is comprised of species that are overexploited or collapsed, weighted by the quality of fish catch data.

Reference year: 2014 or closest year available
Source: Sea Aound Us & EPI (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Estonia	1.3	green	↑	Poland	59.9	red	↑
Finland	4.5	green	↑	Cyprus	66.6	red	↑
Croatia	7.0	green	↑	Portugal	70.5	red	↓
Malta	12.5	yellow	↓	Italy	75.1	red	↓
France	19.6	orange	↑	Austria	NA	gray	••
United Kingdom	20.5	red	↑	Belgium	NA	gray	••
Ireland	21.6	red	↑	Bulgaria	NA	gray	••
Spain	35.3	red	↑	Czech Republic	NA	gray	••
European Union	43.7	red	↗	Hungary	NA	gray	••
Denmark	44.0	red	↑	Lithuania	NA	gray	••
Sweden	45.8	red	↓	Luxembourg	NA	gray	••
Netherlands	48.4	red	↓	Romania	NA	gray	••
Greece	48.6	red	↓	Slovak Republic	NA	gray	••
Latvia	54.5	red	↓	Slovenia	NA	gray	••
Germany	57.3	red	↑				

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

The percentage of a country's total fish catch caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed.

Reference year: 2014 or closest year available
Source: Sea Aound Us

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Lithuania	4.2	green	↑	Sweden	79.3	red	→
Portugal	11.3	yellow	↓	Finland	79.3	red	↓
Croatia	17.9	orange	↑	Germany	80.6	red	→
Bulgaria	20.6	orange	↑	Ireland	85.9	red	→
Greece	21.8	orange	↗	Slovenia	89.7	red	••
France	27.8	red	↗	Malta	93.6	red	→
Estonia	29.6	red	↓	Belgium	97.1	red	→
Spain	33.6	red	↑	Netherlands	97.4	red	→
Italy	51.8	red	↗	Austria	NA	gray	••
Poland	56.5	red	↓	Cyprus	NA	gray	••
European Union	57.4	red	→	Czech Republic	NA	gray	••
Latvia	61.2	red	↑	Hungary	NA	gray	••
Romania	70.3	red	↑	Luxembourg	NA	gray	••
Denmark	71.2	red	→	Slovak Republic	NA	gray	••
United Kingdom	71.2	red	↓				

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

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

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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: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Birdlife International et al.

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	99.3	●	↑	Netherlands	81.5	●	→
Bulgaria	99.3	●	↑	France	79.4	●	→
Malta	98.9	●	↑	Croatia	75.2	●	→
Estonia	97.8	●	↑	Italy	73.8	●	→
Latvia	95.8	●	↑	Lithuania	67.3	●	→
Belgium	93.4	●	↑	Portugal	65.7	●	→
Denmark	89.4	●	→	Sweden	59.1	●	→
Slovenia	88.6	●	→	Finland	54.3	●	→
Greece	86.4	●	↑	Cyprus	39.2	●	→
Germany	85.6	●	→	Austria	NA	●	••
Spain	85.6	●	→	Czech Republic	NA	●	••
Ireland	84.5	●	→	Hungary	NA	●	••
United Kingdom	84.0	●	↗	Luxembourg	NA	●	••
Poland	83.8	●	→	Slovak Republic	NA	●	••
European Union	82.2	●	→				

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: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Birdlife International et al.

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Malta	99.3	●	↑	Slovak Republic	82.7	●	→
Bulgaria	98.9	●	↑	Belgium	81.0	●	→
Latvia	97.3	●	↑	France	80.9	●	→
Estonia	94.8	●	↑	European Union	79.1	●	→
Czech Republic	92.3	●	↑	Germany	78.3	●	→
Netherlands	90.6	●	↑	Italy	77.9	●	→
Lithuania	90.5	●	↑	Romania	77.3	●	→
Denmark	89.7	●	→	Finland	74.8	●	→
Ireland	87.7	●	→	Croatia	74.1	●	→
Poland	87.6	●	→	Portugal	74.1	●	→
Greece	85.8	●	→	Austria	66.6	●	↗
Slovenia	85.1	●	→	Cyprus	66.1	●	↗
United Kingdom	84.3	●	→	Sweden	58.4	●	→
Luxembourg	83.3	●	→	Spain	56.6	●	→
Hungary	83.1	●	→				

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: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Birdlife International et al.

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	100.0	●	↑	Slovak Republic	81.5	●	→
Bulgaria	98.6	●	↑	Germany	81.1	●	→
Ireland	97.7	●	↑	European Union	80.0	●	→
Latvia	97.5	●	↑	France	78.0	●	→
Lithuania	95.2	●	↑	Slovenia	77.5	●	→
Estonia	93.5	●	↑	Finland	74.0	●	→
Netherlands	93.4	●	↑	Austria	71.2	●	→
Belgium	92.8	●	↑	Romania	65.9	●	→
Czech Republic	92.1	●	↑	Portugal	64.0	●	→
Poland	91.8	●	↑	Sweden	61.9	●	→
United Kingdom	88.1	●	→	Spain	46.1	●	→
Greece	87.2	●	→	Luxembourg	37.1	●	→
Croatia	86.8	●	→	Cyprus	NA	●	••
Hungary	84.9	●	→	Malta	NA	●	••
Italy	84.7	●	→				

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 O2/L) and weighted by the number of measuring stations. High values of BOD5 are usually a sign of organic pollution, which affects the water quality.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: EEA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Ireland	1.2	●	↑	Bulgaria	2.6	●	↑
Latvia	1.3	●	↑	Czech Republic	2.7	●	↗
France	1.3	●	↑	Poland	2.8	●	↗
Austria	1.3	●	↑	Belgium	2.9	●	↓
United Kingdom	1.6	●	↑	Romania	3.4	●	→
Estonia	1.6	●	↑	Germany	NA	●	••
Finland	1.7	●	↑	Greece	NA	●	••
Denmark	1.7	●	↑	Hungary	NA	●	••
Cyprus	1.9	●	↑	Malta	NA	●	••
Luxembourg	1.9	●	↑	Netherlands	NA	●	••
European Union	2.0	●	↑	Portugal	NA	●	••
Croatia	2.0	●	↑	Slovenia	NA	●	••
Lithuania	2.0	●	↑	Spain	NA	●	••
Italy	2.1	●	→	Sweden	NA	●	••
Slovak Republic	2.4	●	→				

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

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15 LIFE ON LAND — Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre)

Indicator refers to concentrations of nitrate (NO3) in groundwater, measured as milligrams per litre (mg NO3/L). Data are taken from well samples and aggregated to annual average values. Nitrate can persist in groundwater for a long time and accumulate at a high level through inputs from anthropogenic sources (mainly agriculture). The EU drinking water standard is limited to 50 mg NO3/L to avoid threats to human health.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: EEA

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	1.0	● green	↑	Bulgaria	29.4	● yellow	↓
Lithuania	1.2	● green	↑	Spain	39.5	● orange	→
United Kingdom	5.0	● green	↑	Cyprus	42.7	● orange	↓
Estonia	6.6	● green	↑	Croatia	NA	● gray	••
Italy	10.4	● green	↑	Greece	NA	● gray	••
Ireland	12.2	● green	↑	Hungary	NA	● gray	••
Slovak Republic	15.9	● green	↑	Latvia	NA	● gray	••
Denmark	16.7	● green	↑	Luxembourg	NA	● gray	••
Portugal	16.7	● green	↑	Malta	NA	● gray	••
Czech Republic	17.6	● green	↑	Netherlands	NA	● gray	••
France	17.8	● green	↑	Poland	NA	● gray	••
European Union	18.6	● green	↑	Romania	NA	● gray	••
Austria	23.6	● green	↑	Slovenia	NA	● gray	••
Germany	24.4	● green	↑	Sweden	NA	● gray	••
Belgium	28.0	● yellow	↑				

15 LIFE ON LAND — Imported biodiversity threats (per 1,000,000 population)

Number of species threatened as a result of international trade expressed per 1,000,000 people.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: Lenzen et al. (2012)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	2.1	● yellow	••	European Union	9.3	● orange	••
Poland	3.3	● yellow	••	Sweden	10.8	● red	••
Hungary	3.4	● yellow	••	Cyprus	10.9	● red	••
Bulgaria	3.5	● yellow	••	Germany	11.1	● red	••
Slovak Republic	5.5	● orange	••	France	11.3	● red	••
Czech Republic	5.8	● orange	••	Belgium	11.5	● red	••
Italy	7.0	● orange	••	Denmark	12.2	● red	••
Greece	7.6	● orange	••	United Kingdom	12.8	● red	••
Croatia	7.9	● orange	••	Austria	13.4	● red	••
Latvia	8.1	● orange	••	Netherlands	13.6	● red	••
Lithuania	8.4	● orange	••	Slovenia	14.0	● red	••
Estonia	8.4	● orange	••	Ireland	14.3	● red	••
Finland	8.5	● orange	••	Malta	15.5	● red	••
Spain	8.8	● orange	••	Luxembourg	61.1	● red	••
Portugal	8.9	● orange	••				

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 or closest year available
Source: IUCN and Birdlife International

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	0.99	● green	↑	Netherlands	0.94	● red	↓
Finland	0.99	● green	↑	Slovenia	0.94	● red	↓
Lithuania	0.99	● yellow	→	Hungary	0.93	● red	→
Latvia	0.99	● yellow	→	Ireland	0.92	● red	↓
Luxembourg	0.99	● yellow	→	European Union	0.91	● red	↓
Belgium	0.99	● yellow	→	Italy	0.90	● red	↓
Estonia	0.99	● yellow	→	Croatia	0.90	● red	↓
Germany	0.98	● yellow	→	Austria	0.89	● red	→
Cyprus	0.98	● yellow	→	Malta	0.88	● red	→
Denmark	0.97	● orange	→	France	0.87	● red	↓
Poland	0.97	● orange	↗	Portugal	0.85	● red	↓
Czech Republic	0.97	● orange	→	Greece	0.85	● red	→
Slovak Republic	0.96	● orange	→	Spain	0.84	● red	↓
Romania	0.95	● red	→	United Kingdom	0.78	● red	↓
Bulgaria	0.94	● red	→				

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).

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: Eurostat

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	0.1	● green	↑	Greece	0.8	● green	↑
Denmark	0.5	● green	↑	Portugal	0.8	● green	↑
Luxembourg	0.5	● green	↑	Malta	0.8	● green	↑
Germany	0.5	● green	↑	Sweden	0.9	● green	↑
France	0.5	● green	↑	Hungary	1.0	● green	↑
Austria	0.5	● green	↑	Bulgaria	1.1	● green	↑
Czech Republic	0.5	● green	↑	Belgium	1.1	● green	↑
Italy	0.5	● green	↑	Finland	1.2	● green	↑
Ireland	0.5	● green	↑	Croatia	1.2	● green	↑
Spain	0.6	● green	↑	Cyprus	1.3	● green	↑
Netherlands	0.6	● green	↑	Romania	1.6	● yellow	↑
European Union	0.6	● green	↑	Estonia	2.7	● yellow	↑
Slovenia	0.7	● green	↑	Lithuania	3.6	● orange	↑
Slovak Republic	0.7	● green	↑	Latvia	4.6	● red	↑
Poland	0.8	● green	↑				

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

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Population reporting crime in their area (%)

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Share of the population who reported that they face the problem of crime, violence or vandalism in their local area. This describes the situation where the respondent feels crime, violence or vandalism in the area to be a problem for the household, although this perception is not necessarily based on personal experience.

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Croatia	2.6	🟢	⬆	Romania	11.5	🟡	⬆
Hungary	4.8	🟢	⬆	Luxembourg	12.0	🟡	⬆
Poland	4.8	🟢	⬆	Belgium	12.3	🟡	⬆
Slovak Republic	6.2	🟢	⬆	Cyprus	12.5	🟡	⬇
Portugal	6.5	🟢	⬆	Italy	12.5	🟡	⬆
Finland	7.0	🟢	⬆	Malta	12.5	🟡	⬇
Denmark	7.4	🟢	⬆	European Union	12.8	🟡	⬆
Estonia	7.4	🟢	⬆	Greece	13.5	🟡	⬇
Czech Republic	7.9	🟢	⬆	France	13.9	🟡	↗
Slovenia	7.9	🟢	⬆	Germany	14.2	🟡	⬇
Lithuania	8.2	🟢	⬆	Sweden	14.4	🟡	⬇
Latvia	8.6	🟢	⬆	Netherlands	17.4	🟠	➡
Austria	9.7	🟢	⬆	United Kingdom	20.3	🔴	⬇
Ireland	9.7	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	21.8	🔴	⬆
Spain	10.9	🟡	⬇				

Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Gap in percentage of people reporting crime, violence or vandalism in their area between those below 60% of median equivalised income and those above 60% of median equivalised income.

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

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Austria	0**	🟢	⬆	Sweden	1.7	🟢	⬆
Croatia	0**	🟢	⬆	Bulgaria	2.0	🟢	⬆
Cyprus	0**	🟢	⬆	Ireland	2.5	🟡	⬆
Latvia	0**	🟢	⬆	Spain	2.7	🟡	⬇
Poland	0**	🟢	⬆	Czech Republic	2.9	🟡	⬆
Slovenia	0**	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	3.0	🟡	⬆
Estonia	0.2	🟢	⬆	European Union	3.3	🟡	➡
Italy	0.6	🟢	⬆	United Kingdom	3.7	🟡	⬆
Romania	1.0	🟢	⬆	Netherlands	4.1	🟡	⬇
Portugal	1.1	🟢	⬆	Denmark	5.6	🟡	↗
Lithuania	1.3	🟢	⬆	France	5.7	🟡	⬇
Luxembourg	1.3	🟢	⬆	Germany	5.9	🟡	⬆
Greece	1.5	🟢	⬆	Hungary	7.9	🟠	⬆
Malta	1.5	🟢	⬆	Belgium	9.9	🟠	⬇
Finland	1.5	🟢	⬆				

Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: World Justice Project

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	0.81	🟢	⬆	Finland	0.67	🟢	⬆
Germany	0.78	🟢	⬆	Czech Republic	0.66	🟢	⬆
Sweden	0.78	🟢	⬆	Poland	0.62	🟡	⬆
Denmark	0.76	🟢	⬆	Italy	0.62	🟡	⬇
Spain	0.76	🟢	⬆	Hungary	0.55	🟠	↗
Belgium	0.75	🟢	⬆	United Kingdom	0.53	🟠	⬇
Estonia	0.74	🟢	⬆	Cyprus	NA	⚫	••
Bulgaria	0.73	🟢	⬆	Ireland	NA	⚫	••
Austria	0.70	🟢	⬆	Latvia	NA	⚫	••
Slovenia	0.70	🟢	⬆	Lithuania	NA	⚫	••
Portugal	0.69	🟢	⬆	Luxembourg	NA	⚫	••
Croatia	0.69	🟢	⬆	Malta	NA	⚫	••
European Union	0.68	🟢	⬆	Romania	NA	⚫	••
France	0.67	🟢	⬆	Slovak Republic	NA	⚫	••
Greece	0.67	🟢	⬆				

Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Composite measure of the effectiveness and timeliness of the enforcement of civil justice decisions and judgments in practice.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: World Justice Project

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	0.90	🟢	⬆	Greece	0.56	🟡	⬇
Netherlands	0.84	🟢	⬆	Portugal	0.54	🟠	⬆
Sweden	0.83	🟢	⬆	Poland	0.53	🟠	➡
Germany	0.82	🟢	⬆	Croatia	0.45	🟠	↗
United Kingdom	0.81	🟢	⬆	Italy	0.44	🟠	➡
Estonia	0.78	🟢	⬆	Hungary	0.42	🟠	⬇
Finland	0.74	🟢	⬆	Cyprus	NA	⚫	••
Austria	0.72	🟢	⬆	Ireland	NA	⚫	••
France	0.71	🟢	⬆	Latvia	NA	⚫	••
Belgium	0.70	🟡	⬆	Lithuania	NA	⚫	••
European Union	0.67	🟡	⬆	Luxembourg	NA	⚫	••
Slovenia	0.66	🟡	⬆	Malta	NA	⚫	••
Czech Republic	0.62	🟡	⬆	Romania	NA	⚫	••
Spain	0.57	🟡	⬆	Slovak Republic	NA	⚫	••
Bulgaria	0.56	🟡	⬆				

🟢 SDG achieved 🟡 Challenges remain 🟠 Significant challenges remain 🔴 Major challenges remain ⚫ Data unavailable

⬆ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving ➡ Stagnating ⬇ Decreasing •• Data unavailable

Only positive values are reported for "gap" indicators. For negative values, "0" is imputed to indicate an absence of meaningful gaps disadvantaging the targeted group.
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Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)

Composite measure of the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: World Justice Project

Country	Value	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	0.95	●	↑		Greece	0.69	●	↑
Finland	0.92	●	↑		Slovenia	0.65	●	↑
Sweden	0.87	●	↑		Poland	0.58	●	↓
Netherlands	0.86	●	↑		Croatia	0.58	●	↓
Germany	0.85	●	↑		Bulgaria	0.46	●	↓
Austria	0.84	●	↑		Hungary	0.41	●	↓
Estonia	0.84	●	↑		Cyprus	NA	●	••
United Kingdom	0.84	●	↑		Ireland	NA	●	••
Belgium	0.83	●	↑		Latvia	NA	●	••
Portugal	0.79	●	↑		Lithuania	NA	●	••
European Union	0.76	●	↑		Luxembourg	NA	●	••
France	0.74	●	↑		Malta	NA	●	••
Czech Republic	0.73	●	↑		Romania	NA	●	••
Spain	0.72	●	↑		Slovak Republic	NA	●	••
Italy	0.71	●	↑					

Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)

Perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Transparency International (2019)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Denmark	88.0	●	↑		Slovenia	60.0	●	↑
Finland	85.0	●	↑		Cyprus	59.0	●	↓
Sweden	85.0	●	↑		Czech Republic	59.0	●	↑
Netherlands	82.0	●	↑		Lithuania	59.0	●	→
Luxembourg	81.0	●	↑		Latvia	58.0	●	↑
Germany	80.0	●	↑		Spain	58.0	●	→
United Kingdom	80.0	●	↑		Malta	54.0	●	↓
Austria	76.0	●	↑		Italy	52.0	●	↑
Belgium	75.0	●	↑		Slovak Republic	50.0	●	↓
Estonia	73.0	●	↑		Croatia	48.0	●	↓
Ireland	73.0	●	↑		Romania	47.0	●	→
France	72.0	●	↑		Hungary	46.0	●	↓
European Union	67.4	●	↑		Greece	45.0	●	↓
Portugal	64.0	●	↑		Bulgaria	42.0	●	→
Poland	60.0	●	↑					

Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)

Unsentenced prisoners, as a percentage of overall prison population. Persons held unsentenced or pre-trial refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions who are untried, pre-trial or awaiting a first instance decision on their case from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal.

Reference year: 2016 or closest year available
Source: UNODC

Country	Value	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Romania	5.8	●	↑		Cyprus	20.1	●	↑
Poland	7.5	●	↑		Hungary	20.5	●	↑
Bulgaria	8.0	●	↑		Malta	22.1	●	↑
Czech Republic	8.5	●	↑		Germany	22.8	●	↑
Lithuania	8.8	●	↑		Estonia	24.8	●	↑
Slovenia	10.3	●	↑		Croatia	24.8	●	↑
United Kingdom	10.8	●	↑		Netherlands	25.2	●	↑
Spain	13.4	●	↑		Denmark	27.1	●	↑
Slovak Republic	14.4	●	↑		Belgium	27.5	●	↑
Portugal	15.2	●	↑		Sweden	28.4	●	↑
Austria	16.1	●	↑		France	28.5	●	↑
Ireland	17.2	●	↑		Greece	29.6	●	↑
Italy	17.5	●	↑		Latvia	31.5	●	↓
European Union	18.2	●	↑		Luxembourg	47.4	●	↓
Finland	19.1	●	↑					

Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)

Survey-based assessment of protection of property rights, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best). The indicator reports respondents' qualitative assessment based on answers to several questions on the protection of property rights and intellectual property rights protection.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend		Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Finland	6.5	●	••		Czech Republic	4.8	●	••
Luxembourg	6.3	●	••		Spain	4.6	●	••
United Kingdom	6.3	●	••		Cyprus	4.5	●	••
Netherlands	6.2	●	••		Slovenia	4.5	●	••
Ireland	5.9	●	••		Romania	4.5	●	••
Sweden	5.9	●	••		Lithuania	4.3	●	••
Austria	5.9	●	••		Slovak Republic	4.2	●	••
Belgium	5.8	●	••		Italy	4.2	●	••
Denmark	5.8	●	••		Poland	4.1	●	••
Germany	5.6	●	••		Latvia	4.0	●	••
France	5.5	●	••		Greece	4.0	●	••
Estonia	5.4	●	••		Croatia	3.7	●	••
European Union	5.1	●	••		Hungary	3.5	●	••
Malta	5.1	●	••		Bulgaria	3.4	●	••
Portugal	4.8	●	••					

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

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

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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 RSF.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available
Source: Reporters sans frontières (2019)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	8.3	●	↑
Netherlands	10.0	●	↑
Finland	10.3	●	↑
Belgium	13.2	●	↑
Denmark	14.0	●	↑
Austria	14.0	●	↑
Estonia	14.1	●	↑
Portugal	14.2	●	↑
Germany	14.4	●	↑
Ireland	14.6	●	↑
Luxembourg	14.7	●	↑
Latvia	19.6	●	↑
Cyprus	19.9	●	↑
Slovak Republic	20.3	●	↑
European Union	20.4	●	↑
Spain	20.5	●	↑
Slovenia	21.7	●	↑
France	21.9	●	↑
Czech Republic	21.9	●	↑
Lithuania	22.2	●	↑
United Kingdom	23.3	●	↑
Romania	23.7	●	↑
Italy	24.1	●	↑
Poland	26.6	●	↓
Malta	27.4	●	↓
Croatia	28.9	●	↓
Hungary	29.1	●	↓
Greece	29.2	●	↑
Bulgaria	35.2	●	↓

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, which is based on the known unit production cost of a core set of weapons, and does not reflect the financial value of the exports. Small arms, light weapons, ammunition and other support material are not included.

Reference year: 2017 or closest year available
Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	0.0*	●	••
Estonia	0.0	●	••
Latvia	0.0*	●	••
Lithuania	0.0*	●	••
Luxembourg	0.0*	●	••
Slovenia	0.0	●	••
Croatia	0.1	●	••
Poland	0.1	●	••
Belgium	0.2	●	••
Slovak Republic	0.2	●	••
Austria	0.2	●	••
Greece	0.3	●	••
Denmark	0.3	●	••
Ireland	0.4	●	••
Hungary	0.4	●	••
Romania	0.5	●	••
Bulgaria	0.6	●	••
Portugal	0.6	●	••
Czech Republic	0.8	●	••
Finland	1.1	●	••
Malta	1.2	●	••
Italy	1.2	●	••
European Union	1.6	●	••
Spain	1.8	●	••
Germany	2.1	●	••
United Kingdom	2.1	●	••
Sweden	2.5	●	••
France	3.0	●	••
Netherlands	3.6	●	••

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS — Official development assistance (% of GNI)

Official development assistance (ODA) consists of grants or loans that are undertaken by the official sector with the objective of promoting economic development and welfare in recipient countries. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost of the donor. ODA is here presented as a share of Gross National Income (GNI). GNI at market prices equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) minus primary income payable by resident units to non-resident units, plus primary income receivable by resident units from the rest of the world. The list of countries and territories eligible to receive ODA is determined by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee.

Reference year: 2018 or closest year available   *Source:* OECD (DAC)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Sweden	1.0	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.0	●	↑
Denmark	0.7	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.7	●	↑
Germany	0.6	●	↑
Netherlands	0.6	●	↓
Belgium	0.4	●	→
France	0.4	●	↑
European Union	0.4	●	→
Finland	0.4	●	↓
Ireland	0.3	●	↓
Austria	0.3	●	↓
Italy	0.2	●	→
Malta	0.2	●	↗
Spain	0.2	●	↗
Estonia	0.2	●	→
Slovenia	0.2	●	→
Portugal	0.2	●	↓
Czech Republic	0.1	●	→
Hungary	0.1	●	→
Greece	0.1	●	→
Poland	0.1	●	→
Slovak Republic	0.1	●	→
Bulgaria	0.1	●	→
Lithuania	0.1	●	↓
Romania	0.1	●	→
Croatia	0.1	●	→
Latvia	0.1	●	→
Cyprus	0.1	●	••

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS — Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)

Estimation of how much profit is shifted into tax havens and how much non-haven countries lose in profits from such shifting. Based on macroeconomic data known as foreign affiliates statistics. Negative values indicate profit shifting.

Reference year: 2015 or closest year available
Source: Zucman (2018)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Germany	54.9	●	••
France	32.1	●	••
Italy	22.7	●	••
Spain	14.4	●	••
Sweden	8.5	●	••
Poland	3.7	●	••
Austria	3.6	●	••
Denmark	3.0	●	••
Finland	2.7	●	••
Portugal	2.6	●	••
Hungary	2.4	●	••
Czech Republic	1.8	●	••
Greece	1.0	●	••
Slovak Republic	0.6	●	••
Estonia	0.2	●	••
Slovenia	0.2	●	••
Latvia	0.2	●	••
European Union	-6.1	●	••
Malta	-12.3	●	••
Belgium	-13.1	●	••
United Kingdom	-18.1	●	••
Luxembourg	-46.8	●	••
Netherlands	-69.7	●	••
Ireland	-106.3	●	••
Bulgaria	NA	●	••
Croatia	NA	●	••
Cyprus	NA	●	••
Lithuania	NA	●	••
Romania	NA	●	••

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

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

* Imputed data point
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Corporate Tax Haven Score
(best 0–100 worst)

The Corporate Tax Haven Score measures a jurisdiction's potential to poach the tax base of others, as enshrined in its laws, regulations and documented administrative practices.

Reference year: 2019 or closest year available
Source: Tax Justice Network (2019)

Country	Value	Rating	Trend	Country	Value	Rating	Trend
Greece	39.1	🟢	●●	France	55.7	🟢	●●
Poland	40.4	🟢	●●	Sweden	56.0	🟢	●●
Portugal	45.8	🟢	●●	Czech Republic	58.9	🟢	●●
Slovenia	49.6	🟢	●●	European Union	60.1	🟡	●●
Italy	50.5	🟢	●●	Estonia	66.5	🟠	●●
Austria	51.6	🟢	●●	Belgium	67.8	🟠	●●
Denmark	51.7	🟢	●●	Latvia	68.1	🟠	●●
Germany	52.3	🟢	●●	Hungary	69.1	🟠	●●
Slovak Republic	53.0	🟢	●●	Cyprus	71.1	🔴	●●
Croatia	54.5	🟢	●●	Luxembourg	72.4	🔴	●●
Spain	54.5	🟢	●●	Malta	73.5	🔴	●●
Lithuania	54.8	🟢	●●	Ireland	75.7	🔴	●●
Finland	55.0	🟢	●●	Netherlands	78.0	🔴	●●
Bulgaria	55.6	🟢	●●	United Kingdom	100.0	🔴	●●
Romania	55.6	🟢	●●				

🟢 SDG achieved 🟡 Challenges remain 🟠 Significant challenges remain 🔴 Major challenges remain ⚫ Data unavailable

⬆ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving ➡ Stagnating ⬇ Decreasing ●● Data unavailable

Trends over time are calculated over the past four years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2018/19. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions.
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